

201) Private John T. BROOKS through 300) Private John W. CARTER Senior
(Type Ctrl F, use up and down arrows to search for a name)

201) Private John T. BROOKS - Inscription on tombstone #1334 reads ***"JNO. T. BROOKS CO
E 32 MISS. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 33 years old based on his age at the United States Army Hospital at Nashville, Tennessee in January 1865.

The 1860 United States census listed J. T. Brooks, born about 1834 in Tennessee and noted as the head of the household and listed his occupation as a farmer and living with his wife, Mary Ann Brooks, born about 1838 in Tennessee. Other household members were: William T. Brooks, born about 1857 in Mississippi and Martha F. Brooks, born about 1858 in Mississippi. The family household was living in the Northern Division of Tippah County, Mississippi with the nearest Post Office mentioned as Jonesborough and the census was enumerated on June 30, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John T. Brooks served in Company E in the 32nd Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"32nd Infantry Regiment was assembled at luka and mustered into Confederate service at Philadelphia, Mississippi, during the summer of 1862. Its members were recruited in Tishomingo, Lee, Prentiss, and Alcorn counties. [Lee, Prentiss and Alcorn Counties in Mississippi were all created in 1870. Lee County from Itawamba and Pontotoc and Prentiss from Tishomingo and Alcorn from Tippah and Tishomingo counties] The unit was assigned to General S. A. M. Wood's and Lowrey's Brigade and participated in the difficult campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, was with Hood in Tennessee, and saw action in North Carolina. During the Murfreesboro Campaign this unit was detailed to guard the stations and bridges on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. For a time the regiment was consolidated with the 45th Regiment and in the fight at Chickamauga lost 25 killed and 141 wounded and at Tunnell [Tunnel] Hill, Georgia reported 18 casualties. In December the 32nd/45th totalled [totalled] 515 men and 387 arms. At the Battle of Atlanta the 32nd had 18 killed, 45 wounded, and 23 missing. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Mark P. Lowrey [Mark Perrin Lowrey – Find A Grave Memorial # 11018] and William H. H. Tison, [William Henry Haywood Tison – Find A Grave Memorial # 81703655] and Majors F. C. Karr [Frederick Christopher Columbus Karr – died of wounds received at Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 10032115] and James W. Swinney. [Killed at Battle of Franklin, Tennessee – Find A Grave Memorial # 6541618]"

Company E of the 32nd Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Hatchie Tigers" the Company was raised in Tippah County, Mississippi.

A Muster-in Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno T. Brooks of Captain J. N. Scally's Company of Lowrey's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* joined for duty on March 17, 1862 in Tippah County, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel M. P. Lowrey for three years or duration of the war and mustered in at Corinth, Mississippi on April 2, 1862.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company E of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private John T. Brooks of Company E of the 32nd Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 17, 1862 in Tippah County, Mississippi by Colonel M. P. Lowrey for three years and last paid on May 1, 1862 and was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 and dated September 24, 1862 stated Private John T. Brooks of Company E of the 32nd Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 17, 1862 in Tippah County, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel M. P. Lowrey for three years and last paid by Captain Arnold on June 30, 1862 and present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. T. Brooks of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi appeared on a receipt roll for pay from July to September 1862 and the rate of pay was .25 cents per day.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private John T. Brooks of Company E of the 32nd Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 17, 1862 in Tippah County, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel M. P. Lowrey for three years and last paid by Captain Arnold on September 1, 1862 and present for duty and under remarks stated Regimental Wagoner on June 27, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private John T. Brooks of Company E of the 32nd Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 17, 1862 in Tippah County, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel M. P. Lowrey for three years and last paid by Captain Arnold on January 1, 1863 and duty status was absent and a Regimental Wagoner.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private John T. Brooks of Company E of the 32nd Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 17, 1862 in Tippah County, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel M. P. Lowrey for three years and last paid by Captain Shearer on March 1, 1863 and present for duty and a Regimental Teamster.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. T. Brooks of Company E of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for period of service from March 1, to August 31, 1863 and paid by J. Maurice on October 22, 1863 in the amount of \$66.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated July 20, 1863 stated Private John T. Brooks of Company E of the 32nd Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 17, 1862 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel M. P. Lowrey for three years or the war and last paid by Captain Shearer on April 30, 1863 and absent for duty and a Wagoner since June 27, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private John T. Brooks of Company E of the 32nd Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 17, 1862 in Tippah County, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel M. P. Lowrey for three years and absent for duty and a teamster in supply trains since March 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private John T. Brooks of Company E of the 32nd Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 17, 1862 in Tippah County, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel M. P. Lowrey for three years and absent for duty and a teamster in supply trains since March 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private John T. Brooks of Company E of the 32nd Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 17, 1862 in Tippah County, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel M. P. Lowrey for three years and absent for duty and a teamster in supply trains since March 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. Brooks of Company E of the 32nd Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 4th quarter of 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private John T. Brooks of Company E of the 32nd Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 17, 1862 in Tippah County, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel M. P. Lowrey for three years and absent for duty and under remarks stated on extra duty as teamster in supply train since March 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. Brooks of Company E of the 32nd Mississippi appeared on a muster roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty in supply train, Army of Tennessee in charge of Captain A. Bobel Acting Quarter Master and had enlisted on March 17, 1862 in Tippah County, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Lowrey for three years and last paid by Captain Maurice on August 31, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private John T. Brooks of Company E of the 32nd Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 17, 1862 in Tippah County, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel M. P. Lowrey for three years and absent for duty and re-enlisted for the duration of the war on February 6, 1864 and a teamster in supply train since March 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John T. Brooks of Company E of the 32nd Mississippi appeared on a receipt roll for paid by Captain Semmes on March 1, 1864 for March 1, 1864 to June 30, 1864 for a period of 4 months.

When Private John T. Brooks of Company E of the 32nd 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 Lowrey' Brigade in Cleburne's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

According to Wikipedia "Battle of Franklin 1864" "The Union wounded had been left behind at Franklin along with badly wounded Confederates. (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 John T. Brooks of Company E of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi was wounded at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee by a concave ball (Minie) and noted it was a severe wound penetrating the left lung and he was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee on January 14, 1865 and was transferred to the Provost Marshall on January 23, 1865 and noted his age as thirty-two years old.

Federal POW Records stated Private John T. Brooks of Company E of the 32nd 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 January 23, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 23, 1865 and noted captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John T. Brooks of Company E of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno T. Brooks of Company E of the 32nd 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 on January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 26, 1865 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip noted captured on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno T. Brooks of Company E of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 24, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 25, 1865 and noted captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville from Nashville.

The compiler notes the prison at Louisville, Kentucky was sort of like a Wal-Mart distribution center but for POW's. The prisoners at Louisville were sent to northern prisons that had room for the Confederate POW's.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno T. Brooks of Company E of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky transferred to Camp

Chase, Ohio on January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 25, 1865 and noted captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno T. Brooks of Company E of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 27, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private John T. Brooks died approximately 23 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 19, 1865 at Chicago, Illinois the newspaper *The Chicago Evening Journal* published in part the following: Many of General Sherman's 19th Corps were left behind and strongly garrisoned at Savannah, Georgia when he set out for South Carolina. The following Corps and numbers were reported as 14th Corps – 12,000 soldiers; 20th Corps - 19,000 soldiers; 15th Corps – 16,000 soldiers; 17th Corps – 18,000 soldiers. Foster's Army – 22,000 soldiers; Cavalry – 16,000 soldiers.

And on Sunday, February 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. T. Brooks of Company E of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to a gun-shot wound.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules John T. Brooks did not own slaves in the State of Mississippi.

202) Private Nathaniel Franklin BROOKSHIRE - Inscription on tombstone #486 reads **"N. F. BROOKSHER CO. G 1 GA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The compiler notes the surname was spelled as Brookshire/Brooksher/Brookshear. The compiler went with the surname spelling of our subject's wife on her tombstone and on her death certificate it was spelled as Brookshire.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Brookshear but corrected to Brookshire by an ancestry transcriber. N. F. (A male) Brookshear, born about 1828 in North Carolina and listed his occupation as a farmer, living in the household of Balas Brookshear, born about 1805 in North Carolina and Lucinda Brookshear, born about 1809 in South Carolina. Other household members were: M. F. (A female) Brookshear, born about 1831 in North Carolina and M. (A female) Brookshear, born about 1833 in North Carolina and P. (A male) Brookshear, born about 1836 in North Carolina and H. (A female) Brookshear, born about 1838 in North Carolina and J. J. (A male) Brookshear, born about 1842 in North Carolina and S. E. (A male) Brookshear, born about 1844 in North Carolina and S. A. (A female) Brookshear, born about 1848 in North Carolina and Tibitha Sharpton, born about 1780 in Florida. The family household was living in the 3rd District of the 37th Division in Habersham County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 5, 1850.

The compiler notes according to family genealogy Nathaniel Franklin Brookshire married Sarah Elizabeth Martin and noted the couple had two additional children post 1860 with the last child born in August 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed Nathan F. Brooksher, born about 1829, in North Carolina, and listed his occupation as a farmer and had a value of real estate at \$300.00 and value of personal estate at \$150.00 and listed as the head of household and living with his wife Sarah E. Brooksher, born about 1837 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Sarah E. Brooksher, born about 1858 in Georgia and Hester C. Brooksher, born about 1859 and listed as seven months old. The family household was living in Habersham County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office reported as Clarksville and the census was enumerated on June 19, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 18 which noted Private N. F. Brooksher of Company G of the 1st Georgia Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Elizabeth Brooksher and listed her Post Office as Batesville, Georgia.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 67 the Post Office at Batesville was located in Habersham County, Georgia.

According to the book, *Habersham County, Georgia Genealogical Records* by Herbert B. Kimsey (Located at the Georgia Archives) on page number 324 listed "N. F. Brooksher appointed as one of the trustees of the Baptist Church in Habersham County, Georgia in 1858."

In 1860 on the same page it listed "N. F. Brooksher ordained as a deacon in the church."

The 1870 United States census seems to correlate the family genealogy as S. E. Brooksher, age thirty-three, born about 1837 is living with the Martin family in Habersham County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office listed as Clarksville with her four children and mentioned her occupation as farming and mentioned her only son Henry B., age eight, born about 1862.

Further United States census records listed her living in Pickens County, South Carolina with some of her children. Sarah E. Brookshire died on January 9, 1920 in Easley, South Carolina, located in Pickens County and according to her death certificate and she died of pneumonia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private N. F. Brookshire served in Company G in the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry and did not note an overview of the unit.

The compiler notes in the very early years of the war everyone liked to be known as the 1st and in Georgia there were more than a dozen units designated as the 1st. However our subject of this biography truly was a member of the 1st Regiment, Georgia Infantry.

The compiler notes he only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records listed his name as N. F. Brookshire and are nothing but Federal POW Records and listed him with Company G of the 1st Regiment, Georgia Infantry. The absence of enlistment dates and

muster rolls usually raise a red flag however hardly anyone in this regiment has true Confederate Compiled Military Service Records thus indicating to the compiler the records were either captured or destroyed.

The compiler notes many members of the regiment were taken prisoners on August 7, 1864 and also notes the Battle of Utoy Creek, near Atlanta was fought between August 4 through 7, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private N. F. Brookshire of Company G of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) N. F. Brookshire of Company G of the 1st 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 August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. F. (An X was above the initial W indicating wrong initial) Brookshire of Company G of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 15, 1864 at the Military Prison at 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) N. F. Brookshire of Company G of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison at 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) N. F. Brooksher of Company G of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 18, 1864 and had been sent from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Private Nathaniel Franklin Brookshire died approximately 93 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 19, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln lifts blockade on Norfolk, Fernandina, Florida, and Pensacola, Florida.

And on Monday, November 19, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) N. Brooksher of Company G of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules neither Nathan F. Brookshire nor Brooksher owned any slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“N. F. BROOKSHIRE CO. G 1 GA. INF. C.S.A.”**

203) Captain William L. BROWN - Inscription on tombstone #2064 reads **“CAPT. BROWN ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** / CHAPLIN J. P. RICHARDSON 4 MISS. REG. C.S.A.” He was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 28 years old based on enlistment records.

According to Alabama Select Marriage Indexes, 1816-1942; William L. Brown married Susan S. Malone on September 26, 1849 in Limestone County, Alabama.

The compiler notes Limestone County, Alabama and Giles County, Tennessee are adjacent.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wm. L. Brown, born about 1826 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$24,000.00 and noted as married within the year and living with his wife Susan S. Brown, born about 1831 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 9 in Giles County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 21, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William L. Brown, born about 1828 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$68,000.00 and a personal estate of \$63,106.00 and noted as the head of the household and living with his wife Susan S. Brown, born about 1834 in Alabama. Other family household members were: William L. Brown, born about 1850 in Tennessee and Malone Brown, born about 1856 in Tennessee. The family household was living in the Southern Subdivision of Giles County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Elkton and the census was enumerated on August 4, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Captain William L. Brown served in Company B in the 41st Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“41st Infantry Regiment [Regiment] completed its organization at Camp Trousdale, Tennessee, in November, 1861. The men were recruited in the counties of Lincoln, Bedford, Marshall, and Franklin. It moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, then Fort Donelson where on February 16, 1862, it surrendered along with the rest of Buckner's forces. In this fight the unit reported 575 engaged, 2 killed, 6 wounded, and 26 missing. After the exchange, it was assigned to Gregg's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and

East Louisiana, and was active in the conflict at Raymond. Transferred to the Army of Tennessee it served under the command of Generals Gregg, Maney, Strahl, and Palmer. The 41st participated in many battles from Chickamauga to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and was involved in the North Carolina operations. It had 325 effectives at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 226 men and 151 arms. The regiment surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Robert Farquarson [Robert Farquharson – Find A Grave Memorial # 107870683] and James D. Tillman, [James Davidson Tillman – Find A Grave Memorial # 10596753] and Lieutenant Colonels Robert G. McClure [Robert Green McClure – Find A Grave Memorial # 70935204] and Thomas G. Miller.”

Company B of the 41st Tennessee was known as the “Richmond Gentry’s” Many soldiers from Bedford County, Tennessee. The compiled further notes Richmond, Tennessee was located in Bedford County.

The compiler notes Giles County, Tennessee was located to nearby Bedford County.

Wikipedia defines gentry in part as an historical term, *the gentry*, is a construct that historians tentatively apply to the social-class systems of different societies.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 4, 1861 to January 1, 1862 stated Captain (Spelled as) W. L. Brown of Company B of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1861 at Camp Trousdale, Tennessee (Located in Sumner County) and enrolled by Thomas W. Hunt for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized in November 1861 with ten companies A to K. It was surrendered at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862 and released at Vicksburg, Mississippi about September 20, 1862 and immediately re-organized and declared exchanged at Aiken’s Landing, Virginia on November 10, 1862. The men not captured at Fort Donelson were assigned to other commands until after re-organization. The regiment was consolidated with the 19th and 24th Regiments Tennessee Infantry about January 1865 and formed a temporary field organization.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated November 4, 1861 stated Captain (Spelled as) Wm. L. Brown of Company Captain William L. Brown’s Company Tennessee Volunteers* was mustered into service at age twenty-eight on November 4, 1861 by Lieutenant Hunt and enrolled by Thomas W. Hunt for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company B of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Captain (Spelled as) W. L. Brown of Company B of the 41st Regiment Infantry Tennessee appeared on a register containing rosters of Commissioned Officers or the Provisional Army Confederate States and noted date of appointed was November 4, 1861

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Captain (Spelled as) W. L. Brown of Company B of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry dated February 1, 1864 appeared on a Return of

deceased soldiers of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Volunteers up to February 1, 1864 and taken at Dalton, Georgia and noted he had died on March 15, 1862 at Camp Chase, Ohio due to sickness.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 4, 1861 to August 4, 1862 and specifically dated September 26, 1862 stated Captain (Spelled as) Wm. L. Brown of Company B of the 41st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1861 and enrolled by Lieutenant Hunt for twelve months and noted under remarks died at Camp Chase, Ohio a prisoner on March 8, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Captain (Spelled as) Brown of a Tennessee Regiment appeared on a list of prisoners of war deceased at Camp Chase, Ohio on March 8, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Captain (Spelled only as) Brown 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, Cincinnati, Ohio, on April 20, 1863 and noted as taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, Tennessee and reported his death on March 8, 1862 at the Camp Chase General Hospital.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Captain (Spelled as) W. L. Brown of Company B of the 41st 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 and noted deceased on March 5, 1862 at Camp Chase, Ohio and received on February 23, 1864.

The compiler notes the above asterisk stated this 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.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 8, 1862 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln appoints 11 persons "Cadets to the Military Academy at West Point for the year 1862."

And on Saturday, March 8, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records on ancestry (22607) reported the death of Captain Brown of Tennessee due to typhoid and pneumonia.

The compiler notes he was the first true line officer to die at Camp Chase.

The compiler notes the first burial at the East city cemetery in Columbus, Ohio was on April 6, 1862. It is not yet currently known where the Confederate dead were originally buried during January 1, 1862 until the decision to bury them in the city cemetery.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio. Captain Brown may have been one of those reinterred to the Camp Chase Cemetery.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules the 1860 slave schedule listed William L. Brown of Giles County, Tennessee owned 51 slaves. 27 males and 24 females and all noted as black with the exception of one female mulatto age 16.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“CAPT. Wm. L. BROWN CO. B 41 TENN. INF. C.S.A.”**

204) Sergeant Joseph J. BROWN - Inscription on tombstone #1558 reads **“SERG'T A. J. BROWN CO. K 22 ALA.REG.C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal Joseph J. Brown was discharged as a sergeant and served in Company K in the 32nd Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“32nd Infantry Regiment was assembled at Mobile, Alabama, in April 1862, with companies recruited in the counties of Clarke, Wilcox, Washington, Baldwin, Tuscaloosa, Monroe, Fayette, and Mobile. It served under Generals D. W. Adams, Clayton, and Holtzclaw, Army of Tennessee, and in November, 1863, was consolidated with the 58th Alabama Regiment. The 32nd participated in the Battle of Murfreesboro, was active in the trenches of Jackson, then fought with the army from Chickamauga to Nashville. During Janaury, [January] 1865, it was transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. It reported 105 casualtes [casualties] at Murfreesboro and in January, 1863, had 196 men fit for duty. The 32nd/58th lost 257 at Chattanooga, totalled [totalled] 325 men and 119 arms in December, 1863, and there were 240 fit for duty in November, 1864. Many were lost at Spanish Fort and only a remnant surrendered on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Alexander McKinstry; [Find A Grave Memorial # 84343223] Lieutenant Colonel Henry Maury; [Find A Grave Memorial # 65315397] and Majors Thomas P. Ashe, [Thomas Porter Ashe – Find A Grave Memorial # 27908570] Thomas S. Easton, and John C. Kimbell.”

Company K of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry was known as the “John Scott Guards” and had many soldiers from Mobile County, Alabama.

The compiler notes the original Confederate tombstones at Camp Chase were made in Nelson, Georgia by the Blue Ridge Marble Company and work started in 1907 and by 1908 many of the tombstones had been erected at the Camp Chase National Cemetery. Mistakes were made and this solider is a good example of such an error.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 22 to June 30, 1862 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) Joseph Brown of Company K of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on April 28, 1862 at Mobile, Alabama and enrolled by Alexander McKinstry for three years or

the war and had never been paid and was present for duty and under remarks stated promoted to corporal on June 17, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) Joseph Brown of Company K of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on April 28, 1862 and enrolled by Colonel McKinstry for the war and last paid by J. A. Montgomery on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted from corporal to sergeant on August 16, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) Joseph J. Brown of Company K of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on April 28, 1862 at Mobile, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel McKinstry for the war and last paid by Major Boyd on October 31, 1862 and was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) Joseph J. Brown of Company K of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on April 28, 1862 at Mobile, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel Alexander McKinstry for the war and last paid by Captain Montgomery on December 31, 1862 and was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to April 1, 1863 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) Joseph Brown of Company K of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on April 28, 1862 at Mobile, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel Alexander McKinstry for the war and last paid by Captain Montgomery on February 28, 1863 and was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) Joseph Brown of Company K of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on April 28, 1862 at Mobile, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel McKinstry for the war and last paid by Captain Montgomery on May 1, 1863 and was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) Joseph J. Brown of Company K of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on April 28, 1862 at Mobile, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel McKinstry for the war and last paid by Captain Montgomery on June 30, 1863 and was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) Jos. J. Brown of Company K of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on April 28, 1862 at Mobile, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel McKinstry for the war and last paid by Captain Jones on December 31, 1863 and under remarks stated has drawn commutation from October 8, 1862 to October 8, 1863.

When Sergeant Joseph J. Brown of Company K of the 32nd Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The compiler notes the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee was fought on December 15, and 16, 1864 and the results were disastrous for the Confederate Army.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jos. J. Brown of Company K of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain S. E. Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Joseph J. Brown of Company K of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville from Nashville.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jas J. Brown of Company "H" of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jos J. Brown of Company K of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jos J. Brown of Company K of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Sergeant Joseph J. Brown died approximately 60 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 5, 1865 at Detroit, Michigan a local newspaper *The Detroit Free Press* reported: "POLICE COURT – John Furguson, threatening to desert his family and ordered to give bail in the sum of \$300..... Fanny Golden (White) and John Thomas (African) charged with lewd and lascivious cohabitation. Arraigned and plead not guilty. Examination set down for Saturday next."

And on Sunday, March 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) A. J. Brown of Company K of the 32nd Regiment Alabama at the Camp Chase hospital due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Joseph J. Brown is inconclusive as owning slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“SERG'T JOS. J. BROWN CO. K 32 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

205) Private Asa L. BROWN - Inscription on tombstone #435 reads **“ASA L. BROWN CO. H 30 GA. REG.C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed Asa L. Brown, born about 1843 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Middleton W. Brown, born about 1811 in Georgia and his wife (Spelled as) Elvira Brown, born about 1814 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Rebecca Brown, born about 1841 in Georgia and Barbara B. Brown, born about 1842 in Georgia and John S. Brown, born about 1846 in Georgia and Clarinda E. Brown, born about 1850 in Georgia and noted as being one month old. The family household was living in District Number 10 in Campbell County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 17, 1850.

The 1860 United States census Asa L. Brown, born about 1843 and no State listed on actual census report and living in the household of (Spelled as) Midlton Brown, born about 1810 and no State listed on actual census report and his wife (Spelled as) Elviney Brown, born about 1815 in South Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Rebeca Brown, born about 1841 and no State listed on actual census report and (Spelled as) Barbary Brown, born about 1842 and no State listed on actual census report and John Brown, born about 1846 and no State listed on actual census report and (Spelled as) Clarrinda Brown, born about 1849 and no State listed on actual census report and Sarah Brown, born about 1852 and no State listed on actual census report. The family household was living in Campbell County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office noted as Campbellton and the census was enumerated on June 12, 1860.

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

“30th Infantry Regiment was assembled at Milledgeville, Georgia, in the fall of 1861. Many of its members were recruited in the counties of Butts, Bartow, Fayette, Clayton, and Chattahoochee. The unit served at Charleston and in February, 1863, had about 300 effectives. Later it was assigned to General Wilson's, C. H. Stevens', and H. R. Jackson's Brigade, and in September, 1863, was consolidated with the 29th Regiment. The unit took an active part in the operations of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. In December, 1863, the 29th/30th totalled [totalled] 341 men and 195 arms, but few surrendered in April,

1865. The field officers were Colonels David J. Bailey, [David Jackson Bailey – Find A Grave Memorial # 7985451] James S. Boynton, [James Stoddard Boynton – Find A Grave Memorial # 7960885] and T. W. Mangham; [Thomas Woodward Mangham – Find A Grave Memorial # 33391534] Lieutenant Colonel Miles M. Tidwell; [Mial Meek Tidwell – Find A Grave Memorial # 41210550] and Majors Henry Hendrick [Find A Grave Memorial # 32476994] and Cicero A. Thorpe. [Cicero A. Tharp – Find A Grave Memorial # 167949443]”

Company G of the 30th Georgia Infantry upon reorganization in 1862 was Company H known as the “Campbell Grays”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 25 to December 31, 1861 stated Private Asa L. Brown of Company G commanded by Captain John Edmondson* enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Campbell County, Georgia and enrolled by John Edmondson for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company was also known as Old Company G of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry and became New Company H of that Regiment about June 1862. The designation of the Regiment was changed to the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry about July 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private Asa L. Brown of Old Company G of the 39th Georgia Infantry* enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Campbell County, Georgia and enrolled by John Edmondson for twelve months and last paid by Major S. J. Smith on February 28, 1862 noted absent on sick furlough.

The above asterisk stated this company became New Company H of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry about June 1862 and the designation of the regiment was changed to the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry about July 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private Asa L. Brown of New Company H of the 39th Georgia Infantry* enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Campbell County, Georgia and enrolled by John Edmondson for twelve months and noted as reorganized for the war and last paid by Major S. J. Smith on February 28, 1862 noted absent on sick furlough.

The above asterisk stated the designation of this regiment was changed to the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry about July 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private Asa L. Brown of New Company H of the 30th Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Campbell County, Georgia and enrolled by John Edmondson for twelve months and noted as reorganized for the war and last paid by Major S. J. Smith on February 28, 1862 noted present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Record stated Asa L. Brown of Company H of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a bounty pay and receipt roll of the organization named above. Roll dated September 1, 1862 at Savannah, Georgia and enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Campbell

County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Jno. Edmondson for three years and paid a \$50.00 bounty and signed his name as Asa L. Brown.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private Asa L. Brown of Company H of the 30th Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Campbell County, Georgia and enrolled by John Edmondson for three years and last paid by Captain J. C. Hightower on August 31, 1862 and noted present for duty and that his bounty for \$50.00 had been paid.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private Asa L. Brown of Company H of the 30th Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Campbell County, Georgia and enrolled by John Edmondson for three years and last paid by Captain J. C. Hightower on October 31, 1862 and noted present for duty.

When Private Asa L. Brown of Company H of the 30th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign in Campbell County, Georgia on August 17, 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.

Federal POW Records stated Private Asa L. Brown of Company H of the 30th 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 S. E. Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 30, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 30, 1864 and noted captured near in Campbell County, Georgia on August 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Asa L. Brown of Company H of the 30th 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 September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Asa L. Brown of Company H of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 6, 1864 and captured in Campbell County, Georgia on August 17, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Asa L. Brown of Company H of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 1, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and captured in Campbell County, Georgia on August 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Asa L. Brown of Company H of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 2, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 2, 1864 and captured in Campbell County, Georgia on August 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Asa L. Brown of Company H of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived at Camp Chase on September 3, 1864 from Louisville, Kentucky and captured in Campbell County, Georgia on August 17, 1864.

Private Asa L. Brown died approximately 66 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 8, 1864 at Columbus, Ohio the local newspaper *The Ohio Statesman* reported – WHAT DO YOU WANT? Do you want high taxes? Vote for Lincoln; do you want the Constitution utterly destroyed? Vote for Lincoln; do you want the degraded negro made your social and political equal? Vote for Lincoln: Do you want Peace and Union? Vote for McClellan – Do you want your liberty protected by the law? Vote for McClellan; do you want a safe sound national currency, redeemable in gold? Vote for McClellan.

(The compiler notes Columbus, Ohio was located in Franklin County and that Franklin County voted against President Lincoln in 1864 as the county also did in the 1860 Presidential election).

And on Tuesday, November 8, 1864 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Asa L. Brown of Company H of the 30th Regiment of Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Asa L. Brown did not own slaves in Georgia.

206) Private Benjamin F. BROWN - Inscription on tombstone #950 reads ***“B. F. BROWN CO. K 52 GA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864. #2

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Benjamin F. Brown served in Company K in the 52nd Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“52nd Infantry Regiment was organized at Atlanta, Georgia, in April, 1862. Many of its members were drawn from the counties of Habersham, White, Towns, and Fannin. It took part in the Cumberland Gap operations, [and] then moved to Kentucky and later Mississippi. Here the unit was assigned to General Barton's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and was active in the conflicts at Chickasaw Bayou and Champion's Hill. On July 4, 1863, when Vicksburg fell, it was part of the garrison that was captured. Exchanged and assigned to General Stovall's Brigade, the 52nd fought with the Army of Tennessee from Missionary Ridge to Nashville. Then on February 23, 1865, it was detailed to guard wagon trains from Columbus, Mississippi. During December, 1863, this unit totalled [totalled] 279 men and 197 arms, had 123 fit for duty in November, 1864, and the few that remained surrendered on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Wier Boyd [Find A Grave Memorial # 14514340] and Charles D. Phillips, [Charles Duval Phillips – Find A Grave Memorial # 15576186] Lieutenant Colonel Solomon H. Van

Diviere, [Solomon Houston VanDiviere – Find A Grave Memorial # 46740316] and Majors J. J. Findley [James J. Findley – Find A Grave Memorial # 26591969] and John J. Moore. [John Jay Moore]”

Company K of the 52nd Georgia Infantry was known as the “Henry David Equal Rights” Many soldiers from Franklin County, Georgia.

The compiler notes he only has Federal POW Records.

When Private Benjamin F. Brown of Company K 52nd Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee near Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864 he had been in Stovall’s Brigade in Clayton’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj F. Brown of Company K of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain S. E. Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj F. Brown of Company K of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj F. Brown of Company K of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged at Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville from Nashville.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj F. Brown of Company K of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj F. Brown of Company K of the 52nd Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 28, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: ARRIVAL OF MORE TREASURE – New York, January 27 – The steamer North Star, from Aspinwall, arrived to-night with the California mails of January 3. She brings \$511,060 in treasure. No news received from the Isthmus.

(The compiler notes Aspinwall was located on the Caribbean side of Panama. The name was later changed to Colon).

And on Saturday, January 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Benj F. Brown of Company K of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

207) Private Crockett BROWN - Inscription on tombstone #598 reads ***"C. BROWN CO. H 8 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner as a result of the skirmish of Readyville, Tennessee in September 1864.

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

The 1850 and 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Bartlett.

According to Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; Hiram Brown married Hester (Spelled as) Burllott but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Bartlett on September 8, 1850 in White County, Tennessee.

The 1850 United States census listed Crockett Bartlett, born about 1846 in Tennessee and living in the household of (Spelled as) Himford (A female) Barlett born about 1769 in Kentucky. An ancestry transcriber corrected her given name to Winifred Bartlett and her Find A Grave Memorial is 26755746. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Hetta (A female) Bartlett, born about 1812 in Tennessee. The compiler notes her given name was noted as Hetty Brown in the 1870 United States census but the compiler believes her given name was Hester see Find A Grave Memorial 26755481. This also appears to dove-tail with the first Find A Grave Memorial 26755746.

The compiler notes the 8th Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry is confusing.

Many times during the war especially with the Confederate units the soldiers adopted a particular numerical designation only to have the Confederate authorities in Richmond, Virginia to say no, you're going to be called something else because that numerical designation has been spoken for.

Many of the soldiers did not care what Confederate authorities said and thus they were known in the field as in this case, the 8th Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry.

When Confederates were taken prisoners they may refer to their unit in two different ways depending upon which soldier Federal authorities asked. If the reader thinks this is confusing try and imagine how the Union Army felt.

The 13th Tennessee Cavalry was known as both (Dibrell's) and (Gore's) depending upon the time period.

Confederate Colonel Dibrell's unit was known in the field as the 8th Tennessee Cavalry, but is sometimes referred to by the Confederate Adjutant and Inspector General's Office designation as the 13th Tennessee Cavalry.

Private Crockett Brown is a good example as his Confederate Compiled Military Service Records are with Company H of (Gore's) 13th Tennessee Cavalry but told Federal authorities his unit was the 8th Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, 1864 stated Private Crockett Brown of Company H of the 13th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry* enlisted on September 1, 1864 at Sparta, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel G. G. Dibrell for the war and noted absent and captured on September 6, 1864 at Readyville, Tennessee.

The compiler notes the above asterisk stated this regiment was organized as Partisan Rangers in September 1862 with twelve companies and was re-mustered as cavalry in October 1862 and consolidated into ten companies. It was officially designated the 13th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry by the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office but was mustered in the field for a while as the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry and as Dibrell's Regiment Tennessee Cavalry.

The compiler notes he may have been one of the new recruits that Colonel Dibrell was referring to in his report listed below.

The following reports give us insight as to the capture of Crockett Brown.

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.”

The compiler notes it was not unusual for the Union reports being different than the Confederate reports.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Crockett Brown of Company H of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain S. E. Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on September 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 23, 1865 and noted captured at Franklin, Tennessee on September 13, 1864 and captured near Woodbury, Tennessee (Located in Cannon County) on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Given name spelled as) Crocket Brown of Company H of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 15, 1864 and captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Crockett Brown of Company H of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Murfreesboro, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Crockett Brown of Company H of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 14, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 15, 1864 and captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Crockett Brown of Company H of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 15, 1864 and captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Crockett Brown of Company H of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically received on September 17, 1864 and captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky.

Private Crockett Brown died approximately 85 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 11, 1864 in California there was an earthquake at San Francisco, but more severe in San Jose.

And on Sunday, December 11, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Given name spelled as) Crockett Brown of Company H of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Crockett Brown did not own slaves.

208) Government Employee, DeWitt C. BROWN - Inscription on tombstone #646 reads ***"PVT. D. C. BROWN ALA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner near Moulton, Alabama in March 1864.

His Confederate records are located under C.S.A. and his name is listed as "David C. Brown Employee of the Nitre and Mining Bureau, War Dept., C.S.A."

His place of capture is listed in the C.S.A. Nitre Works under David C. Brown and his death record is located under Confederate miscellaneous under D. C. Brown on page four.

The compiler further notes under miscellaneous under Dewitt Brown he is noted as a laborer and has two reference cards and stated "Confederate, See Manuscript number 5882 on December 1863 Trinity Cave Nitre Works" and "See Manuscript number 5883 on November 1863 Trinity Cave Nitre Works"

With the northern blockade beginning to take a toll the Confederate government created the Nitre Bureau in 1862. Mr. Marion O. Smith wrote a wonderful article about the "Trinity Cave Nitre Works" for the National Speleological Society which helped to confirm the involvement of DeWitt Brown.

The following quotation marks will be used in citing the article. "Dry and maze-like Trinity Cave is located on the north end of low-lying Trinity Mountain in Morgan County, Alabama, some five miles west of Decatur." "Its six entrances lead to 4,053 feet of mostly stooping or crawling passages which

penetrate no more than 220 feet straight back into the mountain. During the War Between the States Trinity was one of the thirteen Alabama caves mined for saltpeter directly by the Confederate government.” “The Bureau began mining Trinity Cave during the fall of 1862.” “The amount of saltpeter made at Trinity Cave is unknown, but it must have been considerable, judging by how many times saltpeter was hauled to Guntersville, Gadsden, or Rome.” “Bureau employees mined Trinity Cave until March 1864. Payrolls from December 1862 until then, with the exception of February 1864, still exist. These rolls show a monthly labor force ranging from sixteen to thirty-two men.” “DeWitt Brown laborer November 1863 – March 1864.” “Many of the workmen, perhaps half, were residents of Morgan and Lawrence counties.” “The Confederates stopped mining Trinity Cave in March 1864. Eighteen men were on duty that month and none of them worked more than seven days, implying that their last day was March 7. Within a day or two, General Dodge occupied Decatur and sent units to capture Courtland and Moulton. Primarily near the latter place, on March 10 and 15, 1864 soon after Trinity Cave had been abandoned.”

Federal POW Records stated David C. Brown an employee in the Nitre Works C. S. A. 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 24, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on March 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Moulton, Alabama on March 15, 1864.

The compiler notes, other Confederate Nitre employees who had been taken prisoners about the same time were transferred to Nashville, Tennessee and then forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky and finally transferred to Camp Chase where they arrived on April 2, 1864.

D. C. Brown died approximately 264 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 22, 1864 at

And not too far from General Sherman’s home in Lancaster, Ohio laid Camp Chase about four miles west of Columbus, Ohio and on Thursday, December 22, 1864 Camp Chase Prison Records reported the death of D. C. Brown due to general debility and under remarks stated he was an employee in Nitre Works.

The compiler notes general debility is defined in part on Wikipedia as “refers to a loss of strength. In medicine, debility refers to being weak or feeble.”

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules DeWitt Brown owned no slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“GOV. EMPLOYEE D. C. BROWN C.S.A.”**

209) Private Eugene A. BROWN - Inscription on tombstone #2050 reads ***"E. A. BROWN CO. E 7 VA. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Wickliffe Church, Virginia in September 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 17 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed only one person named Eugene A. Brown, born about 1848, in Virginia living in the household of Richard H. Brown, born about 1812 and (Spelled as) Juline Brown, born about 1816. Other household members were: Sarah F. Brown, born about 1840 and Alberta L. Brown, born about 1842 and Lucy C. Brown born about 1844 and Leonidas Roy, born about 1834. The household was living in District 69, in Warren County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 24, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed only one male named Eugene A. Brown, born about 1848 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) R. H. (A male) Brown, born about 1812 in Virginia and Julia Ann Brown, born about 1817 in Virginia. Other household members were: Sarah F. Brown, born about 1841 in Virginia and Alberta L. Brown, born about 1843 in Virginia and Lucy C. Brown, born about 1844 in Virginia. The family household was living in Warren County, Virginia with the nearest Post Office was reported as Linden and the census was enumerated on June 6, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Eugene A. Brown served in Company E of the 7th Regiment Virginia Cavalry (Ashby's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and made brackets including additional information:

"7th Cavalry Regiment was organized during the late spring of 1861. In October authority was given to increase its size, and by the summer of 1862 the regiment contained twenty-nine companies. In June it was reduced to ten companies. Ten companies formed the 12th Regiment Virginia Cavalry, seven became the 17th Battalion Virginia Cavalry, one transferred to the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry, and one became J. W. Carter's Battery. The unit served in W. E. Jones', Rosser's, and J. Dearing's Brigade in the Army of Northern Virginia. It took part in Jackson's Valley Campaign and the conflicts at Cedar Mountain, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Upperville, Fairfield, Bristoe, Mine Run, The Wilderness, Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor. Later the regiment was involved in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations and disbanded in mid-April, 1865. None of its members were at Appomattox on April 9. The field officers were Colonels Turner Ashby, [Find A Grave Memorial # 8336] Richard H. Dulany, [Richard Hunter Dulany – Find A Grave Memorial # 7043957] William E. Jones, [William Edmondson (Grumble) Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 11004] and A. W. McDonald; [Angus William McDonald – Find A Grave Memorial # 6516090] Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Marshall; [Find A Grave Memorial # 41616677] and Majors O. R. Funsten, [Oliver Ridgeway Funsten Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 9921916] Daniel C. Harcher, [Daniel Cocke Hatcher – Find A Grave Memorial # 27942949] and Samuel B. Myers [Find A Grave Memorial # 134281339]"

The compiler notes he does not have Confederate Compiled Military Service Records other than his Federal POW Records and this does raise a red flag especially when many others of this regiment do have Confederate enlistment records.

Company E of (Ashby's) 7th Virginia Cavalry was known as the "Front Royal Company."

Front Royal, Virginia was and is located in Warren County, Virginia.

The compiler also notes on February 17, 1864, the Third Confederate Conscription Act: ages 17 to 50 was passed and this does not necessarily insinuate that he was conscripted.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Given name spelled as) Eugene A. Brown of Company E of the 7th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia captured by General Sheridan's forces and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 19, 1864 and noted as captured at Wickliff(e) Church, Virginia (Located in Clarke County about five miles south of the current West Virginia and Virginia State lines and near Berryville, Virginia) on September 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Eugene A. Brown of Company E of the 7th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16, to 20, 1864 and specifically stated he arrived on September 19, 1864 from Harper's Ferry (West) Virginia.

Private Eugene A. Brown died approximately 275 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 21, 1865 at Washington, D.C. President Johnson issued Proclamation #140 - Reorganizing a Constitutional Government in Alabama.

And on Wednesday, June 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Eugene A. Brown of Company E of the 7th Regiment Virginia Cavalry at the Camp Chase hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Eugene A. Brown did not own slaves.

210) Private John M. BROWN - Inscription on tombstone #574 reads ***"J. M. BROWN CO. K 15 S.C. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Halltown, West Virginia in August 1864.

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

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as (Spelled as) Braren but corrected to Brown by an ancestry transcriber and the compiler after looking at the actual census agrees and will be noted

this way. The census listed John Brown, born about 1835 in South Carolina and living in the household of John Brown, born about 1805 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Ellender Brown, born about 1828 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Jesse Brown, born about 1838 in South Carolina and James M. Brown, born about 1840 in South Carolina (The compiler notes James M. Brown survived the war) and Tillman Brown, born about 1845 in South Carolina and Mary J. Brown, born about 1850 and noted as six months old and Frances Brown, born about 1848 in South Carolina. The family household was living in The District in Edgefield District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on November 15, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John Brown, born about 1835 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$200.00 and listed as the head of the household (The compiler notes on the actual census he was listed as John Brown Junior and living next door was his father John Brown Senior) and his wife Martha Brown, born about 1839 in South Carolina. Another family household member was James Brown, born about 1859 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Saluda Regiment in Edgefield District South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Ridge and the census was enumerated on August 29, 1860.

According to the South Carolina, Death Records, 1821-1961; James D. Brown was born about 1859 and died on December 24, 1941 in Saluda County, South Carolina. The death certificate for James D. Brown stated his father was "John Brown" and his mother's name and maiden name was "Martha Harris" and he was born on "June 5, 1859".

The compiler notes Saluda County, South Carolina was created in 1896 from Edgefield County, South Carolina.

His Compiled Military Service Records are listed under Jno. M. Brown of Company K of the 15th South Carolina Infantry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James M. Brown alternate name J. M. Brown 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” Many soldiers from Edgefield and Abbeville Districts in South Carolina. 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.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Brown of Company K of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on April 5, 1862 at Dorn’s Mines and enrolled by Lieutenant Rogers for the duration of the war and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Brown of Company K of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on May 5, 1862 at Dorn’s Mines and enrolled by Lieutenant Rogers for the war and last paid by Captain S. Bird on October 31, 1862 and present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Brown of Company K of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on March 28, 1862 at Dorn’s Mines and enrolled by Lieutenant Rogers for the war and last paid by Captain Lovelace on December 31, 1862 and present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Brown of Company K of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on March 28, 1862 at Dorn’s Mines and enrolled by Lieutenant Rogers for the war and last paid by Captain Middleton on July 1, 1863 and present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Brown of Company K of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on March 28, 1862 at Dorn’s Mines and enrolled by Lieutenant Rogers for the war and last paid by Captain Middleton on September 1, 1863 and present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 and dated August 6, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Brown of Company K of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on March 28, 1862 at Dorn's Mines and enrolled by Lieutenant Rogers for the war and last paid by Captain Woodard on March 1, 1864 and present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Brown of Company K of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on March 28, 1862 at Dorn's Mines and enrolled by Lieutenant Rogers for the war and last paid by Captain Woodard on March 1, 1864 and present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Brown of Company K of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 1, to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 2, 1864 and captured at Halltown, Virginia on August 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Brown of Company K of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on September 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Harper's Ferry, (West) Virginia by order of Captain A. D. Pratt and captured at Halltown, Virginia on August 26, 1864.

Private John M. Brown died approximately 97 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 8, 1864 in Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: CAPTURE OF CONFEDERATE ENFIELD RIFLES – The Navy Department has received a communication from Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Charles A. Wright, commanding the United States steamer Avenger, now of Natchez, Mississippi in which that officer reports the capture on the 22nd of November of one Confederate captain, one commissary sergeant, one private and the following contraband articles: 154 Enfield rifles new 162 bayonets, 116 bayonet scabbards, 4 bullet moulds and 17 bales of wool, also the destruction of fourteen skiffs and 2 wagons. The capture was made opposite Brumsburg, (Bruinsburg) Mississippi. (Now a ghost town in Claiborne County) Lieutenant Wright having been attracted to the place by seeing a skiff crossing the river, he shelled the locality then landed and found the contraband goods concealed in the under growth. A large portion had already been ferried over. There was a force of sixteen infantry and twenty-five cavalry in the vicinity, but they were driven off by the guns of the steamer.

And on Thursday, December 8, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno M. Brown of Company K of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John M. Brown did not own slaves in McCormick District South Carolina.

211) Private Jacob S. BROWN - Inscription on tombstone #125 reads ***“JACOB BROWN CO. E 20 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner in Polk County, Tennessee in September 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Jacob S. Brown, born about 1839 in Tennessee and living in the household of John D. Brown, born about 1790 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Brown, born about 1820 in Tennessee and Rebecca Brown, born about 1822 in Tennessee and Sarah D. Brown, born about 1845 in Tennessee. The family household was living in the second civil district in the town of Benton and the census was enumerated on September 10, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Jacob Brown, born about 1839 and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal estate of \$4,500.00 and living in the household of (Given name spelled as) Cosette Paine, born about 1800 in Tennessee (The compiler notes an ancestry transcriber corrected the family surname to Payne) and what appears to be his wife Elvira Paine, born about 1810 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Orpha J. Paine, born about 1835 and Hannibal Paine, born about 1839 and Mary L. Paine, born about 1843 and Ann Paine, born about 1845 and Alfred Paine, born about 1848 and Susan Paine, born about 1853 and Bird Paine, born about 1810 in Tennessee. The household was living in District 5 in Rhea County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Washington and the census was enumerated on July 4, 1860.

The compiler notes the distance from Polk County to Rhea County, Tennessee was about 55 miles.

The compiler notes many times the letters L and S and vice-versa were incorrectly transcribed with script writing.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jacob L. Brown served in Company E in the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (3rd East Tennessee Volunteers) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“26th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in September, 1861, at Camp Lillard, near Knoxville, Tennessee. The men were recruited in the counties of Washington, Cocke, Grainger, Rhea, Hamilton, Knox, Roane, and Sullivan. It moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, then Fort Donelson where on February 16, 1862, most of the men were captured. After the exchange it was assigned to G. J. Pillow's, J. C. Brown's, Brown's and Reynolds' Consolidated, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. In April, 1863, the unit was reduced to eight companies and in October consolidated with the 18th Regiment. It participated in the difficult campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, but was not engaged at Franklin and Nashville. Later the regiment was involved in the North Carolina operations. At Fort Donelson it reported 96 casualties of the 400 engaged before being captured. The 26th had 110 men disabled at Murfreesboro and of the 229 engaged at Chickamauga, forty-three percent were killed, wounded, or missing. During December, 1863, the 18th/26th totalled [totalled] 423 men and 290 arms. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John M Lillard [John Mason Lillard – Find A Grave Memorial # 44533125] and Richard M. Saffell; [Richard Meredith Saffell – Find A Grave Memorial # 55129110 and also Find A Grave Memorial #

20486713] Lieutenant Colonels Abijah F. Boggess, [Abijah Franklin Boggess – Find A Grave Memorial # 55686171] James L. Bottles, [Find A Grave Memorial # 61244121] and James J. Odell; and Major Thomas M. McConnell. Find A Grave Memorial # 58671909]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 5, 1861 stated Private Jacob S. Brown of Company E of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 5, 1861 at Camp Cummings near Knoxville and enrolled by J. W. Gillespie for twelve months and noted present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. Brown of Company E of the 26th Regiment Tennessee appeared on a roll of prisoners of war and captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. Brown of Company E of the 26th Regiment Tennessee appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Morton, Indiana. Roll dated Camp Morton, Indiana on August 27, 1862 and captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862.

“The 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry also called the 3rd Regiment East Tennessee Infantry was organized September 6, 1861 and accepted into the service of the Confederate States in September or October 1861. Most of the regiment was captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862; released at Vicksburg, Mississippi in September 1862 and re-organized shortly thereafter and declared exchanged at Aikens Landing, Virginia on November 10, 1862. Company G and 1st Company H were transferred to the 1st Regiment Confederate Infantry by Special Order Number 44 Headquarters Department East Tennessee dated November 8, 1862 and became companies K and I of that organization. 2nd Company H was transferred from the 61st Regiment Mounted Tennessee Infantry in the latter part of 1862 and was consolidated with Company B when the regiment was reduced to eight companies by Special Order Number 83 Headquarters Hardee’s Corps dated April 5, 1863. In the latter part of 1864 the 23rd Battalion and 26th and 45th Regiments Tennessee Infantry appear to have been consolidated but each company of the various organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by these consolidations. About April 9, 1865 the 2nd 3rd 10th 15th 18th 20th 26th 30th 32nd 37th and 45th Regiments and the 23rd Battalion Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 4th Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 5 to December 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. Brown of Company E of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 5, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 5, 1861 to June 30, 1862 stated Private Jacob S. Brown of Company E of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 5, 1861 at Knoxville and enrolled by J. W. Gillespie for twelve months and last paid by Major W. P. Davis on November 5, 1861 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private Jacob S. Brown of Company E of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 5, 1861 at Knoxville and enrolled by J. W. Gillespie for twelve months and last paid by Captain Roy on December 31, 1862 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private Jacob S. Brown of Company E of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 5, 1861 at Knoxville and enrolled by J. W. Gillespie for twelve months and last paid by Captain J. A. Howell on February 28, 1863 and noted present for duty and under remarks stated stoppages for 2 cartridges at .40 cents.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private Jacob S. Brown of Company E of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 5, 1861 at Knoxville and enrolled by J. W. Gillespie for twelve months and listed as absent without leave since August 27, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private Jacob S. Brown of Company E of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 5, 1861 at Knoxville and enrolled by J. W. Gillespie for twelve months and under remarks stated he deserted at Tyner's Station (Tennessee) on August 9, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Jacob S. Brown of Company E of the 26th Regiment Tennessee appeared on a register of the Hospital at Tunnel Hill, Georgia and admitted for acute dysentery on June 28, 1863 and returned for duty on August 20, 1863.

A special Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated January 26, 1864 at Dalton, Georgia stated Private Jacob S. Brown of Captain A. Cash's Company of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry* enlisted on July 5, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by J. W. Gillespie for the war and made a special note. An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service to be returned to the Adjutant General's Office with a view of having the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound Book and signed by W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee.

The above asterisk stated this company was also known as Company E of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jacob Brown of Company E of the "20" Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on November 14, 1863 and had been sent from Camp Nelson, Kentucky by order of Colonel S. G. Griffin and noted captured in Polk County, Tennessee on September 1, 1863.

It is the compilers opinion that Jacob S. Brown and Jacob Brown was the same soldier.

Private Jacob S. Brown died approximately 129 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 22, 1864 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: GENERAL GRANT IN PHILADELPHIA EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON – Philadelphia March 22 – Lieutenant General Grant arrived this morning and is now at the Continental Hotel. During the entire morning there was a continuous stream of visitors to the General. Once he made his appearance upon Chestnut Street he was recognized. The loud cheers given soon drew quite a crowd. The hero was so pressed upon that it became necessary for the police to force a passage for him. The party will leave for Washington this afternoon.

And on Tuesday, March 22, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Jacob Brown of Company E of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Jacob S. Brown did not own slaves in Tennessee.

212) Private John BROWN - Inscription on tombstone #1370 reads **“JNO. BROWN CONSCRIPT GD. BRISTOL TENN. C.S.A.”** Federal POW Records located on ancestry (29287) stated: He was taken prisoner at Bristol, Tennessee in December 14, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 21, 1865 at

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23135) stated he died on Tuesday, February 21, 1865 due to pneumonia.

Federal POW Records on ancestry listed him with the unassigned conscripts and he was not affiliated with any particular State.

The compiler notes many of the conscripts taken at Bristol, Tennessee in December 1864 were from Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JNO. BROWN UNASSIGNED CONSCRIPT C.S.A.”**

213) Private Moses BROWN - Inscription on tombstone #1502 reads ***"M. BROWN CO. E MORELAND'S CAV. ALA. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the skirmish of Pond Spring, Alabama in December 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 1, 1863 to March 1, 1864 and dated September 16, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) M. Brown of Company E of Moreland's Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on May 1, 1864 at Burnside, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Moreland for three years and not paid and noted absent without leave since September 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Moses Brown of "Woodward's Battalion Cavalry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1864 and noted as captured at Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Moses Brown of "Woodward's Battalion Cavalry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Moses Brown of "Woodward's Battalion Cavalry" appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured at Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Moses Brown of "Woodward's Battalion Cavalry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured at Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Moses Brown of "Woodward's Battalion Cavalry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured at Pond Springs, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Moses Brown of "Woodward's Battalion Cavalry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 18, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and captured at (Spelled as) Pawn Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

(The compiler notes his one title page with 2nd Woddward's Battalion Kentucky Cavalry stated see M. Brown Moreland's Cavalry).

Private Moses Brown died approximately 43 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 2, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: FATAL ACCIDENT – Yesterday about 3 and ½ p.m., a heavy Government wagon, driven by William Fitzgerald, of the 4th New York heavy artillery, was stuck in the mud at the corner of 15th and G streets, opposite the Treasury building. The driver stood upon the footboard and whipped his horses. They started the wagon, and the wheels striking upon a stone on the street rail way jolted the driver off and he fell with his head before the wheels. A wheel passed over his head and crushed the skull so that the brain gushed out. The unfortunate man died in about fifteen minutes. The body was taken in charge by the military and carried to Carver Barracks for burial.

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

214) Private Richard S. BROWN - Inscription on tombstone #985 reads **"R. S. BROWN CO. G 11 VA. CAV. C.S.A."** **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Hardy County, West Virginia in June 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed Richard S. Brown, born about 1841 in Virginia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Parthena Simmer (A female) born about 1802 in Virginia. The other household member was John T. Brown, born about 1837 in Virginia. The family household was living in Western District in Hampshire County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Purgettsville and the census was enumerated on September 4, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Richard S Brown served in Company D of the 11th Regiment of Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and made brackets including additional information:

"11th Cavalry Regiment was organized in February, 1863, by consolidating the 17th Battalion Virginia Cavalry, one company from the 24th Battalion Virginia Cavalry, and two companies of the 5th Regiment Virginia Cavalry, and two companies of the 5th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. The unit served in W. R. Jones', Lomax's, Rosser's, and J. Dearing's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. It was active in the conflicts at Upperville, Fairfield, Bristoe, and Mine Run. Later the regiment participated in The Wilderness Campaign, the defense of Richmond, and Early's Shenandoah Valley operations. It then disbanded as there were no members of the 11th at Appomattox. The field officers were Colonels Oliver R. Funsten [Oliver Ridgeway Funsten Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 9921916] and Lunsford L. Lomax, [Lunsford Lindsay Lomax – Find A Grave Memorial # 11016] Lieutenant Colonel Matt D. Ball, and Majors William H. Harness and Edward H. McDonald.

Predecessor unit:

17th Cavalry Battalion [also called 1st Battalion] was organized in June, 1862, with seven companies. The unit was assigned to B.H. Robertson's and W.E. Jones' Brigade, and fought in western Virginia and in the Maryland Campaign. During February, 1863, it merged into the 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel Oliver R. Funsten and Major William Patrick were in command."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to April 30, 1864 stated Private Richard S. Brown of Company D of the 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on December 13, 1862 at Newtown and enrolled by Lieutenant Taylor for the war and last paid by Captain (James L) Hooff on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty with a private horse.

The 17th also known as the 1st Battalion Virginia Cavalry was organized in June 1862 with seven companies A to G which had previously served in the 7th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Company H was formerly Company C 28th Battalion Virginia Cavalry and it was assigned to the 17th Battalion Virginia Cavalry about January 5, 1863. By Special Order Number 36 Headquarters Army Northern Virginia dated February 5, 1863, two companies from the 5th Regiment Virginia Cavalry were added to the battalion and its designation changed to the 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Richard Brown of the 11th Regiment Virginia appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for the period of December 31, 1862 to February 28, 1863 and paid on March 16, 1863 by William Taylor in the amount of \$48.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private Richard Brown of Company D of the 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on December 13, 1862 at Newtown and enrolled by Lieutenant Taylor for the war and last paid by Captain Taylor on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed on February 17, 1863 to go to Hampshire after a horse.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated July 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. S. Brown of Company D of the 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on December 13, 1862 at Newtown and enrolled by Lieutenant Taylor for three years and last paid by Captain Taylor on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and had a private horse.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private Richard S. Brown of Company D of the 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on December 13, 1862 at Newtown and enrolled by Lieutenant Taylor for three years and last paid by Captain Taylor on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent without leave and had a private horse.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private Richard Brown of Company D of the 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on December 13, 1862 at New Town and enrolled by Lieutenant Taylor for the war and last paid by Captain Taylor on April 30, 1863 and noted as present and had a private horse.

Federal POW Records stated Private Richard S. Brown of Company D of the 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C.S.A appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as Athenaeum Prison and noted a physical description on June 20, 1864. Age 21; height 5' 8"; complexion dark; eyes; blue; hair light; and told Union authorities he had been a farmer prior to the war and said his residence was Hampshire County, (West) Virginia and had been arrested by Ringould Pennsylvania Cavalry in Hardy County, (West) Virginia on June 14, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase on October 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Richard S. Brown of Company D of the 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C.S.A appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and transferred in the Department of West Virginia from October 1, 1864 to January 1, 1865 and captured in Hardy County, (West) Virginia and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio of October 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Richd S. Brown of Company D of the 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 7, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Wheeling, West Virginia and captured on June 14, 1864 in Hardy County, (West) Virginia and under remarks stated he desires to take the oath.

Private Richard S. Brown died approximately 116 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 31, 1865 at Washington, D.C. a District of Columbia newspaper carried the following article on February 1, 1865. "FORD'S NEW THEATRE – Spartacus last night was a picture long to be remembered by the lovers of the drama. Tomorrow night Mr. Forrest will appeal in his great and wonderful character of King Lear supported by the whole of Ford's excellent company. Tonight The Streets of New York with the same cast as last Saturday evening. Mr. Bishop is the feature of this piece. Everyone should see how they live in Gotham."

And on Tuesday, January 31, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) R. S. Brown of Company D of the 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"R. S. BROWN CO. D 11 VA. CAV. C.S.A."**

215) Private Robert BROWN - Inscription on tombstone #472 reads **"ROB'T BROWN CO. G 30 GA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

Georgia Marriages 1851-1900 stated (Given name spelled as) Perlina Thomas married Robert Brown on February 4, 1854 in Fayette County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed Robert Brown, born about 1831 in Georgia and mentioned his occupation as a farm laborer and his wife Pauline Brown, born about 1836 in Georgia and it was noted she could not read nor write. Other household members were: Thomas Brown, born about 1855 in Georgia and Algernon Brown (A male) born about 1858 in Georgia. The family household was living in Fayette County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office listed as Fayetteville and the census was enumerated on June 16, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 14 which noted Private Robert Brown of Company G of the 30th Georgia Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Mrs. Pauline Brown and listed her Post Office as Fayette, Georgia however the compiler believes it should have been Fayetteville, Georgia located in Fayette County, Georgia.

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

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

Company H of the 30th Georgia Infantry was known as “Fayette Volunteers” reorganized to Company G in 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 25 to December 31, 1861 stated Private Robert Brown of Company H commanded by Captain Francis M. Harrell from the County of Fayette* enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Fayette County, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel Tidwell for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

The asterisk above stated this company became New Company G of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry about June 1862 and the designation of the regiment was changed to the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry about July 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private Robert Brown of Old Company H of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Fayette County, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel Tidwell for twelve months and last paid by Major S. J. Smith 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 Robert Brown of New Company G of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Fayette County Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel Tidwell and reorganized for the war and last paid by Captain H. M. Davenport 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 Robert Brown of Company G of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 1, 1862 in Fayette County Georgia and enrolled by Captain Tidwell for the war and last paid by H. M. Davenport on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private Robert Brown of Company G of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1861 in Fayette County Georgia and enrolled by Captain Tidwell for the war and last paid by Captain Hightower on August 31, 1862 and bounty paid and present for duty and under remarks stated he was sick in the hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private Robert Brown of Company G of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Fayette County Georgia and enrolled by M. M. Tidwell for the war and last paid by J. C. Hightower on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent sick.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Brown of Company G of the 30th Georgia appeared on a receipt roll for commutation of rations for twenty days and paid on January 13, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Robert Brown of Company G of the 30th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of payments for the period of May 1, 1863 to August 31, 1863 and specifically paid on October 3, 1863 in the amount of \$44.00.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Robert Brown of Company G of the 30th Regiment Georgia appeared on a Hospital Muster roll at Blackie Hospital at Madison, Georgia for January and February 1864 and dated March 1864 and enlisted on September 25, 1862 at Fayetteville,

Georgia and enrolled by Captain Tidwell for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present.

When Private Robert Brown of Company G of the 30th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 23, 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.

Federal POW Records stated Private Robert Brown of Company G of the 30th 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 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. Brown of Company G of the 30th Regiment Georgia 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 captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and further stated he was forwarded to the Provost Marshal at Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Brown of Company G of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending on July 31, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Brown of Company G of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 23, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Brown of Company G of the 30th Regiment Georgia 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 captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Brown of Company G of the 30th Regiment Georgia 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 captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Robert Brown of Company G of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 14, 1864 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: THE TERRIBLE CALAMITY ON THE LOWER POTOMAC – BLOWING UP OF THE GUNBOAT TULIP – SIXTY PERSONS KILLED INSTANTLY – CAPTAIN SMITH AND OTHER OFFICERS BLOWN TO ATOMS – We learn from this arrival the following particulars of the disastrous explosion on the Tulip, which took place on Friday evening off Ragged Point, about 14 miles this side of St. Mary's river, in the Potomac, whereby over sixty lives were lost. The gunboat Tulip, attached to the Potomac Flotilla left St. Mary's at 3 p.m. on that day for the Navy Yard here for repairs and when passing Ragged Point, at 6 o'clock and 20 minutes the boilers exploded with a terrific crash, rending the upper portion of the vessel to atoms, scalding the officers and crew and throwing them in all directions.....

And on Monday, November 14, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Robt Brown of Company G of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

Parline Brown has a widow's pension and William W. Dickson made the statement about the fence around the Camp Chase Cemetery on page 3. "deponent was one of a number detailed to fence the grave yard of the prisoners who had died wrote down in a book the names of all men who belonged to the 30th Georgia their Company and regiment and among the number was Robert Brown Company G 30th Georgia." William W. Dickson had been a twenty-one year old from Clayton, Georgia who had been a 3rd Sergeant in Company E of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry and had been captured at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee and followed Confederate prison flow to Camp Chase, Ohio and arrived there on January 2, 1865.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Robert Brown did not own slaves in Fayette County, Georgia.

216) Private Russell BROWN - Inscription on tombstone #56 reads **"RUSSELL BROWN CO. L 11 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Columbia, Tennessee in September 1863.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Russell Brown served in Company L in 11th Tennessee Cavalry.

The compiler notes his records are found under the 10th & 11th Consolidated Tennessee Cavalry.

The compiler notes he only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private Russell Brown of Company L of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending September 25, 1863. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 25, 1863 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on September 7, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Russell Brown of Company L of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 22, 1863 and captured on September 7, 1863 and Columbia, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Russell Brown of Company L of the 11th 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 to Camp Chase on September 22, 1863 and captured on September 7, 1863 at Columbia, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Russell Brown of Company L of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war transferred from the Louisville Military Prison to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 22, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky Louisville on September 22, 1863 and at Columbia, Tennessee on September 7, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Russell Brown of Company L of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on September 7, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle and noted captured at Columbia, Tennessee on September 7, 1863.

Private Russell Brown died approximately 50 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 27, 1863 near Chattanooga, Tennessee the Battle of Brown's Ferry occurred thus opening a supply line to the city of Chattanooga and the Union Army.

And on Tuesday, October 27, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Russell Brown of Company L of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

217) Sergeant Wiley Spencer BROWN - Inscription on tombstone #1794 reads ***"SERG'T W. J. BROWN CO. A 11 TENN. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner near Columbia, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the surname spelled as Broward but corrected to Brown by an ancestry transcriber. Willie Brown, born about 1834 in Tennessee was living in the household of John W. Brown, born about 1811 in Georgia and Mary Brown, born about 1806 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Carolina Brown, born about 1836 in Tennessee and Elizabeth Brown, born

about 1839 in Tennessee and Riley Brown, born about 1841 in Tennessee and Burrell Brown, born about 1843 in Tennessee. The family household was living in the Middle District of Dickson County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on November 12, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as Wily) S. Brown, born about 1835 in Tennessee and listed his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of John W. Brown, born about 1812 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Mary Brown, born about 1808 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Mary E. Brown, born about 1839 in Tennessee and John R. Brown, born about 1840 in Tennessee and James Brown, born about 1843 in Tennessee. The family household was living in the Middle Division of Dickson County, Tennessee with the nearest Post Office was reported as Danielsville and the census was enumerated on July 11, 1860.

The marriage records for W. S. Brown are found in the Dickson County, Tennessee Marriages 1850-1870. The records stated W. S. Brown married R. J. Vineyard on April 14, 1861 in Dickson County, Tennessee.

And Tennessee Marriages 1850-1870 stated Willie S. Brown was married to Rebecca J. Vineyard on April 14, 1861 in Dickson County, Tennessee.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private W. S. Brown served in Company K in the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“11th Infantry Regiment was organized at Camp Cheatham, Tennessee, in May, 1861. Its companies were recruited in the following counties: Humphreys, Dickson, Davidson, Cheatham, Robertson, and Hickman. In July the unit contained 880 effectives, moved to Kentucky, then skirmished at Cumberland Gap and Tazewell. Later it joined the Army of Tennessee and served in P. Smith's, Vaughan's, and Palmer's Brigade. The 11th participated in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations, and fought in North Carolina. It reported 8 killed, 64 wounded, and 11 missing at Murfreesboro and 8 killed and 44 wounded at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 340 men and 267 arms. After the Atlanta Campaign the regiment was consolidated with the 29th Regiment and was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels George W. Gordon, [George Washington Gordon – Find A Grave Memorial # 10876] James A. Long, [James A. Long III – Killed in Georgia in 1864 – Find A Grave Memorial # 32114611] and James E. Rains; [James Edward Rains – Killed at Stones River, Tennessee – Find A Grave Memorial # 9462099] Lieutenant Colonels Thomas P. Bateman, [Thomas Pool Bateman – Find A Grave Memorial # 42689983] William Thedford, and Howell Webb; and Majors John E. Binns, [John Esselman Binns Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 100819269] William Green, Hugh R. Lucas, and Philip Van Horn Weems.[Killed at Atlanta Campaign – Find A Grave Memorial # 7593864]”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records noted re-enlistment records and stated Confederate States of America. I (Spelled as) Wm Spencer Brown a private of Company H of 11th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers born in the county of Hickman State of Tennessee aged twenty-four years 6 feet 1 inches high fair complexion blue eyes light hair and by occupation a brick mason hereby acknowledge to have received a bounty of fifty dollars by Major James Glover a Quarter Master having

the 3rd day of May 1862, re-enlisted into the service of the Confederate States for the period of two years or the war, from the expiration of my present term of service and do further promise and agree that I will true allegiance bear to the Confederate States of America against all their enemies especially the late United States of America and that I will obey all the commands of my superiors during my term of service signed W. S. Brown. The signature of W. S. Brown was witnessed by Lieutenant H. C. Brooks of the Confederate States Army. I, M. C. Young acting surgeon of the Confederate States Army certify that I have carefully examined (Spelled as) Wm. S. Brown the above named recruit and find him capable of performing the duties of a soldier and signed by M. C. Young acting surgeon.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. S. Brown of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 13, 1862 in Dickson County, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain Tidwell for three years and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes this company was known at various times as Captain Thedford's Company, Captain Tidwell's Company, Company H and Company K 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized for State service June 1, 1861 and transferred to the service of the Confederate States in August 1861 and re-organized in May 1862. It was temporarily consolidated with the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and formed the 11th and 29th Regiment Infantry consolidated in latter part of 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. S. Brown of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 15, 1862 in Dickson County, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain Tidwell 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. S. Brown of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 15, 1862 in Dickson County, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain Tidwell for three years and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sent to hospital since mustered and returned to duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 1, 1863 at Shelbyville, Tennessee stated Private (Spelled as) W. S. Brown of Captain F. F. Tidwell's Company of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers and noted as age twenty-eight enlisted on December 25, 1862 and enrolled by Captain Tidwell for three years and noted as present for duty. Note: An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service, to be returned to the Adjutant General's Office with a view of having the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound book and signed by W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. S. Brown of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on

December 13, 1862 at Shelbyville and enrolled by Captain Tidwell 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. S. Brown of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 13, 1862 in Dickson County, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain Tidwell for three years and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. S. Brown of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 13, 1862 in Dickson County, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain Tidwell 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. S. Brown of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 13, 1862 in Dickson County, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain Tidwell for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Sergeant Wiley S. Brown of Company K the 11th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee had been in Vaughn's Brigade in Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wiley S. Brown of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General 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 22, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 22, 1865 and noted captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wiley S. Brown of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 26, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wiley S. Brown of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 22, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864 and sent to Louisville from Nashville.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wiley S. Brown of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky transferred to Camp

Chase, Ohio on January 23, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Willey Brown of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 25, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wiley S. Brown of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia on February 25, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio on February 25, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864 and noted in pencil at the bottom of the page stated entry cancelled.

Sergeant Wiley Spencer Brown died approximately 66 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 1, 1865 at Washington, D.C. a District of Columbia newspaper carried the following article: "HAMMACK'S RESTARANT - The Proprietor of this well-known SALOON and EATING HOUSE announces to citizens and public generally that he is prepared to furnish Meals at all hours. Persons will be sure to find at this establishment all the luxuries of the season, served up in the most superb and elegant style. The purest and best Liquors and every kind of Plain and Fancy Drinks can be obtained at the bar."

And on Saturday, April 1, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant Wiley Brown of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one with the given name starting with the letter W with the surname as Brown owed slaves in Dickson County, Tennessee.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"SGT. W. S. BROWN CO. K 11 TENN. INF. C.S.A."**

218) Private William BROWN - Inscription on tombstone #432 reads ***"Wm. BROWN CO. B 33 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 36 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed William Brown, born about 1826 in Alabama and it was noted he could not read nor write and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed him as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Elizur (A female) Brown, born about 1829 in Alabama. Another family household member was (Spelled as) Seiely Ann Brown, born about

1850 and noted as eleven months old. The family household was living in the Southern Division in Dale County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 1, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William Brown, born about 1828 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$150.00 and a personal value of \$26.00 and noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Eliza Brown, born about 1831 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Celia Ann Brown, born about 1850 and Charity Brown, born about 1852 in Alabama and Biddy A. (A female) Brown, born about 1856 in Alabama and Lewis A. Brown, born about 1859 in Alabama. The family household was living in Dale County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Newton and the census was enumerated on July 7, 1860.

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

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

Company B of the 33rd Alabama Infantry was known as the “Dale County Grays”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 8, 1862 stated Private William Brown of Captain Ward’s Company Alabama Volunteers* enlisted on March 11, 1862 at Clopton, Alabama in Dale County and enrolled by Colonel Henry D. Clayton for three years or for the war and duty status not reported.

The compiler notes the asterisk above stated this company subsequently became Company B of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Brown of Company B of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 11, 1862 at Clopton, Alabama and enrolled by H. D. Clayton for three years and last paid by Major Walt 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) Wm Brown of Company B of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 11, 1862 at Clopton, Alabama and enrolled by H. D. Clayton for three years and last paid by Major Walt on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was sent to General Hospital on March 20, 1862 by order of surgeon.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Wm Brown of Company B 33rd Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1863 and specifically issued on April 20, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated July 20, 1863 and stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Brown of Company B of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 11, 1862 at Clopton, Alabama and enrolled by H. D. Clayton for three years and last paid by Major Walt on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was sent to General Hospital on March 20, 1863 by order of surgeon.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Brown of Company B of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 11, 1862 at Clopton, Alabama and enrolled by H. D. Clayton for three years and last paid by Captain Milener 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 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Brown of Company B of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 11, 1862 at Clopton, Alabama and enrolled by H. D. Clayton for three years and last paid by Captain Milner on September 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Brown of Company B of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 11, 1862 at Clopton, Alabama and enrolled by H. D. Clayton for three years and last paid by Captain Milner on September 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private William Brown of Company B of the 33rd Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Lowrey's Brigade in Cleburne's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Brown of Company B of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private William Brown of Company B of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and forwarded by the Provost Marshal, 17th

Army Corps from July 16 to 31, 1864 and captured in battle on July 22, 1864 and under remarks stated forwarded to Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Brown of Company B of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Brown of Company B of the 33rd Regiment Alabama 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 captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private William Brown of Company B of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Brown of Company B of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio 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 (Spelled as) Wm Brown of Company B of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain S. E. Jones and noted captured on July 22, 1864 at Atlanta, Georgia.

Federal POW Records stated Private William Brown of Company B of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry and admitted on October 20, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital from the Camp Chase prison for small-pox.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 8, 1864 at Washington, D.C., the following newspaper article appeared. "HUNG HIMSELF – Yesterday (November 8, 1864) the body of a soldier was found hanging to a wagon near the lime-kiln, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, on the canal. From papers found on his person, he is supposed to be Jacob Howri, and a member of Company G of the 10th Veteran Reserve Corps. Coroner Woodward held an inquest over the body. The verdict of the jury was that deceased came to his death by his own hand. Among his papers was a certificate of deposit of \$348.50 in the German Saving's Bank of New York, dated June 11, 1864. Deceased appeared to be about 25 years of age."

And on Tuesday, November 8, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Brown of Company B of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

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

219) Private William L. BROWN - Inscription on tombstone #1311 reads ***“Wm. L. BROWN MOODY’S CO. MADISON LT. ART.LA. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at Cumberland, Maryland in July 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed William L. Brown, born about 1824 in Alabama and his occupation could not be transcribed by the compiler. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Wrigh (A male) Methet but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Wright Mitchell, born about 1776 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Celia (Spelled as) Methet but again corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Mitchell, born about 1787 in South Carolina. The household was living in the Western district in Caldwell Parish, Louisiana and the census was enumerated on September 16, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) W. L. (A male) Brown, born about 1827 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farm manager with a personal estate of \$600.00. Other household members were: D. C. (A male) Carr, born about 1831 in Michigan and Irvin Williamson, born about 1828 in Michigan and C. C. (A male) Carr, born about 1823 in Louisiana and (Spelled as) Jas Pate, born about 1839 in Georgia. The household was living in Ward 11 in Morehouse Parish Louisiana and the nearest Post Office was reported as Oak Bluff and the census was enumerated on September 5, 1860.

The compiler notes the distance from Morehouse Parish to Caldwell Parish Louisiana is about 65 miles.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William L. Brown served in Moody’s Company Louisiana Artillery Madison Light Artillery and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

Madison Light Artillery was organized at Tullulah, Louisiana, during the winter of 1861-1862 with men from Madison Parish. The company soon moved to Virginia and served in S. D. Lee's, E. P. Alexander's, and F.Huger's Battalion of Artillery. It fought with the Army of Northern Virginia from the Seven Days' Battles to Cold Harbor, [and] then was involved in the Petersburg siege and the Appomattox Campaign. This unit lost twenty-four percent of the 13 at the Gettysburg Campaign and surrendered with 3 officers and 41 men. Its commanders were Captains George V. Moody [Find A Grave Memorial # 29459112 the compiler notes his death and place of burial on other Find A Grave Memorials differ] and Thomas J. Richards.

The compiler notes Tullulah, Louisiana was and is located in Madison Parish.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private William L. Brown of Captain George V. Mood's Company Madison Light Artillery Louisiana Volunteers Alexander's Battalion enlisted on January 25, 1863 at Monroe, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain Moody for the war and noted as absent and left in Dalton, Georgia hospital.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated William L. Brown of Captain Moody's Light Artillery received commutation of rations for eight days from February 25, 1863 and he was noted on furlough granted by Captain George V. Moody and noted the amount due him as \$2.00 for the eight days at .25 cents per day.

The above asterisk stated this company was organized at New Carthage, in Madison Parish, Louisiana as a Volunteer Company and was accepted by the War Department on May 23, 1861 and was mustered into the service of the Confederate States on June 23, 1861. It was converted into an artillery company August 23, 1861 by order of the Secretary of War and was thereafter known as Captain Moody's Company Madison Light Artillery Louisiana Volunteers. It served at different times in Lee's Alexander's and Huger's Battalions of Artillery. These battalions were composed of batteries from various States which subsequently served as independent commands.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 6, 1863 and stationed at Richmond, Virginia stated Private William L. Brown of Captain George V. Mood's Company Madison Light Artillery Louisiana Volunteers Alexander's Battalion enlisted on February 25, 1863 at Monroe, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain Moody for the war duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and stationed at Richmond, Virginia stated Private William L. Brown of Captain George V. Mood's Company Madison Light Artillery Louisiana Volunteers Alexander's Battalion enlisted on February 20, 1863 at Monroe, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain Moody for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm L. Brown of Company B of the Madison Light Artillery Alexander's Battalion enlisted on February 28, 1863 at Monroe, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain Moody last paid by Captain Franklin on May 1, 1863 and under remarks stated he deserted at Front Royal, Virginia in July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm L. Brown of Madison's Light Artillery C. S. A appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as Atheneum Prison and noted a physical description on July 29, 1863 age 39; height 6 feet; complexion dark; eyes hazel; hair auburn and told Union authorities he had been a farmer prior to the war and listed his residence as Morehouse Parish, Louisiana and had been arrested at Cumberland on July 28, 1863 and under remarks stated he was sent to Camp Chase on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. L. Brown of Madison's Light Artillery appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 31, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent

from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain W. C. Thorpe and noted as captured at Cumberland, Maryland on July 28, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. L. Brown of Madison's Light Artillery 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 Cumberland, Maryland on July 28, 1863 and under remarks stated he was a deserter.

Private William L. Brown died approximately 200 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 16, 1865 at Washington, D.C. a District of Columbia newspaper carried the following article: "PENSION STATISTICS – The number of pension certificates granted from July 1st 1861, to January 1st 1865 is 66,390. Of these 29,422 are to invalid soldiers and 36,968 are widows, orphans, and mothers of soldiers deceased. The number of applications rejected up to January 1st, 1865 is 9,724. The number of discharges for disability received last month was 3,720."

And on Thursday, February 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. L. Brown of Madison's Company Louisiana Artillery due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes he was one of the few Confederates buried at Camp Chase who participated in the Battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William L. Brown did not own slaves in Morehouse Parish Louisiana.

220) Private Perry BROWNING - Inscription on tombstone #1206 reads ***"P. BROWNING CO. K 29 GA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Perry Browning served in Company K 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 Vice-President of the former 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.”

He only has Federal POW Records.

Old Company D of the 29th Georgia Infantry became New Company K of the 29th Georgia upon the Confederate reorganization on May 7, 1862 and the Company was known as the “Berrien Minutemen” and many soldiers from Berrien and Clinch and Lowndes Counties in Georgia.

When Private Perry Browning of Company K of the 29th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 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 Perry Browning of Company K of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain S. E. Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865 and noted captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Perry Browning of Company K of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry a rebel admitted on December 26, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 from Franklin, Tennessee and noted as a convalescent and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 7, 1865 and noted as age eighteen.

Federal POW Records stated Private Perry Browning of Company K of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Perry Browning of Company K of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners at Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864 and had been forwarded to Louisville on January 8, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Perry Browning of Company K of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Perry Browning of Company K of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 8, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 14, 1865 to Camp Chase and captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville from Nashville.

Federal POW Records stated Private Perry Browning of Company K of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Perry Browning of Company K of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 15, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private Perry Browning died approximately 28 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 12, 1865 at Washington, D.C., Henry Highland Garnet becomes the first black American minister to preach to the United States House of Representatives.

And on Sunday, February 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Perry Browning of Company K of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

221) Private Stephen BROWNING - Inscription on tombstone #868 reads ***"S. BROWNING CO. C 46 GA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; James E. Browning married Mary Johnson in Muscogee County, Georgia on November 11, 1843.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Phonning but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Browning and will be noted this way. (The compiler notes ancestry sub-contracted some of the work of interpreting the census script to third world counties and some people were not familiar American names). The census listed (Spelled as) Stephan Browning, born about 1843 in Muscogee County, Georgia and living in the household of James E. Browning, born about 1806 in South Carolina and his wife Mary Browning, also born about 1806 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Elizy (A female) Browning, born about 1828 in South Carolina and Perry Browning, born about 1830 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Emaline (A female) Browning, born about 1833 in South Carolina and Jane Browning, born about 1834 in Muscogee County, Georgia and James Browning,

born about 1837 in Muscogee County, Georgia and Mary Browning, born about 1839 in Muscogee County, Georgia and (Spelled as) Margaret Browning, born about 1841 in Muscogee County, Georgia and (Spelled as) Eliza (A female) Browning, born about 1846 in Muscogee County, Georgia. The family household was living in the (Spelled as) Hallocox District in Muscogee County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 1, 1850.

The compiler notes Chattahoochee County, Georgia was created in 1854 from Marion and Muscogee Counties in Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Steven Browning, born about 1846 and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Sarah (A female) Browning, born about 1806 in South Carolina and noted as a farmer. (The compiler notes this could have been James E. Browning but only stating what the census listed) Other family household members were: Mary Browning, born about 1806 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Emaly (A female) Browning, born about 1837 in South Carolina and June (A female) (Corrected to Jane by an ancestry transcriber) Browning, born about 1838 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Jas Browning, born about 1839 in Georgia and (Spelled as) May (A female) Browning, born about 1842 and (Spelled as) Margaret Browning, born about 1844 and (Spelled as) Eliza (A female) Browning, born about 1847. The family household was living in the Georgia Militia District 787 in Chattahoochee County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Cusseta and the census was enumerated on August 13, 1860.

According to the 1864 Georgia census Stephen Browning was noted as 17 years and 9 months old and noted as a farmer and born in Georgia and living in the 24th Senatorial District in the 787th Militia District. (The compiler notes James Senior Browning age 55 and noted as a farmer born in Georgia was also living in the 24th Senatorial District in the 787th Militia District)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Stephen Browning served in Company C in the 46th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“46th Infantry Regiment was formed during the spring of 1862 with men from Upson, Schley, Harris, Muscogee, Chattahoochee, Webster, Marion, and Talbot counties. The unit served in Georgia, then South Carolina where it was involved in the conflicts at Secessionville and Gaston and Frampton's Plantation. In May, 1863, it was assigned to General Gist's Brigade, it moved to Mississippi. After taking part in the siege of Jackson the regiment joined the Army of Tennessee and fought on many battlefields from Chickamauga to Atlanta, then saw action in Tennessee and North Carolina. In December, 1863, this unit totalled [totalled] 628 men and 513 arms, but was greatly reduced when it surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Peyton H. Colquitt [Died of wounds received at Chickamauga – Find A Grave Memorial # 8092571] and Samuel J. C. Dunlop, [Samuel John Calhoun Dunlap – Find A Grave Memorial # 17615801] Lieutenant Colonel William A. Daniel, [Find A Grave Memorial # 46312943] and Major A. M. Speer. [Alexander Middleton Speer – Find A Grave Memorial # 16201182]”

Company C of the 46th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Muscogee Volunteers” Many soldiers from Muscogee County, Georgia.

The compiler notes he is a peculiar soldier in that he is in two separate regiments. He appears as Stephen Browning in Company C of the 45th Regiment, Georgia Infantry and as Stephen Browning in Company C of the 46th Regiment, Georgia Infantry.

His Compiled Military Service Record's and Federal POW Records are with the 46th Georgia and his death record at Camp Chase is with the 45th Georgia.

The compiler notes Lillian Henderson has him in both regiments. Fortunately, for the compiler the 45th Georgia fought with the Army of Northern Virginia in the eastern theater of war and the 46th Georgia fought with the Army of Tennessee in the western theatre of war. Therefore Stephen Browning had to be with the 46th Georgia if he was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee.

The compiler further notes that only a handful of soldiers from the Army of Northern Virginia died at Camp Chase and the reason for that was not many of the soldiers were transferred to Camp Chase from the eastern theater.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) S. Browning of Company C of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant Floyd for three years of during the war and had never been paid and was present for duty.

When Private Stephen Browning of Company C 46th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Gist's Brigade in Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Stephen Browning of Company C of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General 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 at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. Browning of Company C of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a Muster Roll of Officers and Men paroled in accordance with the terms of a Military Convention entered into on the 26th day of April 1865, between General Joseph E. Johnston, Commanding Confederate Army and Major General W. T. Sherman, Commanding United States Army in North Carolina. Roll dated near High Point, North Carolina on April 28, 1865. Paroled at Greensboro North Carolina on May 1, 1865 and enlisted on June 25, 1864 at Columbus, Georgia and enrolled by Captain A. H. Cooper for three years or the war and never paid and present for duty and under remarks stated he was absent and missing since December 18, 1864 at Nashville, Tennessee.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 25, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, January 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Stephen Browning of Company C and corrected to the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

222) Private Samuel W. BRYAN - Inscription on tombstone #1750 reads ***"SAM'L BRYAN CO. F 25 GA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Pulaski, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Samuel Bryan, born about 1842 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Mary A. Bryan, born about 1805 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Andrew Bryan, born about 1815 in Georgia and Caroline Bryan, born about 1828 in Georgia and Margaret Bryan, born about 1834 in Georgia and Margaret Bryan, born about 1834 in Georgia and Warren Bryan, born about 1839 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Orphelia (A female) Bryan, born about 1845 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 74 in Screven County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 24, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Briant but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Bryan and will be noted this way. The census listed Samuel Bryan, born about 1841 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of May (Corrected to Mary by an ancestry transcriber and the compiler agrees and her given name will be noted this way) Bryan, born about 1808 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Edward Bryan, born about 1825 in Georgia and Isaac W. Bryan, born about 1840 in Georgia and Ophelia Bryan, born about 1845 in Georgia. The family household was living in Georgia Militia District 34 in Screven County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Sylvania and the census was enumerated on July 9, 1860.

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

"25th Infantry Regiment was organized at Savannah, Georgia, in September, 1861. The men were raised in the counties of Bryan, Screven, Liberty, Telfair, Henry, and Calhoun. Assigned to the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, the unit served on the coast until the summer of 1863 when it was ordered to Mississippi. After serving at Jackson it was attached to Wilson's, C. H. Stevens', H. R. Jackson's, and in 1865, Henderson's Brigade. The regiment was consolidated for a time with the 1st

Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters and in December, 1863, the 25th/1st Battalion totaled 341 men and 151 arms. It fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, moved with Hood into Tennessee, and saw action at Bentonville. The unit was greatly reduced when it surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Claudius C. Wilson [Claudius Charles Wilson – Find A Grave Memorial # 10063] and William J. Winn; [William John Winn – Find A Grave Memorial # 81494160] Lieutenant Colonels W. P. M. Ashley, [William P. M. Ashley] Andrew J. Williams, and W. Henry Wyllly; [William Henry Wyllly – Find A Grave Memorial # 101997797] and Major Albert W. Smith. [Find A Grave Memorial # 30696335]”

Company G of the 25th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Brown Light Infantry” and many soldiers were from Screven County, Georgia.

Lillian Henderson stated this company was successively designated 1st Co. G, 2nd Company C and 2nd Company F of the 25th Georgia Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 8 to September 1, 1861 stated Private Samuel W. Bryan of Captain William D. Hamilton’s Company Brown Light Infantry* enlisted on August 8, 1861 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Rockwell for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company was successively designated as Captain Hamilton’s Company, 1st Company G and 2nd Company C and 2nd Company F of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1861 stated Private Samuel W. Bryan of 1st Company G Brown Light Infantry 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 8, 1861 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Rockwell for twelve months and last paid on September 1, 1861 and present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private Samuel W. Bryan of 1st Company G Brown Light Infantry 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 8, 1861 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Rockwell for twelve months and last paid by Captain H. Hensch on October 31, 1861 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated Private Samuel W. Bryan of 2nd Company C Brown Light Infantry 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on October 13, 1861 at Tybee Island, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Hamilton for twelve months and last paid by Captain Tilton on January 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was on service at Ogeechee Bridge.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) S. W. Bryan of 2nd Company C 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 8, 1861 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel Rockwell for twelve months and last paid by Captain Tilton on March 1, 1862 and noted as present and sick in camp.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) S. W. Bryan of 2nd Company F 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 8, 1861 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel Rockwell for twelve months and last paid by Captain Tilton on May 1, 1862 and under remarks stated he was discharged on June 15, 1862 and final statement given.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated he was awarded a certificate of disability for discharge within the Army of the Confederate States and noted Private Samuel W. Bryan of Captain R. R. Young's Company F of the 25th Regiment of Confederate States Army was enlisted by Lieutenant Colonel W. S. Rockwell of the 1st Regiment Georgia Volunteers at Savannah, Georgia on August 8, 1861 to serve one year; he was born in Screven County in the State of Georgia is 19 years of age and 5 feet and 11 inches high, florid complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, and by occupation when enlisted a student. During the last two months said soldier has been unfit for duty sixty days and stationed at Camp Smith and dated June 7, 1862 and signed by R. R. Young Captain Commanding Company F. The surgeon stated I certify that I have carefully examined the said Private Samuel W. Bryan of Captain R. R. Young's Company and find him incapable of performing the duties of a soldier because of deformity of left arm the recent of fracture of the arm complicating the elbow joint and resulting in partial arm deformity. He is unable to handle a musket and recommend a discharge from service and signed by J. C. Habersham surgeon of the 25th Georgia. Discharge approved on June 15, 1862 at Camp Smith, Georgia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Samuel W. Bryan was discharged by reason of fractured left arm and paid \$16.50 on June 18, 1862 and was paid from May 1, 1862 to June 15th at the rate of \$11.00 per month and last been paid on April 30, 1862.

The compiler notes although he was awarded a Confederate discharge from duties of a soldier this did not necessarily mean he was released of his obligation to services to the Confederacy in performing other duties however he could have enlisted again after the healing of his fracture which appears to be the case although not fully recovered in use of left arm.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated (Spelled as) S. W. Bryan of 2nd Company F of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on October 1, 1862 at Canston's Bluff, Georgia (Located about 1 mile southwest of the Savannah River and 150 yards west of Saint Augustine Creek) and enrolled by Captain Moore for twelve months and last paid by Captain Tilton on September 1, 1862 and noted as absent without leave.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. W. Bryan of Company F of the 25th Georgia appeared on a receipt roll of pay for November 1862 and period of service was from November 11 to November 30, 1862 for 19 days at .25 cents per day.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Samuel W. Bryan of Company F of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a receipt roll of pay for December 1862 at Camp Young and period of service was from December 1 to December 31, 1862 at .25 cents per day.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. W. Bryan of Company F of the 25th Georgia appeared on a receipt roll of pay at Camp Young and period of service was from February 1 to February 28, 1863 at .25 cents per day.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. W. Bryan of Company F of the 25th Georgia appeared on a receipt roll of pay and period of service was from March 1 to March 31, 1863 at .25 cents per day.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. W. Bryan of Company F of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a receipt roll of extra duty pay of members with said organization and period of service from May 1, to June 30, 1863 for 61 days and paid received was \$15.25 and signed by S. W. Bryan.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. W. Bryan of Company F of the 25th Georgia Regiment appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty for May and June 1863 and period of service was May 1 to June 30, 1863 and noted as a nurse in hospital.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. W. Bryan of the 25th Georgia appeared on a receipt roll of pay at Morton, Mississippi noted he was a nurse in the hospital and period of service was from June 30 1 to July 31, 1863 at .25 cents per day.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. W. Bryan of Company F of the 25th Georgia Regiment appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty during the month of August 1863 and period of service was from August 1 to September 1, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. W. Bryan of Company F of the 25th Georgia Regiment appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty at Camp near Chattanooga, Tennessee for the month of September 1863 and period of service from August 31 to September 30, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Samuel W. Bryan of Company F of the 25th Georgia Regiment appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty at near Chattanooga, Tennessee for the month of October 1863 and noted as a nurse in hospital and period of service from October 1 to October 31, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) S. W. Bryan of the 25th Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for pay near Chattanooga, Tennessee and noted his occupation as a nurse in hospital and period of service was from October 1 to October 31, 1863 and paid .25 cents per day and signed his name as Samuel W. Bryan.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) S. W. Bryan of the 25th Georgia Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for pay at Dalton, Georgia and noted his occupation as a nurse in hospital and period of service was from November 1 to November 30, 1863 and paid .25 cents per day.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) S. W. Bryan of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a receipt roll of extra duty pay of members of the organization and dated February 29, 1864 and noted he was a nurse in the hospital and period of service was from December 1, 1863 to February 29, 1864 for a period of 90 days and was paid \$22.50 and signed his name as S. W. Bryan.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Samuel W. Bryan of Company F of the 25th Georgia Regiment appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty in the field during months of December 1863 and February 1864 and stated he was a nurse in the hospital and period of service was from December 15, 1863 to February 29, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Samuel W. Bryan of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a receipt roll of extra duty pay of members of the organization and dated April 1, 1864 and noted he was acting hospital steward and period of service was from March 1, 1864 to March 31, 1864 for 31 days and paid \$7.75 and signed his name as S. W. Bryan.

When Private Samuel W. Bryan of Company F of the 25th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864 he had been in Jackson's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Division 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.

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.

The compiler notes some Confederate wounded had been left behind at a hospital at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml W. Bryan of Company F of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain S. E. Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on February 14, 1865. Roll dated

Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on February 14, 1865 and noted captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Samuel W. Bryan of Company F of the 25th Regiment Georgia was admitted to the United States Army Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee on February 10, 1865 and had been sent from Pulaski, Tennessee and noted his diagnosis as convalescent and transferred to the Provost Marshal on February 14, 1865 and noted his age as twenty-two.

Federal POW Records stated Private Samuel W. Bryan of Company F of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on February 14, 1865 from Nashville and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml W. Bryan of Company F of the 25th Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending February 15, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 16, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml W. Bryan of Company F of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on February 15, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on February 17, 1865 and captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml W. Bryan of Company F of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 17, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml W. Bryan of Company F of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners received on February 18, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Private Samuel W. Bryan died approximately 35 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 25, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: "FROM KEY WEST, FLORIDA ABANDONMENT OF FORT MEYERS – Key West, Florida, March 18. The only item of military information is the abandonment of Fort Meyers by the Union troops, who have been removed to Port Delaney, on Punta Rassa. (The compiler notes both Punta Rassa and Fort Meyers are located in

Lee County) The evacuation was quietly effected without any incident worth of notice. At a meeting of the Key West Literary Association last evening a series of resolutions relative to the death of Major B. C. Lincoln of the 2nd United States colored regiment, killed in the late fight in Florida, was unanimously approved after suitable addresses from the Rev. C. E. Herrick and other members.”

And on Saturday, March 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) S. W. Bryan of Company F of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

223) Private Gibson Webster BRYANT - Inscription on tombstone #1953 reads **“J. W. BRYANT CO. H 46 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelling as Ryant but corrected to Bryant by an ancestry transcriber and will be listed this way. The census listed Gibson Webster Bryant, born about 1846 in Mississippi and living in the household of Turner Bryant, born about 1815 in South Carolina and his wife Lucinda Bryant, born about 1819 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Sarah Susan Bryant, born about 1838 in South Carolina and Giles Washington Bryant, born about 1840 in Alabama and Nancy A. Bryant, born about 1842 in Mississippi and Elizabeth L. Bryant, born about 1844 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Christin (A female) Dephew Bryant, born about 1847 in Mississippi and Washington Funn (But corrected to Freeman by an ancestry transcriber and assumed surname was Bryant) born about 1850 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Jasper County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 21, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Briant but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Bryant and will be noted this was. The census listed Gibson W. Bryant, born about 1845 in Mississippi and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of W. C. (However looking at the actual transcription it looks like the initial T and not C) (A male) Bryant, born about 1815 in South Carolina and living with his wife Lucinda Bryant, born about 1818 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: Sarah S. Bryant, born about 1839 in Mississippi and Giles Bryant, born about 1840 in Mississippi and Elizabeth Bryant, born about 1843 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Christiann (A female) Bryant, born about 1848 in Mississippi and Washington F. Bryant, born about 1850 in Mississippi and Matilda A. Bryant, born about 1853 in Mississippi and Nathan M. Bryant, born about 1855 in Mississippi and William P. Bryant, born about 1857 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Smith County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on August 22, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Gibson W. Bryant served in Company H in the 46th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“46th Infantry Regiment was organized during the fall of 1862 by adding four companies to the six-company 6th (Balfour's) Mississippi Infantry Battalion. In February, 1863, it totaled 407 effectives and served in S. D. Lee's and Baldwin's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. The unit participated in the long Vicksburg siege and was captured on July 4, 1863. After the exchange it was assigned to General Baldwin's, Tucker's, and Sears' Brigade. It fought in the Atlanta Campaign, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and shared in the defense of Mobile. The regiment had 1 wounded at Chickasaw Bayou and during the Atlanta operations, May 18 to September 5, reported 23 killed, 68 wounded, and 37 missing. It lost 1 killed, 13 wounded, and 16 missing at Allatoona and had many disabled at Franklin. Only a remnant surrendered in May, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William H. Clark [William Henry Clark Senior – Died at Allatoona, Georgia October 1864 – Find A Grave Memorial # 90990576] and Claudius W. Sears, [Claudius Wistar Sears – Find A Grave Memorial # 11073] Lieutenant Colonel William K. Easterling, [Find A Grave Memorial # 77086700] and Major Constantine Rea. [Wounded in the Atlanta Campaign and died September 1864 – Find A Grave Memorial # 59210462]”

Company H of the 46th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Raleigh Rangers”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) G. W. Bryant of Company H of the 46th Mississippi appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 3rd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on August 17, 1864.

When Private Gibson W. Bryant of Company H 46th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Sears' 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 Gibson W. Bryant of Company H of the 46th 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 Gibson W. Bryant of Company H of the 46th 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 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 Gibson W. Bryant of Company H of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Gibson W. Bryant of Company H of the 46th 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 captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Gibson W. Bryant of Company H of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received one January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Gibson W. Bryant died approximately 126 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 10, 1865 in Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: The first man killed in this war was Daniel Howe, of New York, at Fort Sumter in 1861 by the premature discharge of a gun. He name has been frequently and erroneously reported as Hough.

(The compiler notes today main stream historians do report his surname as Hough).

And on Wednesday, May 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) G. W. Bryant of Company H of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Gibson W. Bryant did not own slaves in Smith County, Mississippi.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“G. W. BRYANT CO. H 46 MISS. INF. C.S.A.”**

224) Private Jesse BRYAN - Inscription on tombstone #430 reads **“JESSE BRYANT CO. A 66 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed Jesse Bryan, born about 1839 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Martha Bryan, born about 1815 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Martha Bryan, born about 1841 in Georgia and Elizabeth Bryan, born

about 1844 in Georgia and William Bryan, born about 1833 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 770 in Macon County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 13, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Jesse Bryan, born about 1838 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$2,300.00 and noted as the head of the household. Other family household members were: Martha Bryan, born about 1840 in Georgia and Arthur M. Bryan, born about 1859 in Georgia. The family household was living in Georgia Militia District 814 in Macon County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Lanier and the census was enumerated on July 13, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jesse Bryant served in Company A 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.”

Company A of the 66th Georgia Infantry had some soldiers from Bibb County, Georgia.

A Company Muster-in roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated August 1, 1863 stated Private Jesse (Spelled as) Bryant of Captain R. N. Hull's Company of Nisbet's Regiment Georgia Infantry* at Camp Cooper in Macon, Georgia enrolled on June 5, 1863 at Macon, Georgia by Captain Hull for the war and mustered into service on August 1, 1863.

The asterisk above stated this company subsequently became Company A of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 1, 1863 to January 1, 1864 stated Private Jesse Bryant of Company A of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on June 5, 1863 at Macon, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Hull 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) J. Bryant of Company A of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry and noted as absent and under remarks stated in hands of enemy.

When Private Jesse Bryant of Company A of the 66th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign August 7, 1864 he had been in Stevens' Brigade in Walker's Division and in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse Bryan of Company A of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in charge of Provost Marshal General of the 23rd Army Corps and captured on August 7, 1864 and reported as in Jacksons Brigade in Bates Division in Hardee's Corps and noted at captured by the 14th Army Corps and turned over to the Army of the Cumberland on August 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse Bryan of Company A of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 15, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse Bryan of Company A of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse Bryan of Company A of the 66th 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 August 16, 1864 and captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse Bryan of Company A of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison at 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) Jesse Bryan of Company A of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 15, 1864 at the Military Prison at 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) Jesse Bryan of Company "E" of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864

Private Jesse Bryan died approximately 82 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 8, 1864 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: Ford's Theater will announce the Presidential election results from the stage as soon as they are received by telegram.

And on Tuesday, November 8, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jesse Bryan of Company E of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Jesse Bryan owned three slaves in Macon County, Georgia. Three females ages 19, 15, and 13 years old.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JESSE BRYAN CO. A 66 GA. INF. C.S.A.”**

225) Sergeant John D. BRYAN - Inscription on tombstone #2011 reads **“JNO. D. BRYANT CO. K 39 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina in April 1865.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family name spelled as Bryant but the compiler believes it was Bryan and will be noted this way. The census listed John Bryan, born about 1840 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of John C. Bryan, born about 1814 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Janet Bryan, born about 1816 in Georgia. Other family household members were: William Bryan, born about 1839 in Alabama and Sarah Bryan, born about 1841 in Alabama and Francis (A male) Bryan, born about 1843 (Also a member of Company K of the 39th Alabama Infantry and listed as Francis [Spelled as] Bryan on his service records) in Alabama and David Bryan, born about 1845 in Alabama and Mary Bryant, born about 1850 in Alabama. The family household was living in Division 23 in Barbour County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 30, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Bryant but the compiler believes it was Bryan and will be noted this way. The census listed John D. Bryan, born about 1840 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of John C. Bryan, born about 1814 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as Janett) Bryan, born about 1818 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) F. M. (A male) Bryan, born about 1844 in Alabama (Whose whose full name was Francis Marion Bryan and he too enlisted in Company K of the 39th Alabama and died at a Confederate hospital near Madison, Mississippi on August 11, 1862) and David D. Bryan, born about 1846 in Alabama and Mary J. Bryan, born about 1850 in Alabama and Tabitha A. Bryan, born about 1857 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Eastern Division in Barbour County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Eufaula and the census was enumerated on August 10, 1860.

The 1870 United States census listed what was left of the family as living in Floyd County, Georgia. The father John C. Bryan died on September 8, 1891 and has a photograph of his tombstone at Find A Grave memorial #44892611.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John D. Bryant alternate name John L. Bryan served in Company K in the 39th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“39th Infantry Regiment was formed in May, 1862, at Opelika, Alabama. Its members were drawn from Pike, Barbour, Henry, Walker, and Russell counties. Immediately sent north, it was assigned to General Gardner's Brigade but saw little action during the Kentucky Campaign. The regiment was later under the command of Generals Deas, G. D. Johnston, and Brantley. It was prominent in the arduous campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, moved with Hood into Tennessee, and fought its last battle at Bentonville. This unit reported 95 casualties at Murfreesboro and lost thirty-one percent of the 310 engaged at Chickamauga. During December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 337 men and 219 arms. On April 26, 1865, less than 90 officers and men surrendered. The unit was commanded by Colonels Whitfield Clark, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26110975] H. D. Clayton, [Henry Delamar Clayton – Find A Grave Memorial # 8847] and William C. Clifton; Lieutenant Colonels James T. Flewellen and Lamuel Hargrove; [Lemuel Hargrove – Find A Grave Memorial # 5486949] and Majors Colin McSwain and Drewry H. Smith.”

According to the records of the 39th Alabama many of the soldiers in Company K came from Barbour County, Alabama.

Although his Confederate Compiled Military Service Records listed him as John L. Bryan the vast majority of his records state his name as John D. Bryan.

All Federal POW Records in which there are seven all reported his surname as spelled as Bryan and his rank as a sergeant. Because his Confederate Records do not seem to exist after 1863 the compiler only has the Federal Records to fall back upon. According to his company muster rolls for September and October 1863, Private John D. Bryan enlisted on March 8, 1862 at Eufaula, Alabama for three years or the duration of the war, which was and is located in Barbour County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to June 30 1862 stated Private John L. Bryan of Company K of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 8, 1862 by Captain Flewellen at Eufaula, Alabama (Located in Barbour County) for three years or the war and noted as absent and sick in hospital in Meridian, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John D. Bryant of Company K of the 39th Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 8, 1862 and enrolled by Captain Flewellen at Eufaula, Alabama for three years or the war and last paid by Major Govan on August 30, 1863 noted as present for duty.

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

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

Wikipedia offered an account of the raid:

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant John D. Bryan of Company K of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865 and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on April 29, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant John D. Bryan of Company K of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain C. B. Pratt Commissary of Prisoners at Louisville, Kentucky on April 29, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on April 29, 1865 and noted captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant John D. Bryan of Company K of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending May 5, 1865. Roll dated Office of the Commissary of Prisoners at Louisville, Kentucky on May 6, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865 and sent from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant John D. Bryan of Company K of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on May 1, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on May 2, 1865 to Camp Chase and had been sent from Nashville and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant John D. Bryan of Company K of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on May 2, 1865. Roll dated Office of Commissary of Prisoners at Louisville, Kentucky on May 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno D. Bryan of Company K of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on May 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Private John D. Bryan died approximately 28 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 1, 1865 the United States officially observed at national day of mourning for President Lincoln.

And on Thursday, June 1, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) J. D. Bryan of Company K of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to inflammation of the brain.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one with the surname of Bryan or Bryant with the middle initial of the letter D owed slaves in Barbour County, Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“SGT. JOHN D. BRYAN CO. K 39 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

226) Private Richard BRYANT - Inscription on tombstone #1643 reads **“R. BRYANT CO. B 21 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

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

According to Virginia Select Marriages, 1785-1940; William Bryant, married (Spelled as) Lavena Johnson on January 14, 1835 in Nelson County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Richard Bryant, born about 1846 in Virginia and living in the household of William Bryant, born about 1810 in Virginia and his wife Leonora Bryant, born about 1815 Virginia. Other family household members were: Sarah Bryant, born about 1836 in Virginia and Mary J. Bryant, born about 1838 in Virginia and Ann Maria Bryant, born about 1840 in Virginia and (Spelled as)

Malissa (A female) Bryant, born about 1842 in Virginia and John J. Bryant, born about 1847 in Virginia. The family household was living in Nelson County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census on ancestry listed Richard Bryant twice on the census and appears to be a duplicate. The census listed Richard Bryant, born about 1846 in Nelson County, Virginia and living in the household of Richard Bryant, born about 1811 in Nelson County, Virginia and his wife (Spelled as) Laurena A. Bryant, born about 1816 in Nelson County, Virginia. Other family household members were: Mary J. Bryant, born about 1838 in Nelson County, Virginia and Melissa Bryant, born about 1842 in Nelson County, Virginia and William J. Bryant, born about 1851 in Nelson County, Virginia and Ann M. Bryant, born about 1840 in Nelson County, Virginia and Robert N. Bryant, born about 1853 in Nelson County, Virginia and Samantha E. Bryant, born about 1854 in Nelson County, Virginia and (Spelled as) Signora (A female) Bryant, born about 1857 in Nelson County, Virginia and Pettis (A female) Bryant, born about 1860 in Nelson County, Virginia and noted as four months old. The family household was living in Nelson County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Lovingston and the census was enumerated on August 28, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Richard Bryant served in Company B 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 April 1 to June 30, 1863 stated Private Richard Bryant of Company B of Peters' Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on June 17, 1863 in Smyth County, Virginia and enrolled by Colonel Peters for the war and noted as absent with leave.

The compiler notes 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 Conscription Act was not enforceable.

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. Bryant of Company H of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West)

Virginia also known as Athenaeum Prison and noted a physical description on August 10, 1864 age 18; height 5' 9 ½ complexion dark; eyes brown; hair black and told Union authorities by occupation had been a farmer and listed his residence as Nelson County, Virginia and arrested by (Brigadier) 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 (Spelled as) R. Bryant of Company H of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General at Harper's Ferry on August 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 13, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: FIGHT A FORT PICKERING BETWEEN NEGRO AND WHITE SOLDIERS – Memphis, March 9 – A fight occurred at Fort Pickering the night before last between the 3rd United States colored artillery and a white regiment, resulting in the death of several of the negroes and one white soldier. The fight grew out of a disagreement about rations. Both regiments belonged to the garrison of the fort.

And on Monday, March 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) R. Bryant of Company H of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to scurvy and diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules did not own slaves in Nelson County, Virginia.

227) Private Tyre Russell BULLINGTON - Inscription on tombstone #542 reads ***"T. R. BULLINGTON CO. C 8 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner as a result of the skirmish of Readyville, Tennessee in September 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 17 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Bulleton but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Bullington and will be noted this way. The census listed (Spelled as) Russel (A male) Bullington, born about 1847 in Alabama and living in the household of (Spelled as) Farys (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to [Spelled as] Tyre) Bullington, born about 1806 in Virginia. (The compiler notes Tyre Bullington has a Find A Grave Memorial at 67462176) and his wife Emily Bullington, born about 1813 in Kentucky. Other household members were: William Bullington, born about 1832 in Tennessee and John Bullington, born about 1835 in Tennessee and David Bullington, born about 1836 in

Alabama and Joseph Bullington, born about 1840 in Alabama and Leroy Bullington, born about 1843 in Alabama and Mary Bullington, born about 1845 in Alabama and Joseph McCrary, born about 1807 in Kentucky and Nancy McCrary, born about 1812 in Tennessee and John McCrary, born about 1838 in Alabama and Caroline McCrary, born about 1841 in Alabama. The household was living in Township 2 in Range 5 in Jackson County, Alabama and the census was either enumerated on December 10th or December 11, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Tyre Bullington, born about 1848 in Alabama and living in the household of (Spelled as) Tyre Bullington, born about 1806 in Virginia and his wife Emily Bullington, born about 1813 in Alabama. (The compiler notes Emily Bullington has a Find A Grave Memorial at 65162146) Other family household members were: Joseph Bullington, born about 1841 in Alabama and Leroy Bullington, born about 1843 in Alabama and Mary J. Bullington, born about 1846 in Alabama and Martha Bullington, born about 1850 in Alabama and Matilda Bullington, born about 1855 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 11 in Putnam County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported (Spelled as) Pekin and the census was enumerated on August 25, 1860.

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

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

He only has Federal POW Records.

Company C of the 8th Tennessee Cavalry had soldiers from Smith County, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records reported Private Tyre Bullington of Company C 8th Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry taken prisoner on September 6, 1864 near Woodbury, Tennessee. The following gives us insight as to how Private Bullington was taken prisoner.

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."

The compiler notes it was not unusual for the Union reports being different than the Confederate reports.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Tyre Bullington of Company C of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on September 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on September 33, 1864 and noted captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Tyre Bullington of Company C of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Tyre Bullington of Company C of the 8th Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 15, 1864 and captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Tyre Bullington of Company C of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Tyre Bullington of Company C of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 17, 1864 from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Private Tyre Russell Bullington died approximately 88 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 14, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President proclaimed the ratification of the treaty with Tabeguache Band of Utah Indians.

And on Wednesday, December 14, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Tyre Bullington of Company C of the 8th Regiment Tennessee due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Tyre R. Bullington did not own slaves in Tennessee.

228) Private George K. BULLOCK - Inscription on tombstone #459 reads ***“GEO. K. BULLOCK CO. F 6 FLA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Geo K. Bullock, born about 1832 in Alabama and living in the household of Geo Bullock, born about 1800 in Massachusetts and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Marthe Wood Bullock, born about 1799 in Rhode Island. Another household family member was (Spelled as) Abrewi (A female) Bullock, born about 1843 in Alabama. The family household was living in the 4th Division N. District in Jackson County, Florida and the census was enumerated on October 12, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed George K. Bullock, born about 1832 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$500.00 and a personal value of \$250.00 and noted as living by himself. George K. Bullock was living in Jackson County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as Marianna and the census was enumerated on July 30, 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 14 which noted Private G. K. Bullock of Company F of the 6th Florida Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was George Bullock and listed his Post Office as Marianna, 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 the Marianna Court House was located in Jackson County, Florida.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George K. Bullock served in Company F 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 F of the 6th Florida Infantry was known as the “Magnolia State Guards” Many soldiers from Jackson County, Florida.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated on April 12, 1862 stated Private George K. Bullock of Captain Attaway's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry* enlisted on February 11, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida by Lieutenant Gerry for the war and under remarks stated age twenty-nine and duty status not noted. Note: This company was mustered by me under General Traper's order on February 11, 1862 it being then in the State service. It retained its State organization and drew pay from the State of Florida till March 11, 1862 at which time the State troops were disbanded and its Confederate organization too effect with the present number. J. O. A. Gerry Mustering Officer and Inspector.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company F of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 10 to April 30, 1862 dated June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) George R. (With an X above the letter R indicating an incorrect entry) Bullock of Captain Attaway's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain Attaway for three years or the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to November 12, 1862 stated Private George K. Bullock of Captain White's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry* enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain Attaway for the war and last paid on April 30, 1862 noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at Knoxville, Tennessee since October 27, 1862.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company F of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 12, 1862 to February 9, 1863 stated Private George K. Bullock of Company F of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain Attaway for the war and last paid on August 31, 1862 noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at New Market, Tennessee since November 21, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 9 to March 12, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo K. Bullock of Company F of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain Attaway for the war and last paid on August 31, 1862 noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at New Market, Tennessee since November 21, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 12 to April 30, 1863 stated Private George K. Bullock of Company F of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by L. M. Attaway for the war and last paid by Captain H. Cate on February 28, 1863 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to July 9, 1863 stated Private George K. Bullock of Company F of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by L. M. Attaway for the war and last paid by Captain Davidson on April 30, 1863 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 9 to October 31, 1863 stated Private George K. Bullock of Company F of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by L. M. Attaway for the war and last paid by Captain Davidson on June 30, 1863 noted as absent and under remarks stated in hospital since August 31, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. K. Bullock of Company F of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by L. M. Attaway for the war and last paid by Captain Davidson on June 30, 1863 noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) G. K. Bullock of Company F of the 6th Florida appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 4th quarter 1863 and specifically issued on December 10, 1863 and signed his name as George K. Bullock.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) G. K. Bullock of Company F of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by L. M. Attaway for the war and last paid by Captain Davidson on December 31, 1863 noted as absent in Florida and on furlough since January 22, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) G. Bullock appeared on a receipt roll for clothing from April 1 to June 30, 1864 and signed his name as G. Bullock.

When Private George K. Bullock of Company F 6th Florida Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign, on July 22, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. K. Bullock of Company F of the 6th Regiment Florida 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 on July 22, 1864 at Atlanta, Georgia and forwarded to Provost Marshal at Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo K. Bullock of Company F of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo H. (With an X above the initial H indicating an incorrect letter) Bullock of Company F of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo K. Bullock of Company F of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo K. Bullock of Company F of the 6th Regiment Florida 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 as captured on July 22, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo K. Bullock of Company F of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo K. Bullock of Company F of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private George K. Bullock died approximately 103 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 13, 1864, the Battle of Bull's Gap, Tennessee was fought resulting in a Confederate victory.

And on Sunday, November 13, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo. K. Bullock of Company F of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules George K. Bullock of Jackson County, Florida did not own slaves however his father George Bullock did.

229) Private Delaney D. BUMPERS - Inscription on tombstone #661 reads ***"D. D. BUMPERS CO. E 24 ALA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to the Alabama Marriage Indexes, 1814-1935; (Spelled as) Robt Bumpers married Christian Calhoun on November 5, 1831 in Clarke County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as (Spelled as) Bumpeus but corrected by an ancestry transcriber as Bumpers and will be noted this way. The census listed Delaney Bumpers, born about 1839 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Robert N. Bumpers, born about 1810 in North Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Christion Bumpers, born about 1810 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Joel Bumpers, born about 1833 in Alabama and Martha Bumpers, born about 1834 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Loueza (A female) Bumpers, born about 1839 in Alabama and Robert Bumpers, born about 1841 in Alabama. The family household was living in Clarke County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 21, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Delaney D. Bumpers, born about 1839 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Robert N. Bumpers, born about 1809 in North Carolina and his wife Christian Bumpers, born about 1809 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Lorenzo B. (A male) Bumpers, born about 1839 in Alabama and Jeremiah Bumpers, born about 1842 in Alabama and Robert Bumpers, born about 1845 in Alabama. The family household was living in Clarke County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Grove Hill and the census was enumerated on June 1, 1860.

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 D. D. Bumpers of Company E of the 24th Alabama Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was R. N. Bumpers and listed his Post Office as Grove Hill, Alabama.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 72 the Post Office at Grove Hill was located in Clarke County, Alabama.

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

"24th Infantry Regiment was organized at Mobile, Alabama, in August, 1861. Its members were recruited in the counties of Mobile, Shelby, Pickens, Clarke, and Talladega. For a time the unit served in the Army of Mobile, then shared in the Kentucky Campaign, but ws [was] not actively engaged. Assigned to General Manugault's [Manigault's] Brigade, it participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was part of Hood's expedition into Tennessee, and fought in the Battle of Bentonville. During February, 1862, this regiment had 680 effectives, sustained 118 casualties at Murfreesboro, and lost thirty percent of the 381 at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, it contained 278 men and 184 arms, and surrendered in April, 1865, about 125 strong. The field officers were Colonels William A. Buck [William Amos Buck – Find A Grave Memorial # 43390062] and Newton N. Davis,

Lieutenant Colonels William B. Dennett [Find A Grave Memorial # 52141809] and Benjamin F. Sawyer, and Major Junius J. Pierce. [Junius Julius Pierce – Find A Grave Memorial # 57867390]”

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private Delaney D. Bumpers of Company E of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on November 8, 1861 at Mobile, Alabama and enrolled by Major Goodwin for the war and last paid by Lieutenant (John C.) Cuthbert on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Given name spelled as) Delany D. Bumpers of Company E of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on November 2, 1861 at Mobile, Alabama and enrolled by Major Goodwin for the war and last paid by Captain (Samuel) C. Muldon on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and wounded at Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 31, 1862 and furloughed to Clarke County, Alabama by order of surgeon on January 3, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. D. Bompers with an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 24th Regiment Alabama appeared on a list of furloughs granted from Headquarters Military Post Atlanta, Georgia upon certificate of examining board approved by the surgeon of the Post in accordance with General Order Number 72 Adjutant and Inspectors General’s Office dated September 29, 1862 and date of furlough was January 7, 1863 for thirty days.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private D. D. Bumpers of Company E of the 24th Regiment Alabama appeared on a Muster Roll of detailed men for Garrison Guard at Marietta, Georgia from September and October 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 and enlisted on November 2, 1861 at Mobile, Alabama and enrolled by Major Goodwin for twelve months and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private D. D. Bumpers of Company E of the 24th Regiment Alabama appeared on a Muster Roll of detailed men for Garrison Guard at Marietta, Georgia from January and February 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 and enlisted on November 2, 1861 at Mobile, Alabama and enrolled by Major Goodwin for twelve months and last paid by Captain J. W. Crocket on December 31, 1863 and noted present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Delaney D. Bumpers of Company E of the 24th Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of Company E of the 24th Alabama Regiment made in accordance with Part III General Office Number 27 Adjutant and Inspectors General’s Office. Roll dated near Dalton, Georgia on April 1, 1864.

When Private Delaney D. Bumpers of Company E of the 24th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign he had been in Manigault’s Brigade in Anderson’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Delaney D. Bumpers of Company E of the 24th Alabama Regiment 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 S. E. Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 30, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 30, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Given name spelled as) Delany D. Bumpers of Company E of the 24th Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending September 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 6, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864 and sent to Louisville from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Given name spelled as) Delany D. Bumpers of Company E of the 24th Alabama Regiment Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Given name spelled as) Delany D. Bumpers of Company E of the 24th Alabama Regiment Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 1, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Given name spelled as) Delany D. Bumpers of Company E of the 24th Alabama Regiment Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 2, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Given name spelled as) Delany D. Bumpers of Company E of the 24th Alabama Regiment Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 1 to 5 1864 and specifically arrived on September 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky.

Private Delany D. Bumpers died approximately 112 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 24, 1864 at Sacramento, California a local newspaper *The Sacramento Bee* reported – INDIANS AND SETTLERS – A public meeting will be held in the Senate Chamber on Tuesday evening, December 27, at 7 o'clock to memorialize Congress relative to measures for the prevention of mutual wrongs and lawless outrage between white settlers and the Indians. All are invited to attend.

And on Saturday, December 24, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) D. D. Bumpers of Company E of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

230) Sergeant Nathaniel J. BUMPERS - Inscription on tombstone #373 reads ***“SGT. N. BUMPERS CO. E 24 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed Nathaniel Bumpers, born about 1842 in Alabama living in the household of Robert Bumpers, born about 1789 in North Carolina and his wife Mary Bumpers, born about 1795 in North Carolina. Other household members were: William Bumpers, born about 1826 in Alabama and Sarah Bumpers, born about 1829 in Alabama and Robert Bumpers, born about 1831 in Alabama and Cornelius Gravy, born about 1833 in Alabama and William Dorman, born about 1830 in Alabama. The household was living in Clarke County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 6, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Nathan Bumpers, born about 1842 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and as attending school within the year and living in the household of William A. Bumpers, born about 1824 in Alabama. Other household members were: Daniel Cravy, born about 1837 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Reancy (A female) Bumpers, born about 1852 in Alabama. The household was living in Clarke County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Grove Hill and the census was enumerated on June 1, 1860.

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

“24th Infantry Regiment was organized at Mobile, Alabama, in August, 1861. Its members were recruited in the counties of Mobile, Shelby, Pickens, Clarke, and Talladega. For a time the unit served in the Army of Mobile, then shared in the Kentucky Campaign, but ws [was] not actively engaged. Assigned to General Manugault's [Manigault's] Brigade, it participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was part of Hood's expedition into Tennessee, and fought in the Battle of Bentonville. During February, 1862, this regiment had 680 effectives, sustained 118 casualties at Murfreesboro, and lost thirty percent of the 381 at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, it contained 278 men and 184 arms, and surrendered in April, 1865, about 125 strong. The field officers were Colonels William A. Buck [William Amos Buck – Find A Grave Memorial # 43390062] and Newton N. Davis,

Lieutenant Colonels William B. Dennett [Find A Grave Memorial # 52141809] and Benjamin F. Sawyer, and Major Junius J. Pierce. [Junius Julius Pierce – Find A Grave Memorial # 57867390]”

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated 3rd Sergeant Nathaniel J. Bumpers of Company E of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 at Mobile, Alabama and enrolled by Major Goodwin for twelve months and last paid by Lieutenant (John C.) Cuthbert on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated 3rd Sergeant Nathaniel J. Bumpers of Company E of the 24th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 at Mobile, Alabama and enrolled by Major Goodwin for twelve months and last paid by Captain S. C. Muldon on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 3rd Sergeant Nathaniel J. Bumpers of Company E of the 24th Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of Company E of the 24th Alabama Regiment made in accordance with Part III General Office Number 27 Adjutant and Inspectors General’s Office. Roll dated near Dalton, Georgia on April 1, 1864.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Nathaniel J. Bumpers of Company E of the 24th Alabama Regiment 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 S. E. Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 30, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 30, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Nathaniel J. Bumpers of Company E of the 24th Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 6, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville from Nashville, Tennessee.

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

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Nathaniel Bumpers of Company E of the 24th Alabama Regiment Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 1, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 17, 1864.

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

Private Nathaniel Bumpers died approximately 55 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 28, 1864 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported – SELLING LIQUOR TO SOLDIERS – This morning the following named parties, who were yesterday arrested by the officers of the Lincoln Hospital, for selling liquor to soldiers, were fined \$20 each at the Central Guardhouse: James Gannon, Charles Fitch, J. K. Forbash, Mary McGill, John O’Keefe and Charlotte Williams.

And on Friday, October 28, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Nathan Bumpers of Company E of the “34” Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Nathaniel Bumpers did not own slaves in Alabama.

231) Private Samuel F. BUNCH - Inscription on tombstone #2016 reads **“SAMUEL BUNCH CO. E 29 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 22 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Samuel Bunch, born about 1842 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of James Bunch, born about 1799 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Isabel Bunch, born about 1810 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Jane Bunch, born about 1830 in Tennessee and Mourning (A female) Bunch, born about 1832 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Malissa Bunch, born about 1835 in Tennessee and

Martin Bunch, born about 1837 in Tennessee and David Bunch, born about 1839 in Tennessee and James Bunch, born about 1845 in Tennessee and Martha Bunch, born about 1848 in Tennessee and Jane Hopson, born about 1791 in Tennessee and David Hopson, born about 1829 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Untia (A female) Hopson, born about 1835 in Alabama and William (Spelled as) Goin, (Listed as black) born about 1831 in North Carolina and Matthew (Spelled as) Goin, (Listed as black) born about 1831 in North Carolina. The household was living in Subdivision 7 in Claiborne County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on August 28, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Saml Bunch, born about 1843 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of George Carpenter, born about 1838 in Tennessee and his wife (Spelled as) Malissa Carpenter, born about 1833 in Tennessee. (Malissa Bunch married George Carpenter on July 7, 1857 in Claiborne County, Tennessee) Another household member was Sarah Carpenter, born about 1858 in Tennessee. The household was living in Subdivision 4 in Claiborne County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Tazewell and the census was enumerated on June 1, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is a hospital record dated in August 1864 at the Ocmulgee Hospital in Macon, Georgia for Samuel Bunch in Company E of the 29th Tennessee Infantry for a gun-shot wound and stated his residence was in Claiborne County, Tennessee.

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

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

Company E of the 29th Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Hawkins County, Tennessee.

The compiler notes Claiborne County is nearby Hawkins County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 13 to October 31, 1861 stated Private Samuel Bunch of Company E of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on August 13, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes the 29th Tennessee Infantry was organized September 30, 1861 and re-organized in May 1862. It was temporarily consolidated with the 11th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and for the 11th and 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry consolidated in latter part of 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) Sam Bunch of Company E of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on August 13, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by J. W. Gillespie and last paid on September 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated 4th Corporal Samuel Bunch of Company E of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on August 13, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by J. W. Gillespie 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) Saml Bunch of Company E of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on August 13, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by J. W. Gillespie and last paid by Captain Dashiell on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Saml Bunch of Company E of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on August 13, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by J. W. Gillespie 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) Sam Bunch of Company E of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on August 13, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by J. W. Gillespie and last paid on August 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Sam Bunch of Company E of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on August 13, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee for twelve months and enrolled by J. W. Gillespie 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) Saml Bunch of Captain L. N. Kyle's Company of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry* dated January 4, 1862 at Dalton, Georgia. Note: An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service to be returned to the Adjutant General's Office with a view of having the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound book W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee.

The above asterisk stated this company was also known as Company E of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Saml Bunch of Company E of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on August 13, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by J. W. Gillespie and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. F. Bunch of Company E of the 29th Tennessee appeared on a special requisition for clothing on July 13, 1864 at Covington, Georgia and surgeon William Roberson stated "He needs them" and issued one jacket and one pair of pants and on pair of drawers.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml F. Bunch of Company E of the 29th Regiment Tennessee appeared on a register of patients in Ocmulgee Hospital in Macon, Georgia and admitted on July 26, 1864 for Vul Selopet short for vulnus sclopeticum a Latin medical term for a gun-shot wound and transferred on August 9, 1864 to his residence at Claiborne County.

When Private Samuel Bunch of Company E of the 29th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Vaughan's Brigade in Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Samuel Bunch of Company E of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain 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, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Saml Bunch of Company "A" of the 29th Regiment Tennessee 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 January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml Bunch of Company E of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Samuel Bunch of Company E of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Samuel Bunch of Company E of the 29th Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On June 2, 1865 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania a local newspaper *The Philadelphia Inquirer* reported – JEFF'S IRONS REMOVED – The shackles have been taken from the limbs of the arch traitor. This course was rendered necessary on account of the prisoner's health, the gyves, of course, interfering with the attempts at walking. After the desperate outburst of last week the prisoner has remained continuously in a recumbent position on his pallet. In a very short time his health became very seriously affected. His medical attendant, Dr. John J. Craven, represented the prisoner's case to General Miles and as an absolute means towards his recovery, requested the removal of the irons.....

And on Friday, June 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) S. F. Bunch of Company E of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Samuel Bunch did not own slaves in Claiborne County, Tennessee.

232) Private Edmond BURDEN - Inscription on tombstone #10 ½ reads ***"EDMOND BURDEN CO. B 8 KY. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Cheshire, Ohio in July 1863.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Edmond Burden served in Company B in the 8th Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"8th Cavalry Regiment was formed during the late summer of 1862 and mustered into Confederate service in September. The unit fought in Kentucky, then rode with J. H. Morgan. [John Hunt Morgan] Most of the men were captured at Buffington Island [Ohio] on July 19 and a remnant at New Lisbon on July 26, 1863. The 8th was not reorganized. Its commanders were Colonel R. S. Cluke, [Roy Stuart Cluke – Find A Grave Memorial # 82830709] Lieutenant Colonel Cicero Coleman, [Find A Grave Memorial # 28888723] and Major Robert S. Bullock. [Robert Stapleton Bullock – Find A Grave Memorial # 11618110]"

The compiler notes he was an Ohio Morgan raider.

He only has Federal POW Records.

The compiler notes 10 ½ is not an error number on his tombstone.

Federal POW Records stated Private Edmond (Spelled as) Burdon of Company B of the 8th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on July 26, 1863 and had been sent from Cincinnati, Ohio by order of Brigadier General Cox and noted as captured at Cheshire, Ohio on July 20, 1863.

Private Edmond Burdon died approximately 38 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On September 2, 1863 at Washington, D.C., J. W. Forney interviews President Lincoln on the integrity of the press.

And on Wednesday, September 2, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Edmond Burden of Company B of the 8th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to congestion of the lungs as he appeared on a list of prisoners of war deceased at Camp Chase, Ohio.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

233) Sergeant David A. BURGE - Inscription on tombstone #643 reads ***“SGT. D. A. BURGE CO. D 36 BATT’N VA. CAV. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner near Opequon Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike in September 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal David A. Burge and discharged a sergeant served in Company D in the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“36th Cavalry Battalion was organized in February, 1863, with four companies, later increased to five. The unit was assigned to A. G. Jenkins', W. E. Jones', B. T. Johnson's, and Payne's Brigade. It had a force of 125 men at Gettysburg, moved to Western Virginia, [and] then took part in operations in East Tennessee. The 36th was with McCausland at Chambersburg, served with Early in the Shenandoah Valley, and was active around Appomattox. After cutting through the lines at Appomattox, it disbanded. Major James W. Sweeney was in command. [Born about 1837]”

Company D of the 36th Battalion Cavalry had many soldiers from near Charleston and Lewis County in (West) Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1862 to April 30, 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated 2nd Corporal David A. Burge of Company D of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on December 2, 1862 at Charleston, (West) Virginia and enrolled by (John) B. Lady for the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30, to August 31, 1863 and dated September 4, 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) David Burge of Company D of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on October 1, 1862 at Charleston, (West) Virginia and enrolled by (John) B. Lady for the war and last paid by Captain (William C.) Eoff on April 30, 1863 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 and dated November 2, 1864 stated Corporal (Spelled as) D. W. Burgh of Company D of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on October 1, 1862 at Charleston, (West) Virginia and enrolled by (John) B. Lady for three years and last paid by Captain (William C.) Eoff on August 31, 1863 and noted absent and under remarks stated captured.

The following gives insight as to the capture of David A. Burge.

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 stated Private David (Spelled as) Bug of the 36th Battalion 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, of the Middle Military Division Camp near Berryville, Virginia on September 14, 1864 and noted as captured on September 13, 1864 near Opequon Creek, Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant David Burge of Company D of the 36th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia captured by General Sheridan's forces and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 19, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant David (Spelled as) Birge of Company D 36th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 19, 1864 and received from Harper's Ferry, (West) Virginia and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Sergeant David Burge died approximately 93 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 21, 1864 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported – THE HOLIDAYS IN GRANT'S ARMY – Judging from the large amount of holiday fixings being sent to Grant's army, the boys will spend a merry Christmas and happy New Year's day in camp. Yesterday, Captain Allen, adjutant quartermaster and Superintendent Mattingly of the river transportation office shipped to City Point 6,000 boxes, containing sweet meats, from the folks at home, consigned to Adams Company express, and addressed to officers and men in the Army of the Potomac. This is independent of several thousand boxes shipped on Monday. To-day 150 turkeys will be forwarded for those in hospital at City Point.

And on Wednesday, December 21, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant David Burge of Company D of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

234) Citizen of the State of Ohio, George BURGESS - Inscription on tombstone #334 reads ***"GEO. BURGESS CITIZEN"*** He was taken prisoner at Cleveland, Ohio on July 18, 1863.

The following was from the Cleveland, Ohio newspaper the Plain Dealer on July 20, 1863. "A Card from Sheriff Lewis" "To the citizens of Cleveland: As some persons are apprehensive of a disturbance in the city, growing out of the supposed or real hostility to the draft, I take this occasion to assure all such that I have made ample preparation to immediately suppress any manifestations of violence, or active hostility to the enforcement of all laws in our city or county. (Signed) Edgar H. Lewis, Sheriff."

Federal POW Records located on ancestry (34489) stated: He was taken prisoner at Cleveland, Ohio on July 18, 1863.

Federal POW Records located on ancestry (28426) stated George Burgess was listed as a Camp Chase prisoner on page 428.

Federal POW Records located on ancestry (23829) stated: Geo. Burgess was in Prison number 2 in mess 4.

Juxtaposition:

On October 17, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio a local Columbus, Ohio newspaper *The Daily Ohio Statesman* reported – STABBING AFFRAY – The pugnacity of rebels seems irrepressible and when there is nobody else to fight they fight among themselves. One rebel officer stabbed another rebel officer with a pen knife at Camp Chase yesterday. The wounds inflicted are said to be very severe and perhaps will terminate fatally.

Federal POW Records on the same citation listed him as died on Monday, October 17, 1864 due to diarrhea and buried in grave 334.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

235) Private James H. BURGESS - Inscription on tombstone #2006 reads ***“J. H. BURGESS CO. B 8 GA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at Bristol, Tennessee in December 1864.

Also see James H. Burgess of the 38th Georgia Infantry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private J. T. Burgess alternate name James H. Burgess served in Company B in the 8th Regiment Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

8th Infantry Regiment as organized by Colonel F. S. Bartow during the spring of 1861. All of its companies had seen prior military service in the Georgia militia and were from Rome, Savannah, and Atlanta, and the counties of Greene, Echols, Pulaski, and Floyd. Early in June the unit was ordered to Virginia and, assigned to F. S. Bartow's Brigade, fought at First Manassas. In April, 1862, it had but 251 men fit for duty and for the balance of the war served under General G. T. Anderson. The 8th was involved in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia from the Seven Days' Battles to Cold Harbor, except when it was with Longstreet at Suffolk, in Georgia, and at Knoxville. It did not take part in the Battle of Chickamauga. The unit participated in the Petersburg siege south and north of the James River and later the Appomattox Campaign. It reported 41 killed and 159 wounded at First Manassas, had 28 killed, 65 wounded, and 11 missing during the Seven Days' Battles, and lost 8 killed and 54 wounded at Second Manassas. It lost more than fifty percent of the 312 engaged at Gettysburg, and from April 14 to May 6, there were 92 disabled, and from August 1 to December 31, 1864, the regiment had 82 killed or wounded. At the surrender it contained 14 officers and 139 men. The field officers were Colonels F. S. Bartow, [Francis Stebbins Bartow – Find A Grave Memorial # 6004341] William M. Gardner, [William Montgomery Gardner – Find A Grave Memorial # 10870] L. M. Lamar, [Lucius Mirabeau Lamar – Find A Grave Memorial # 45691666] and John R. Towers; [John Reed Towers – Find A Grave Memorial # 15356054] Lieutenant Colonels Thomas L. Cooper [Killed by fall on horse on December 24, 1863] and

Edward J. Magruder; [Edward Jones Magruder – Find A Grave Memorial # 29040514] and Majors John F. Cooper [John Frederic Cooper – Find A Grave Memorial # 10177945] and George O. Dawson.

Company B of the 8th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Oglethorpe Light Infantry” Many soldiers from Chatham County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. (With an X above the letter T indicating a wrong initial) Burgess of Company B of the 8th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 25, 1863 at Decatur, Georgia and enrolled by Major Hardee for the war and last paid by Captain Wilcox on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent on detachment by order of General Longstreet.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Burgess of Company B of the 8th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for period of service from November 1, 1863 to July 1, 1864 and paid on July 13, 1864 in the amount of \$92.90.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. H. Burgess of Company B of the 8th Georgia appeared on a register of Confederate States Army General Hospital at Farmville, Virginia for a complaint of debilitas and admitted on June 12, 1863 and returned to duty on July 1, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Company B of the 8th Georgia appeared on a register of General Hospital at Farmville, Virginia and dated July 1, 1863 and under remarks stated he was sent to fortifications at Richmond.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Burgess of Company B of the 8th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of receiving and Wayside Hospital or General Hospital Number 9 at Richmond, Virginia and was admitted on September 12, 1863 at Winder Number 2.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Burgess of Company B of the 8th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 25, 1863 at Decatur, Georgia and enrolled by Major Hardee for the war and last paid by Captain Wilcox on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent on detachment by order of General Longstreet.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Burgess of Company B of the 8th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 25, 1863 at Decatur, Georgia and enrolled by Major Hardee for the war and last paid by Captain Wilcox on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent on detachment by order of General Longstreet.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Burgess of Company B of the 8th Regiment Georgia appeared on a report of detailed men and employees on duty in the Wayside Hospital at Dublin, Virginia on October 30, 1864 and had been in Anderson’s Brigade and

detailed by Lieutenant General Longstreet on January 11, 1864 and noted his disability from gun-shot wound.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. H. Burgess of Company B of the 8th Georgia appeared on a list of detailed men and employees in hospitals in Department of East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia and noted in the Wayside Hospital at Dublin, Virginia on October 30, 1864 and detailed on January 11, 1864 by General Longstreet and had been disabled by gun-shot wounds.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Burgis of the 8th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Sullivan County, Tennessee (The compiler notes Bristol, Tennessee is located in Sullivan County) and sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas H. Burgess of Company B of the 8th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain S. E. Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865 and noted captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James H. Burgess of Company B of the 8th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864 and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas H. Burgess of Company B of the 8th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 10, 1865 and noted captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas H. Burgess of Company B of the 8th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 8, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas H. Burgess of Company B of the 8th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865. Roll dated at Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas H. Burgess of Company B of the 8th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 15,

1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Private James H. Burgess died approximately 135 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 30, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: TESTIMONY OF MISS EMMA HEROLD for the accused. Witness is the sister of Herold, and recollects that he was at home on the 15th of February because she sent him a valentine which he received on that day. Witness recollects that he received on that day. Witness recollects that he was at home on the 19th and also between those two days. Herold exhibited some feeling while his sister was on the witness stand and his eyes were observed to fill with tears.

And on Tuesday, May 30, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. H. Burgess of Company B of the 8th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to apoplexy.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

236) Private Richard F. BURGESS - Inscription on tombstone #1353 reads ***"R. F. BURGESS CO. H MORELAND'S CAV. ALA. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner in Madison County, Alabama in December 1864.

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

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

A Company Muster roll on his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1 to February 29, 1864 and dated September 16, 1864 stated (Spelled as) R. F. Burgess enlisted on November 1, 1863 at Dixon, Alabama and enrolled by Captain Burgess for three years and not paid and noted as present for duty and bounty due and stated he was on extra duty since November 1, 1863 acting commissary.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. F. Burgess of Moreland's Regiment C. S. A. was admitted for a gun-shot on right side on December 26, 1864 at the Granger United States Army General Hospital at Huntsville, Alabama and under remarks stated he was sent to prison.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rich'd F. Burgess of Company H of Moreland's Regiment Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain S. E. Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865 and noted captured in Madison County, Alabama on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Richard F. Burgess of Company H of Moreland's Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured in Madison County, Alabama on December 23, 1864 and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rich'd F. Burgess of Company H of Moreland's Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Madison County, Alabama on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rich'd F. Burgess of Company H of Moreland's Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 8, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 14, 1865 and noted captured in Madison County, Alabama on December 23, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville from Nashville.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rich'd F. Burgess of Company H of Moreland's Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted captured in Madison County, Alabama on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Richard F. Burgess of Company H of Moreland's Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 15, 1865 at Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Madison County, Alabama on December 23, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 20, 1865 at

And on Monday, February 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Rich'd Burgess of Company H of Moreland's Cavalry due to general debility.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

237) Sergeant John W. BURT - Inscription on tombstone #1926 reads ***"SERGT. J. W. BURK CO. B 34 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 32 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed John Burt, born about 1832 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Stephen R. Burt, born about 1796 in North Carolina and his wife Catherine Burt, born about 1800 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Lydia Burt, born about 1829 in Alabama and Elizabeth Burt, born about 1831 in Alabama and Julia Burt, born about 1836 in Alabama and Mary Burt, born about 1838 in Alabama and James Burt, born about 1839 in Alabama and Stephen Burt, born about 1840 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Hatchet Creek District of Coosa County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 2, 1850.

According to the Marriage Records of Coosa County, Alabama 1834-1865 compiled by the Coosa County Historical Society: John W. Burt and (Spelled as) Sary A. (Spelled as) Caffee were married on December 16, 1852 by J. M. Butler M.G. (Magistrate)

The 1860 United States census listed John W. Burt, born about 1832 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$900.00 and a personal value of 700.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Sarah A. Burt, born about 1833 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Stephen E. Burt, born about 1854 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Oran O. (A male) Burt, born about 1857 in Alabama. The family household was living in Subdivision 2 in Coosa County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Mount Olive and the census was enumerated on July 10, 1860.

Company B of the 34th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Coosa County, Alabama.

According to records located at the Alabama Department of History and Archives in Montgomery, Alabama 5th Sergeant J. W. Burt age 30 enlisted in Company B of the 34th Alabama in Coosa County, Alabama for three years.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant John W. Burt alternate name J. W. Burk served in Company B in the 34th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"34th Infantry Regiment organized at Loachapoka, Alabama, in April, 1862, contained men from Montgomery and the counties of Tallapoosa, Coosa, and Russell. It moved to Tupelo, Mississippi, and was assigned to General Manigault's Brigade where it remained for the duration of the war. The unit saw little action during the Kentucky Campaign then took an active part in many conflicts of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta. Later it fought in Hood's winter operations in Tennessee and at Bentonville, North Carolina. The regiment reported 11 killed and 77 wounded at Murfreesboro, had many captured at Missionary Ridge, and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 388 men and 281 arms. It lost 14 killed and 46 wounded at Ezra Church and almost annihilated at Nashville. Few surrendered on

April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Julius C. B. Mitchell, [Julius Caesar Bonaparte Mitchell – Find A Grave Memorial # 37092789] Lieutenant Colonels John C. Carter [Find A Grave Memorial # 95616729] and James W. Echols, [James Walter Echols – Find A Grave Memorial # 25204725] and Majors Henry R. McCoy [Henry Raines McCoy – Find A Grave Memorial # 18822000] and John N. Slaughter. [Find A Grave Memorial # 44258483]”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records for commutation of rations while on sick furlough from November 1 to December 20, 1863 for 50 days was paid in the amount of \$16.50 and signed his name as John W. Burt.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) J. W. Burt of Company B of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a report of enlisted men of the organization named above made in accordance with paragraph III General Order Number 27 Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office and report dated near Dalton, Georgia on April 5, 1864.

When Sergeant John W. Burt of Company B of the 34th Alabama 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.

Federal POW Records reported his surname spelled both as Burk and Burt.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) J. W. Burt of Company B of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 16th Army Corps and forwarded for exchange by Captain H. L. Burnham, Provost Marshal from May 1 to August 15, 1864 and noted as captured on July 22nd 1864 at Atlanta, Georgia and forwarded to the Provost Marshal at Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno W. Burt of Company B of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno W. Burt of Company B of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and sent to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant John W. Burt of Company B of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during six days ending on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant John W. Burt of Company B of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio 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 Sergeant John W. Burt of Company B of the 34th Regiment Alabama 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 Sergeant John W. Burt of Company B of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain S. E. Jones and captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno W. Burk of Company B of the 34th Regiment Alabama was admitted on October 4, 1864 at the Chase United States Army General Hospital from the Camp Chase prison for small-pox and was transferred back to the military prison on October 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno W. Burk of Company B of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry 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 captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and under remarks stated that he was forced into service by conscription.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno. W. Burk of Company B of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry name appeared as a signature of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia on March 4, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase Ohio on March 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and in pencil at the bottom of the page stated entry cancelled.

Private died approximately 289 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 28, 1865 at Washington, D.C., the newspaper *The Evening Union* reported: THE FUNERAL CORTEGE" "Cleveland (Ohio) April 28. All along the route from Buffalo to this city, which was reached this morning, the usual demonstrations of sorrow were witnessed. The remains were escorted by a large military and civic procession to the beautifully constructed temple prepared to receive them, and soon thereafter the face of the honored dead was open to thousands of spectators, who in admirable order entered and retired from the enclosure. The entire population of the city is abroad, all seemingly impressed with the solemnity of the occasion."

The compiler notes after stopping at Cleveland, Ohio the body of Lincoln next visited Columbus, Ohio.

And on Friday, April 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) John W. Burk of Company B of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John Burt or John Burk did not own slaves in Coosa County, Alabama.

The compiler notes his widow remarried after the war and a photograph of her in later life can be viewed at Find A Grave Memorial # 22019704.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“SERGT. J. W. BURT CO. B 34 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

238) Corporal John A. BURKETT - Inscription on tombstone #1984 reads **“CORP. J. A. BURKETT CO. G 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 38 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed John Burkett, born about 1826 in Florida and noted as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Marthy Burkett, born about 1833 in Georgia. The family household was living in Division 3 in Holmes County, Florida and the census was enumerated on October 18, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Burkit but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Burkett and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed John A. Burkett, born about 1826 in Florida and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal estate value of \$50.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Martha A. Burkett, born about 1834 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Dalcida (A female) Burkett, born about 1851 in Florida and Caroline Burkett, born about 1851 in Florida and Joseph S. Burkett, born about 1856 in Florida and (Spelled as) Roda Burkett, born about 1859 in Alabama. The family household was living in Election Precinct 2 in Coffee County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Geneva and the census was enumerated on June 19, 1860.

The compiler notes today Geneva is located in Geneva County, Alabama and Geneva County was created in 1868 from parts of Coffee and Dale and Henry Counties. During the war Coffee County, Alabama was adjacent to Holmes County, Florida.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is because of his age of 36 on his Company Muster Roll in 1862 and because of the 1850 and 1860 United States census reported the same year of birth as 1826.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John A. Burkett and discharged as a corporal served in Company G 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 G of the 6th Florida Infantry had many soldiers from Gadsden and Franklin Counties in Florida.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 21, 1862 stated Private John A. Burkett of Captain Grace's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry* enlisted on March 11, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by (Henry) B. Grace and duty statue not reported and under remarks stated his age as thirty-six.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company G of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 19 to June 30, 1862 stated Private John A. Burkett of Captain Grace's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 11, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by (Henry) B. Grace for the war and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to November 12, 1862 stated Private John A. Burkett of Captain Grace's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by (Henry) B. Grace for the war and last paid on August 31, 1862 noted as absent and sick at Knoxville, Tennessee since about November 1, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 12 to February 9, 1863 stated Private John A. (Spelled as) Burket of Captain Grace's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by (Henry) B. Grace for the war and last paid by J. H. Horton on August 31, 1862 noted as absent and sick and furloughed since November 20, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 10 to March 11, 1863 stated Private John A. (Spelled as) Burket of Captain Grace's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by (Henry) B. Grace for the war and last paid by J. H. Horton on August 31, 1862 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 11 to April 30, 1863 stated Private John A. (Spelled as) Burket of Captain Grace's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Henry B.) Grace for the war and last paid by Captain Davidson 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 John A. (Spelled as) Burket of Captain Grace's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Henry B.) Grace for the war and last paid by Captain Davidson on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 9 to October 31, 1863 stated Private John A. (Spelled as) Burket of Company G of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Henry B.) Grace for the war and last paid by Captain Davidson on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated appointed 4th corporal on October 20, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 4th Corporal John A. (Spelled as) Burket of Company G of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Henry B.) Grace for the war and last paid by Captain Davidson on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated appointed 4th corporal on October 20, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 4th Corporal John A. (Spelled as) Burket of Company G of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Henry B.) Grace for the war and last paid by Captain Davidson on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

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

When Corporal John A. Burkett of Company G 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 Corporal John A. Burkett 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 Corporal John A. Burkett of Company G 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 S. E. Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal John A. Burkett of Company G of the 6th Regiment Florida 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 at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jno. A. Burkett of Company G of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 9, 1865 and captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville from Nashville.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jno. A. Burket of Company G 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 captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

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

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 19, 1864 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln writes to staunch abolitionist United States Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts. Lincoln introduces Mary Elizabeth Booth, whose husband, Major Lionel Booth, a black officer, was killed in battle of April 12, at Fort Pillow, Tennessee. Lincoln writes, "She makes a point" very worthy of consideration which is, widows and children infact of colored soldiers who fall in our service, be placed in law, the same as if their marriages were legal, so that they can have the benefit of the provisions made the widows and orphans of white soldiers. Please see and hear Mrs. Booth.

(The compiler notes there were no black Union field officers during the war in the Union Army and Lincoln's comments are surprising. The compiler further notes Major Lionel F. Booth appears to be an alias for George H. Lanning. Major Booth or Lanning was a white officer leading black troops at Fort Pillow, Tennessee on April 12, 1864).

And on Thursday, May 19, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal Prison Records reported the death of Corporal John A. Burkett of Company G of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John A. Burkett did not own slaves in either Coffee County, Alabama or in the State of Florida.

239) Private George BURKHART - Inscription on tombstone #1496 reads ***"GEO. BURKHART CO. B HILL'S CAV. TENN. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner near Decatur, Alabama in January 1865.

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

The 1850 United States census spelled the family surname as Buckhart but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Burkhart and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed George Burkhart, born about 1845 in Tennessee and living in the household of Washington Burkhart, born about 1818 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife (Given name spelled as) Cela (Celia) Burkhart, born about 1822 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Jane Burkhart, born about 1838 in Tennessee and Rebecca Burkhart, born about 1840 in Tennessee and William Burkhart, born about 1841 in Tennessee and Nancy Burkhart, born about 1843 in Tennessee and Mary Burkhart, born about 1847 in Tennessee and Elizabeth Burkhart, born about 1849 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 27 in Hamilton County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on September 2, 1850.

The 1860 United States census spelled the family name as Burkhart. The census listed George Burkhart, born about 1845 in Tennessee and living in the household of (Spelled as) G. W. (A male) Burkhart, born about 1814 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Celia Burkhart, born about 1822 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Permelia (A female) Burkhart, born about 1837 in Tennessee and Rebecca Burkhart, born about 1840 in Tennessee and William Burkhart, born about 1842 in Tennessee and Nancy Burkhart, born about 1844 in Tennessee and Mary Burkhart, born about 1847 in Tennessee and Margaret Burkhart, born about 1850 in Tennessee and Susan Burkhart, born about 1852 in Tennessee and John Burkhart, born about 1854 in Tennessee and Celia Burkhart, born about 1856 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 3 in Hamilton County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Chattanooga and the census was enumerated on July 20, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is he enlisted is George Burkhart enlisted in Chattanooga, Tennessee and the surname of Burkhart was noted as spelled this way on his brother's tombstone William C. Burkhart on Find A Grave Memorial # 35207338. As to the correct unit of George Burkhart it is currently inconclusive although at one time he clearly was with the 21st Tennessee Carter's Tennessee Cavalry.

The compiler notes the 21st (Nathan W. Carter's) Tennessee Cavalry was also known as Carter's Scouts and as Wheeler's Scouts.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 13 to October 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Buckhart of Company B of Carter's Battalion Mounted Scouts* enlisted on August 4, 1863 at Chattanooga, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain Carter for three years and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company G of the 21st Carter's Regiment Tennessee Cavalry. About July 1, 1863, Captain Nathan W. Carter, whose company had been organized in the fall of 1862 and formed a part of Douglass' Battalion Tennessee Partisan Rangers until February 1863, when it became an Independent Company of Scouts in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps, was given authority by General Wheeler to raise a battalion or regiment in Middle Tennessee. One company, commanded by Captain Lemuel Oliver, was mustered in when the legality of the action taken was questioned and further effort to complete the organization stopped. The companies of Captain Carter and Oliver then acted as Scouts in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps until proper authority for completing the

regiment had been granted by telegram from the Adjutant and Inspectors General's Office, dated February 12, 1864. It completed its organization in September 1864 and was designated in the field as the 21st Carter's Regiment Tennessee Cavalry until consolidated with the 14th Neely's the 15th consolidated and the 22nd Nixon's Regiments Tennessee Cavalry, apparently in accordance with Special Order Number 28, Headquarters Cavalry District of Mississippi and East Louisiana, dated February 13, 1865 to form Nixon's Regiment Tennessee Cavalry consolidated, which was paroled at Gainesville, Alabama in May 1865.

The compiler notes the following from Tennesseans in the Civil War 28th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. "No record of authorization for this regiment was found except in parole records in 1865, most of them dated May 16, 1865, at Chattanooga, Tennessee. It was probably formed in 1865 by the addition of other companies to a battalion of Cavalry or Scouts commanded in December, 1864 by Captain Jourdan Hays. One December 11, 1864, Lieutenant General John B. Hood, with headquarters on the Franklin Pike, six miles from Nashville, advised Colonel Benjamin I. Hill, commanding at Shelbyville: "Captain Jourdan Hays, commanding a battalion of Cavalry, has been ordered to report to you with his command, without delay. His battalion will constitute a portion of your command." On the same date, instructions were issued to Captain Jourdan Hays, near Winchester, to report to Colonel Hill. On December 14, inquiry was made as to whether Captain Hays had reported as ordered. This is the only record found on Captain Hay's Battalion."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 13 to December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. H. Buckhart of Company B of Carter's Battalion Mounted Scouts enlisted on August 4, 1863 at Chattanooga, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain Carter for three years and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private George Buckhart of Company B of Hill's Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain S. E. Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865 and noted captured near Decatur, Alabama on January 2, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private George Buckhart of Company B of Hill's Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted captured near Decatur, Alabama on January 2, 1865 and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Buckhart of Company B of Hill's Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and noted captured near Decatur, Alabama on January 2, 1865 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Buckhart of Company B of Hill's Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 8, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville,

Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 14, 1865 and noted captured on January 2, 1865 near Decatur, Alabama and sent to Louisville from Nashville.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Buckhart of Company B of Hill's Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted captured near Decatur, Alabama on January 2, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private George Buckhart of Company B of Hill's Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 15, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Decatur, Alabama on January 2, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Buckhart of Company B of Hill's Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia on February 25, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio on February 25, 1865 and noted captured near Decatur, Alabama on January 2, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 1, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: REBEL ENLISTMENTS – The Secretary of War today communicated to Congress statistics concerning the enlistments of rebel deserters and prisoners of war, from which it appears that of late several thousand rebels have taken the oath and entered the Union armies. Recruiting is now progressing rapidly from among this class, particularly in the western military prisons.

And on Wednesday, March 1, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal Prison Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo. Buckhart of Company "B" of Hill's Tennessee Cavalry due to measles.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"GEO. BUCKHART CO. G 21 (CARTER'S) TENN. CAV. C.S.A."**

240) Private J. BURNETT - Inscription on tombstone #929 reads **"PVT. J. BURNETT C.S.A."**

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 28, 1865 at

And on Saturday, January 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal Prison Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. Burnett with no unit stated due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes his Camp Chase death records are located on miscellaneous under J. Burnett on page nine.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

241) Private James M. BURNETT - Inscription on tombstone #2089 reads ***“J. M. BURNETT CO. C 3 KY. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee in April 1862.

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

There is enough documentation to support his parents being Doctor Isaac Burnett and Martha (Garnett) Burnett.

The United States census of 1850 listed James M. Burnett, born about 1828 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a student of medicine and living in the household of Isaac Burnett, born about 1801 in Virginia and his wife Martha F. Burnett, born about 1805 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Mary V. Burnett, born about 1836 in Kentucky and Isaac Burnett, born about 1838 in Kentucky and Fanny Burnett, born about 1842 in Kentucky. The family household was living in District 1 in Trigg County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James M. Burnett, born about 1830 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a lawyer and living in the household of Isaac Burnett, born about 1801 in Virginia and his wife Martha F. Burnett, born about 1805 in Virginia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Oke Burnett, born about 1838 in Kentucky and L. E. (A female) Cooke, born about 1832 in Kentucky and Mattie Cooke, born about 1850 in Kentucky and Mary Cooke, born about 1852 in Kentucky and George B. Cooke, born about 1858 in Kentucky and Eliza (Spelled as) Kenady, born about 1846 in Kentucky and Mary Wilkinson, born about 1846 in Kentucky and Henry Wilkinson, born about 1848 in Kentucky. The household was living in Trigg County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Cadiz and the census was enumerated on July 17, 1860.

According to Private James M. Burnett's Compiled Military Service Records he enlisted when he was 31 years of age, which would correspond with the 1860 census report.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James M. Burnett alternate name J. M. Barnett served in Company C in the 3rd Kentucky Mounted Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“3rd Infantry Regiment was organized during July 1861, at Camp Boone, Tennessee. Many of the men had previous service in the Kentucky State Guard. The unit took an active part in the Battle of Shiloh and reported 174 casualties. Later it was assigned to Rust's and Buford's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It lost 26 men at Baton Rouge then participated in various conflicts around Vicksburg and Jackson. During the spring of 1864 the regiment was mounted and continued the fight by

confronting the Federals in Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama. It was included in the surrender on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Gustavus A. C. Holt, [Gustavus Adolphus Christian Holt – Find A Grave Memorial # 90960900] Albert P. Thompson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 10439080] and Lloyd Tilghman; [Find A Grave Memorial # 11093] Lieutenant Colonels Benjamin Anderson, [Benjamin M. Anderson – Find A Grave Memorial # 13533780] T. T. Barnett, [Thomas T. Barnett – Find A Grave Memorial # 43600925] and Alfred Johnston; [Find A Grave Memorial # 64498613] and Majors James H. Bowman, William P. Johnston, and Al. McGoodwin. [Albert Marion McGoodwin – Find A Grave Memorial # 154818907]”

The compiler notes the Compiled Military Service Records for James M. Burnett are listed under Company C 3rd Regiment, Kentucky Mounted Infantry.

A Company Muster-in Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated August 19, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Burnett of Company C of the 3rd Kentucky Infantry joined for duty and enrolled on July 18, 1861 at Camp Boone, (Located in Montgomery County) Tennessee and enrolled by Lieutenant McCall for the war and was mustered into service on August 19, 1861 at age thirty-one and traveling to place of rendezvous was 60 miles and his duty status was not noted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 1, 1861 to January 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Burnett of Company C of the 3rd Kentucky Infantry enlisted on July 15, 1861 for the war and last paid by Major Boyd on October 1, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

When James M. Burnett of Company C of the 3rd Kentucky Mounted Infantry had been taken prisoner on April 7, 1862 he had been with the 1st Brigade of Brigadier General John C. Breckinridge Reserve Corps in the Army of the Mississippi with General Pierre G. T. Beauregard Commanding.

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

And according to some family history Private James M. Burnett from Trigg County, Kentucky was killed at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee.

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.”

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

"Come all ye valiant soldiers -- a story I will tell

About the bloody battle that was fought on Shiloh Hill.
It was an awful struggle and will cause your blood to chill;
It was the famous battle that was fought on Shiloh Hill.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Before the day was ended, the battle ceased to roar,

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

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

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

The compiler notes the Battle of Pittsburg Landing was the northern version of the battle while the southern version was named the Battle of Shiloh.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. N. (With an X above the initial N indicating an incorrect letter) Burnett of Company C of the 3rd Kentucky Regiment appeared on a list of wounded Pittsburg Landing prisoners received at Camp Chase, Ohio on May 13, 1862 from Louisville, Kentucky. List dated at Louisville, Kentucky on May 12, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Burnett of Company C of the 3rd Kentucky was admitted to the United States Army Post Hospital at Camp Chase on May 13, 1862 for a gun-shot wound and returned back to prison on May 15, 1862 and under remarks stated a prisoner of war.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. Burnett of Company C of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted captured at Pittsburgh Landing on April 7, 1862.

Private James M. Burnett was also shown as living in prison #3 in Mess #25 at the Camp Chase Prison.

Private Burnett had been shot during the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee and taken by steamer to a hospital in Louisville, Kentucky. He was sent from Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase Ohio on May 12, 1862.

Private James M Burnett was scheduled to be released per the Dix-Hill Cartel Agreement on August 25, 1862 however he was admitted back into the Camp Chase hospital and died there on Friday, August 15, 1862 due to unknown reasons.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. Burnett of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent from Camp Chase, Ohio to Vicksburg, Mississippi to be exchanged. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase on August 25, 1862 and noted captured at Pittsburg Landing on April 7, 1862 and under remarks stated null and in pencil at the bottom of the page it noted name cancelled.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Burnett of Company D 3rd Regiment Kentucky 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 dated April 20, 1863 and noted he was taken prisoner at Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee and died on August 15, 1862 at the General Hospital at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private James M. Burnett of Company C of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky 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 and deceased on August 15, 1862 at Camp Chase, Ohio and left no money or had an effects and this report was received by the Confederate government on August 31, 1863.

Private James M. Burnett would be the last Confederate to die at Camp Chase that was captured at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee.

Juxtaposition:

On August 15, 1862 at Washington D.C. President Lincoln sends Richard M. Blatchford, member of committee of three appointed by Lincoln to superintend disbursement of public monies appropriated to raise troops for Union, to Rome as minister resident.

And on Friday, August 15, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. M. Burnett of Company C of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky Volunteers at the Camp Chase General Hospital due to unknown reasons.

His body was not reported as being buried at the East City Cemetery. However, these records as with most are not entirely accurate at times. There was a vacant grave #26 at the East Cemetery with no one listed as being buried which would have fit the time frame.

In May of 1869 Agent Mark E. Irving contracted through the United States Quartermasters Department removed the Confederate dead from the City Cemetery to the Camp Chase Cemetery.

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 M. Burnett may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James M. Burnett did not own slaves in Trigg County, Kentucky.

242) Citizen of New Orleans, Louisiana, Edward BRUNETT - Inscription on tombstone #381 reads **"EDWARD BURNETTE CITIZEN"** He was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi on November 18, 1863.

Federal POW Records located at ancestry (21560) stated: He was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi on November 18, 1863.

Federal POW Records in the above citation also reported him as charged with being a rebel mail carrier.

died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 29, 1864 at

Federal POW Records located on ancestry (23123) listed his death on Saturday, October 29, 1864 due to acute diarrhea and buried in grave number 381.

Another inference to his surname spelled as (Brunet) was the 1850 United States census report with him living in New Orleans, Louisiana.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"EDWARD BRUNETT CITIZEN OF LA."**

243) Private Andrew BURNS - Inscription on tombstone #82 reads **"ANDREW BURNS CO. C 36 VA. CAV. C.S.A." WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Cabell County, West Virginia in June 1863.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Andrew Burns served in Company C in the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"36th Cavalry Battalion was organized in February, 1863, with four companies, later increased to five. The unit was assigned to A. G. Jenkins', W. E. Jones', B. T. Johnson's, and Payne's Brigade. It had a force of 125 men at Gettysburg, moved to Western Virginia, [and] then took part in operations in East Tennessee. The 36th was with McCausland at Chambersburg, served with Early in the Shenandoah Valley, and was active around Appomattox. After cutting through the lines at Appomattox, it disbanded. Major James W. Sweeney was in command."

Company C of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry had many soldier from Cabell and Putnam Counties in (West) Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Private Andrew Burns of Company C of the 36th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on November 28, 1863 at Camp Chase and noted as captured in Cabell County, (West) Virginia on June 22, 1863 and ordered from Charleston, (West) Virginia to Camp Chase.

The compiler notes his records are with the 36th Virginia Infantry although they specifically are with the cavalry when looking at the infantry records.

1850 and 1860 United States census listed him living in Cabell County, (West) Virginia.

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 16, 1863 at

And on Wednesday, December 16, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Andrew Burns of Company C of the 36th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to remittent fever and diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

244) Private J. BARTON- Inscription on tombstone #1209 reads ***"J. BURTON CO. C 4 KY. CAV. C.S.A."***

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private J. Barton served in Company C 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]"

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 12, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln would turn fifty-six years old and celebrate his last birthday.

And on Sunday, February 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. Barton of Company C of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“J. BARTON CO. C 4 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”**

245) Private J. D. BURTON - Inscription on tombstone #174 reads **“J. D. BURTON CO. K 15 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Union City, Tennessee in March 1864.

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

“15th (Stewart's-Logwood's) Cavalry Regiment [also called 2nd Organization or 15th Consolidated] was assembled at Oxford, Mississippi, in February, 1864. It was organized by consolidating part of the 15th (Stewart's) [Stewart's] Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, Street's Mississippi Cavalry Battalion, and the 16th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. The unit served in R. V. Richardson's and E. W. Rucker's Brigade, skirmished in Mississippi and Georgia, then returned to Mississippi and fought at Harrisburg. Later it moved to Tennessee and saw action at Memphis, Franklin, and Nashville. Only 75 men came back from Hood's operations, and in February, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Alabama where it surrendered in May. The field officers were Colonels Thomas H. Logwood [Thomas Henry Logwood – Contributor should have noted 16th Tennessee Cavalry – Find A Grave Memorial # 10789537] and Francis M. Stewart, and Major Solomon G. Street. [Find A Grave Memorial # 183583700]”

The compiler notes the 15th (Stewart's Longwood's) Tennessee Cavalry was also called 2nd organization , 15th Consolidated Tennessee Cavalry formed February 5, 1864 by consolidation of the 15th (Stewart's) and the 16th (Longwood's) and Street's Battalion Mississippi Cavalry.

Company K was formed from various companies of the 16th (Longwood's) Many soldiers from Fayette and Tipton Counties in Tennessee.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. D. Burton of Company K of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on April 22, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Cairo, Illinois and had been captured on March 16, 1864 at Union City, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. D. Burton of Company K of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio who desire taking the oath of allegiance dated June 10, 1864 and noted as captured at Union City, Tennessee on March 16, 1864 and under remarks stated he was a deserter.

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

Juxtaposition:

On June 8, 1864 at

And on Wednesday, June 8, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. D. Burton of Company K of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia and measles.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

246) Private Mathew R. BUSBY - Inscription on tombstone #1070 reads ***"MATHEW R. BUSBY CO. B 4 KY. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Mount Sterling, Kentucky in June 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census spelled his name as Rusby but corrected to Busby and will be noted this way. The census listed Mathew Busby, born about 1833 in Kentucky and living in the household of Thomas Solsbury, born about 1824 in Kentucky and what appears to be his wife Mary Solsbury, born about 1823 in Kentucky. Other household members were: Martha J. Solsbury, born about 1844 in Kentucky and Adam Solsbury, born about 1846 in Kentucky and Sabina Solsbury, born about 1848 in Kentucky and John A. Solsbury, born about 1850 in Kentucky and noted as one month old and Elijah Cummings, born about 1824 in Kentucky and Martha Cummings, born about 1833 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Arch Solsbury, born about 1830 in Kentucky. The household was living in District 1 in Bath County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on September 5, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Mathew R. Busby served in Company B 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]”

Mathew R. Busby had prior duty with the Company A of the 1st Battalion Kentucky Cavalry and will be noted.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. R. Busby of Captain John Shawhan’s Company of Cavalry, Kentucky Volunteers* appeared on an appraisement roll of horses belonging to members of the organization named above and roll dated in Russell County, Virginia on November 22, 1861 and noted the horse was worth \$75.00 and equipment was \$10.00 for a total of \$85.00.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company A of the 1st Battalion Kentucky Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Mathew R. Busby of Company A 1st Squadron Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on October 20, 1861 at Prestonsburg, Kentucky and enrolled by Lieutenant Thomas for twelve months and last paid April 30, 1862 and paid commutation for horse at .40 cents per day and in the amount of \$24.00 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster-Out roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated November 20, 1862 stated Private Mathew R. Busby of Company A of the 1st Battalion Kentucky Cavalry was mustered out on November 20, 1862 and had enlisted on October 20, 1861 at Prestonsburg, Kentucky and enrolled by Lieutenant Thomas for twelve months last paid on June 30, 1862 and was paid .40 cents per day for his horse in the amount of \$56.00 and noted present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private Mathew R. Busbey (With an X above the surname indication an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 1st Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and received on May 7, 1863 and noted captured at Nicholasville, Kentucky on April 23, 1862 and discharged on May 12, 1863 to Baltimore, Maryland.

Federal POW Records stated Private Mathew R. Busby of Company A of the 1st Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war and captured in Nicholas County, Kentucky on April 23, 1863 and under remarks stated he was sent to Baltimore, Maryland on May 12, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Mathew R. Busby of Company A of the 1st Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of roll of prisoners of war sent from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Baltimore, Maryland on May 13, 1863 and noted as captured at Nicholas County, Kentucky on April 23, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Mathew R. Busby of Company A of the 1st Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared as a signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Fort McHenry, Maryland May 16 and 17, 1863* and captured in Nicholas County, Kentucky on April 23, 1863.

The above asterisk stated sent from Fort McHenry to Fortress Monroe for exchange on May 17, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) M. R. Busby of Company B of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and specifically issued in September 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Mathew Busby of Company B of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry C. S. A. was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital at Lexington, Kentucky on August 8, 1864 from a General Hospital at Mount Sterling, Kentucky and the diagnosis was a gun-shot fracture to the tibia and fibula two inches above external malleolus and caused by a conical ball (The compiler notes a conical ball was a medical term for a minie ball) and had been wounded at Mount Sterling, Kentucky on June 9, 1864 and treatment was a simple dressing and a boney callus and the ball remains and transferred to General Hospital on August 12, 1864. And under remarks stated he was sent to Louisville, Kentucky on August 12, 1864 and was age thirty-one.

Federal POW Records stated Private Mathew R. Busby of Company B of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 15, 1864 and noted as captured at Mount Sterling, Kentucky on June 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Mathew R. Busby of Company B of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 15, 1864 and noted captured at Mount Sterling, Kentucky on June 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Mathew Busby of Company B of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured at Mount Sterling, Kentucky on June 9, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Lexington, Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private Mathew R. Busby of Company B of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted captured at Mount Sterling, Kentucky on June 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Mathew R. Busby of Company B of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison, Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio September 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 15, 1864 and noted captured at Mount Sterling, Kentucky on June 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Mathew R. Busby of Company B of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20,

1864 and specifically arrived at Camp Chase on September 17, 1864 and noted captured at Mount Sterling, Kentucky on June 9, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 6, 1865 at

And on Monday, February 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Mathew Busby of Company B of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Mathew Busby did not own slaves in Kentucky.

247) Private David W. BUSH - Inscription on tombstone #1881 ***"D. W. BUSH CO. B 39 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 27 years old.

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; John A. Bush, born about 1814 in South Carolina and married (Spelled as) (Given name) Winney, born about 1816 in South Carolina in the State of Mississippi.

The 1850 United States census listed David R. W. Bush, born about 1836 in Mississippi and noted him attending school within the year and living in the household of John A. Bush, born about 1814 in South Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Winny Bush, born about 1816 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Isaac Bush, born about 1835 in Mississippi and Marina Bush, born about 1840 in Mississippi and Samantha Bush, born about 1841 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Christianna Bush, born about 1843 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Simpson nanthl Bush, but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Simpson Nathaniel Bush, born about 1848 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Jasper County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on November 1, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed David Bush, born about 1838 in Mississippi and living in the household of (Spelled as) Winney Bush, born about 1815 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Semantha (A female) Bush, born about 1843 in Mississippi and Elizabeth Bush, born about 1845 in Mississippi and Sampson Bush, born about 1848 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Mehaley (A female) Bush, born about 1851 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Sabra A. (A female) Bush, born about 1852 in Mississippi and Alexander Bush, born about 1856 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Beat 4 in Simpson County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Rockport and the census was enumerated on August 8, 1860.

The compiler notes Simpson County and Rankin counties in Mississippi are adjacent to each other.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private David W. Bush served in Company B of the 39th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company B of the 39th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Rankin Rebels”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 16 to June 10, 1862 stated Private D. W. Bush of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Brandon, Mississippi and enrolled by (Samuel) C. Myers for three years or the duration of the war and was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 to December 31, 1862 stated Private David W. Bush of Company B of the 39th Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Brandon, Mississippi and enrolled by (Samuel) C. Myers and was last paid on August 31, 1862 and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. W. Bush of Company B of the 39th Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Brandon, Mississippi and enrolled by (Samuel) C. Myers for three years and last paid on December 31, 1862 and present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private D. W. Bush of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 15, 1862 at Brandon, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Samuel C.) Myers for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated no yet reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January and February 1864 stated Private D. W. Bush of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 15, 1862 at Brandon, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Samuel C.) Myers for three years and he was noted as absent and not yet reported for duty since his parole at Port Hudson.

(The compiler notes the enlisted Confederate prisoners of war at Port Hudson were paroled to a Confederate parole camp until property exchanged and were generally given a month furlough before reporting back for duty)

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. Bush of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a list of non-commissioned officers and privates, prisoners of war, who have been this day released up their paroles. List dated Port Hudson July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. G. (With a check mark about the letter G indicating an incorrect letter) Bush of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Port Hudson, Louisiana on July 12 and 13, 1863 and noted as captured at Port Hudson, Louisiana on July 9, 1863.

He was taken prisoner and paroled at Port Hudson, Louisiana on July 9, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30, 1864 to August 31, 1864 stated Private D. W. Bush of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 1, 1862 at Brandon, Mississippi and enrolled by (Samuel) C. Myers for three years and last paid on December 31, 1862 and was present for duty and under remarks noted "Absent without leave since September 15, 1863 until April 18, 1864."

When Private David W. Bush of Company B of the 39th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Sears' Brigade in French's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private David W. Bush of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain S. E. Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private David W. Bush of Company B of the 39th 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 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 David W. Bush of Company B of the 39th Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private David W. Bush of Company B of the 39th Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be transferred to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private David W. Bush of Company B of the 39th 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 David W. Bush of Company B of the 39th Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private David W. Bush died approximately 103 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 17, 1865 in Washington D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: DESCRIPTION OF JOHN WILKES BOOTH, WHO ASSASSINATED THE PRESIDENT ON THE EVENING OF APRIL 14, 1865 – Height five feet eight inches; weight 160 pounds; compact build; Hair jet black, inclined to curl, medium length, parted behind; Eyes black, and heavy dark eyebrows, wears a large seal ring on little finger; when talking, inclines his head forward; looks down.”

And on Monday, April 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Davis W. Bush of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules only one slave owner named as Bush owned slaves in Simpson County, Mississippi and his given name was Isaac. David or Davis W. Davis did not own slaves in Simpson County, Mississippi.

248) Private John S. BUSH - Inscription on tombstone #1439 reads ***“JNO. S. BUSH CO. G 33 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Booth but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Bush and the compiler agrees it does appear it was spelled as Bush on the census script and will be noted this way. The census listed John Bush, born about 1845 in Alabama and living in the household of Chester (Spelled as) Faulkney, born about 1801 in Georgia. Other household members were: Sanders Bush, born about 1801 in Georgia and Margaret Booth, born about 1816 in Georgia and William Bush, born about 1834 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Serina but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to (Spelled as) Lizanne (A female) Bush, born about 1836 in Georgia and Christopher Bush,

born about 1842 in Alabama and Charity Bush, born about 1846 in Alabama and Rachael Bush, born about 1848 in Alabama. The household was living in Pike County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 4, 1850.

Company G of the 33rd Alabama Infantry was known as the "Daleville Blues" Many soldiers from Dale County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private John S. Bush of Company G of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on December 1, 1863 at Newton, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel White for three years or the war and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. S. Bush was issued clothing on March 31, 1864 at Dalton, Georgia by the Quartermaster of the 33rd Alabama Regiment.

When Private John S. Bush of Company G of the 33rd Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 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) John S. Bush of Company G of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John S. Bush of Company G of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John S. Bush of Company G of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged at Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville from Nashville.

Federal POW Records stated Private John S. Bush of Company G of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and captured on December 17, 1864 at Franklin, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private John S. Bush of Company G of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private died approximately 52 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 25, 1865 at

And on Saturday, February 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno S. Bush of Company G of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John S. Bush did not own slaves in Alabama.

249) Private Pleasant Council BUSH - Inscription on tombstone #706 reads ***"P. C. BUSH CO. E 6 FLA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; Penelope Adams married Richard Bush on July 11, 1832 in Pulaski County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Council Bush, born about 1841 in Alabama and living in the household of Richard Bush, born about 1804 in Georgia and his wife Penelope Bush, born about 1818 in North Carolina. (The compiler notes the couple and their four children were living with 14 others in the POOR HOUSE. Other family household members were: C. D. Jane Bush, born about 1834 in Georgia and Martha A. Bush, born about 1839 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Greenberry Bush, born about 1844 in Alabama. The family household was living in Division 23 in Barbour County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 15, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed P. C. (A male) Bush, born about 1840 in Alabama and living in the household of Richard Bush, born about 1804 in Georgia and who now is listed as a tavern keeper with a real estate value of \$200.00 and his wife P. (A female) Bush, born about 1817 in South Carolina. Other household members were: G. B. (A male) Bush, born about 1844 in Alabama and C. H. (A female) Bush, born about 1855 in Alabama and Mary Shiver, born about 1839 in Georgia and J. W. (A male) Jackson, born about 1825 in North Carolina and John D. King, born about 1825 in Georgia and S. D. (Spelled as) Pridgett, born about 1833 in North Carolina and J. F. (A male) Mercer, born about 1839 in Georgia. The household was living in Jackson County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as Marianna and the census was enumerated on June 2, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records which noted Private P. C. Bush of Company E of the 6th Florida Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Richard Bush and listed his Post Office as Marianna, Florida.

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 498 the Post Office at Marianna, Florida was located in Jackson County, Florida.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Pleasant C. Bush and discharged as a sergeant served in Company E 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 E of the 6th Florida Infantry had many soldiers from Jackson County, Florida.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 28 to April 30, 1862 and dated July 8, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) P. C. Bush of Captain Bassett's Company of the 6th Florida Infantry* enlisted on May 7, 1862 at Marianna, Florida and enrolled by Captain Bassett for three years or duration of the war and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company E of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to November 11, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) P. C. Bush of Captain Bassett's Company of the 6th Florida Infantry enlisted on May 7, 1862 at Marianna, Florida and enrolled by Henry O. Bassett for three years or the war and noted as absent and made prisoner at London, Kentucky on September 13, 1862 and paroled.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) P. C. Bush of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a list of Confederate troops captured on September 8, 1862 and paroled at London, Kentucky by a detachment of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky Volunteers under the command of Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Ridgell.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) P. C. Bush of the 6th Florida Infantry appeared on a list of Confederate Officers and soldiers exchanged at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee on September 16, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) P. C. Bush of the 6th Florida Infantry appeared on a list of Confederate Officers and soldiers exchanged at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee on September 17, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. (With an X above the letter J indicating an incorrect letter) C. Bush of the 6th Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Cincinnati, Ohio and noted as captured in Kentucky and exchanged on October 16, 1862 by General Morgan.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 12, 1862 to February 13, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) P. C. Bush of Company E of the 6th Florida Infantry enlisted on May 7, 1862 at Marianna, Florida and enrolled by H. O. Bassett for three years or the war and noted as absent without leave since January 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 13 to March 25, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) P. C. Bush of Company E of the 6th Florida Infantry enlisted on May 7, 1862 at Marianna, Florida and enrolled by H. O. Bassett for three years and last paid on May 7, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated wages due from date of enlistment and bounty paid.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 25 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) P. C. Bush of Company E of the 6th Florida Infantry enlisted on May 7, 1862 at Marianna, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Henry O.) Bassett for three years and last paid by Captain Davidson on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated appointed sergeant on May 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to July 9, 1863 stated 5th Sergeant Pleasant C. Bush of Company E of the 6th Florida Infantry enlisted on May 7, 1862 at Marianna, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Henry O.) Bassett for three years and last paid by Captain Davidson on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 9 to October 31, 1863 stated 4th Sergeant Pleasant C. Bush of Company E of the 6th Florida Infantry enlisted on May 7, 1862 at Marianna, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Henry O.) Bassett for the war and last paid by Captain Davidson on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and wounded at Chickamauga on September 19, 1863 and on furlough.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) P. C. Bush of Company E of the 6th Florida Infantry enlisted on May 7, 1862 at Marianna, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Henry O.) Bassett for the war and last paid by Captain Davidson on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) P. C. Bush of Company E of the 6th Florida Infantry enlisted on May 7,

1862 at Marianna, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Henry O.) Bassett for the war and last paid by Captain Davidson on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

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

When Private Pleasant C. Bush of Company E of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 5, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Pleasant C. Bush of Company E of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain S. E. Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Pleasant C. Bush of Company E of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Pleasant C. Bush of Company E of the 6th Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Pleasant C. Bush of Company E of the 6th Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Pleasant C. Bush of Company E of the 6th Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Pleasant C. Bush of Company E of the 6th Florida Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 14, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 5, 1865 at

And on Thursday, January 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) P. C. Bush of Company E of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry 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 State slave schedules Pleasant Bush did not own slaves in Jackson County, Florida.

250) Private John A. BUSBY - Inscription on tombstone #1934 reads ***“J. A. BUSHBY CO. A 31 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 25 years old based on enlistment records.

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 Busby, born about 1838 in South Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Mark Busby, born about 1797 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Rebecca Busby, born about 1810 in South Carolina. Other household members were: William Busby, born about 1828 in South Carolina and Jane E. Busby, born about 1832 in South Carolina and Robert Busby, born about 1835 in South Carolina and Madison Busby, born about 1840 in South Carolina (He also was a member of Company A of the 31st Alabama Infantry and was taken prisoner at Big Shanty, Georgia on June 15, 1864 and held at Rock Island, Illinois but enlisted in the United States Army while in prison on October 13, 1864 for frontier service for one year and discharged on November 29, 1865 and served at Fort Kearney in Nebraska Territory and his name was listed as Madison J. Busby. According to Compiled Military Service Records Madison J. Busby was with Company A of the United States 3rd Volunteer Infantry and told federal authorities he had been born in Richland [County] South Carolina and had been a farmer prior to the war and was age 19 and has both Declaration of Recruitment Records (DOR) and Volunteer Oath of Enlistment Records (VOE) and listed a physical description and he received a Federal Pension in 1908 in Mississippi and died on April 14, 1914 at Hickory Flat, Mississippi) and Harriet Busby, born about 1843 in South Carolina and Sarah Busby, born about 1849 in South Carolina and Edmund Ruff, born about 1840 in South Carolina and Mary Ruff, born about 1843 in South Carolina. The household was living in the District in Richland County, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 20, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John A. Busby alternate name Joseph W. Busby served in Company A in the 31st Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“31st Infantry Regiment was organized at Talladega, Alabama, in April, 1862, and soon moved to Tennessee. It recruited its men in the counties of Cherokee, Shelby, Talladega, Randolph, Montgomery, and Calhoun. The regiment took part in the fight at Cumberland Gap and Tazewell but was not engaged when it moved into Kentucky. Ordered to Mississippi and assigned to General Tracy's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, it fought at Chickasaw Bayou, Port Gibson, and Champion's Hill, [and] then was captured after the long siege of Vicksburg. Exchanged and reorganized, the unit was brigaded under General Pettus and participated in many battles of the Army of Tennessee from Chattanooga to Bentonville. It was organized with over 1,000 men, had 260 effectives in January, 1863, and lost 21 killed and 37 wounded at Vicksburg. The unit reported 23 casualties at Chattanooga and in December, 1863, there were 452 present with 323 arms. Only 180 were fit for duty in January, 1865, and less than 100 surrendered in April. The 31st was commanded by Colonel Daniel R. Hundley, [Daniel Robinson Alexander Campbell Hundley – Find A Grave Memorial # 8329696] Lieutenant Colonel Thomas M. Arrington, [Thomas Mann Arrington – Find A Grave Memorial # 65934837] and Major George W. Mattison.”

Company A of the 31st Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Cherokee County, Alabama.

The compiler notes his service records are listed under Joseph W. Busby in the 31st Alabama Infantry.

According to records located at the Alabama Department of History and Archives in Montgomery, Alabama “Private J. A. Busby, age 22 enlisted in Company A of the 31st Alabama in Cherokee (County) Alabama. Also noted was Private M. J. Busby age 19 and also enlisted in Cherokee (County) Alabama and further noted both had been born in South Carolina.

A Gadsden Alabama newspaper “Gadsden Daily Times” dated July 13, 1917 and reported the following: “OLD MUSTER ROLL OF COMPANY A DUG UP” “While going through some of his old papers a few days ago Colonel R. B. Kyle came upon the original muster roll of Company A, Thirty-first regiment brigade of Alabama volunteers.

Isaac P. Moragne was captain of this company, which was raised in Gadsden which was then in Cherokee county. The company was mustered into service on March 24, 1862, at Camp Goldthwaite, near Talladega, 54 miles distant from this city. Colonel D. R. Hundley was in command of the regiment. The examining surgeon was John H. Vandiver; the mustering officer was A. J. Walker, aide to the governor. Many of those who joined this company on March 3, 1862, played a considerable part in the development of this county and many of the names on the old muster roll are still prominent in Gadsden.

The names of the members of the company and their ages are as follows.”

The compiler notes J. A. (Spelled as) Busley age 22 was on the roster as well as M. J. Busbey age 19.

The compiler notes originally Gadsden was located in Cherokee County, Alabama and then changed to Baine County, after the war and named after a Confederate officer killed in battle David W. Baine and then finally changed to Etowah County in 1868.

A Company Muster-in roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated March 24, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Busby of Captain Moragne's Company Alabama Volunteers* and joined for duty and enrolled on March 3, 1862 at Gadsden, Alabama in Cherokee County and enrolled by Captain (Isaac) P. Moragne for three years or the war and traveling to place of rendezvous was 54 miles and was mustered in at Camp Goldthwaite near Talladega, Alabama at age twenty-two on March 24, 1862.

The asterisk above stated this company subsequently became Company A of the 31st Alabama Infantry.

When Private John A. Busby of Company A of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Stephen D. Lee's 3rd Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, Jno A. Busby a private of Company A Regiment 31st Alabama Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name with an X and noted the name noted was Jno A. Busby and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 9, day of July 1863.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. A. Busby of Company A in the 31st Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863 and paroled on July 9, 1863 and made his signature with an X.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph W. Busby of Company A of the 31st Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate States forces on July 4, 1863 and paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Busby of Company A of the 31st Alabama Infantry appeared on a list of officers and men of the 31st Alabama Regiment not dated and below the page stated "Other records indicate the men were furloughed at Enterprise, Mississippi about July 22, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Busby of Company A of the 31st Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for commutation of rations from July 24, 1863 through August 22, 1863 and was paid on August 25, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John A. Busby of Company "E" of the 31st Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of patients at the Ocmulgee Hospital in Macon, Georgia and admitted on July 7, 1864 for acute diarrhea and transferred on July 8, 1864 and noted his residence as Calhoun County.

The compiler believes this was Calhoun County, Alabama which was adjacent to Talladega and Cherokee Counties in Alabama during the war.

When Private J. A. Busby of Company A 31st Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Pettus's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The compiler notes the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee was fought on Thursday December 15th and Friday December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John (With an X above the given name indicating an incorrect entry) Busby of Company A of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Busby of Company A of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Busby of Company A of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville from Nashville.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Busby of Company A of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during

the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Busby of Company A of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Busby of Company A of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 4, 1865 at Sacramento, California the newspaper *The Sacramento Daily Union* reported: "COTTON PLANTING – It has been stated that a large quantity of land in Los Angeles county has been cultivated for cotton, and that Governor Downey and others have put in hundreds of acres in sight of the city of Los Angeles. Now it is said that nearly all these cotton growers are persons of rebel sympathies and have no confidence in the United States Government. They thought the rebellion would succeed, that the war would last for many years, and that the price of cotton would remain high. Alluding to this case of the cotton lords, *The Stockton Independent* says: The war is at an end, cotton will flow to Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Wilmington and New Orleans from ten thousand plantations, new crops, larger than ever before seen, will be planted, and the crops raised on this coast, here and in Mexico, will not be a source of profit to those who raise them."

And on Thursday, May 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. A. Busby of Company A of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one with the surname of Busby owned slaves in Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"J. A. BUSBY CO. A 31 ALA. INF. C.S.A."**

251) Private William BUSSELL - Inscription on tombstone #753 reads **"W. BUSTLE CO. H 8 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner as a result of the skirmish of Readyville, Tennessee in September 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William T. Bussell alternate name William Bussell served in Company H in the 13th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Gore's)

and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“13th Cavalry Regiment, usually called Dibrell's 8th Cavalry, was organized in September, 1862, as a partisan ranger command. Its twelve companies were from Overton, Putnam, White, and Jackson counties. The regiment was assigned to Forrest's, Humes', Biffle's, and Dibrell's Brigade. It fought at Parker's Cross Roads, skirmished in Alabama and Georgia, [and] then was engaged at Chickamauga. Later the unit was involved in the Atlanta Campaign, saw action at Saltville in Virginia, took part in the defense of Savannah, and participated in the conflicts at Averysboro and Bentonville. The unit served as President Davis' escort and surrendered at Washington, Georgia, on May 2, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels George G. Dibrell [George Gibbs Dibrell – Find A Grave Memorial # 10856] and Mounce L. Gore, [Mounce Lauderdale Gore – Find A Grave Memorial # 30269241] Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Daugherty, [Ferdinand Hamilton Daugherty – Find A Grave Memorial # 6844613] and Majors William P. Chapin [William Paul Chapin – Find A Grave Memorial # 57393076] and Jeffrey E. Forrest [Jeffrey Edward Forrest (Younger brother of Nathan Bedford Forrest) Find A Grave Memorial # 38389911].”

The compiler notes his unit was known in the field as the 8th Tennessee Cavalry however officially it was known as the 13th (Dibrell's) Tennessee Cavalry and this is where his service records can be located.

Company H was organized on September 15, 1862 in White County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 12, 1862 stated Private William Bussell of Company H of Dibrell's Regiment Tennessee Cavalry* enlisted on September 15, 1862 in White County, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel (George Gibbs) Dibrell for the war and noted present for duty and noted the evaluation of his horse was \$135.00.

The above asterisk stated this regiment was organized at Partisan Rangers in September 1862 with twelve companies and was re-mustered as cavalry in October 1862 and consolidated into ten companies. It was officially designated the 13th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry by the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office but was mustered in the field for a while as the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry and as Dibrell's Regiment Tennessee Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, 1864 stated Private William Bussell of Company H of the Regiment Tennessee Cavalry* enlisted on September 15, 1862 at Sparta, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel (George Gibbs) Dibrell for the war and last paid by Captain D. H. White on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and captured on September 6, 1864 at Readyville, Tennessee.

The compiler notes Readyville and Woodbury are synonymous with the same engagement on September 6, 1864 in Cannon County, Tennessee.

The following gives insight as to how Private Bussell was taken prisoner.

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."

The compiler notes it was not unusual for the Union reports being different than the Confederate reports.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm T. (With an X above the letter T indicating an incorrect entry) Bussell of Company H of 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain S. E. Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on September 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on September 13, 1864 and noted captured at Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm T. Bussell of Company H of 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 16, 1864 and captured near Murfreesboro, Tennessee on September 6, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm T. Bussell of Company G of 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 from Louisville, Kentucky and specifically arrived on September 17, 1864 and captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 12, 1865 at

And on Thursday, January 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Bussell of Company "G" of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one as William Bustle or Bussell owned slaves in Tennessee.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"Wm. BUSSELL CO. H 13 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."**

252) Private Evan BUTCHER - Inscription on tombstone #700 reads **"EVAN BUTCHER CO. B 46 BATT'N VA. CAV. C.S.A." WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner at Beverly, West Virginia in October 1864.

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

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; Isaac Butcher married Christiana Life on January 30, 1840 in Lewis County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Evan Butcher, born about 1841 in Virginia and living in the household of Isaac Butcher, born about 1816 in Virginia and living with his wife Christiana Butcher, born about 1819 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Adeline Butcher, born about 1842 in Virginia and Milton Butcher, born about 1844 in Virginia (Milton Butcher was also a soldier in Company B of the 46th Battalion Virginia Cavalry) and Silas Butcher, born about 1847 in Virginia and Nancy Butcher, born about 1849 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 30 in Lewis County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Evan Butcher, born about 1841 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Isaac Butcher, born about 1817 in Virginia and living with his wife Christiana Butcher, born about 1819 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Adeline Butcher, born about 1842 in Virginia and Milton Butcher, born about 1845 in Virginia (Milton Butcher was also a soldier in Company B of the 46th Battalion Virginia Cavalry) and Silas Butcher, born about 1847 in Virginia and Nancy Butcher, born about 1849 in Virginia and Martha J. Butcher, born about 1851 in Virginia and Isaac F. Butcher, born about 1855 in Virginia and Annie M. Butcher, born about 1857 in Virginia and CHILD Butcher, born about 1859 in Virginia. The family household was living in Lewis County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Weston and the census was enumerated on June 19, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 50 which noted Private Evan Butcher of Company B of the 46th Battalion Virginia Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was Isaac Butcher and listed his Post Office as Weston, (West) Virginia.

According to Volume 2 of the Post Office Department compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by J. G. Ames, Superintendent of the documents printed in Washington, DC in 1890 stated on page 795 the Post Office at Weston was located in Lewis County, West Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to August 31, 1864 stated Private Evan Butcher of Company B of the 46th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on May 1, 1863 in Lewis County, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (George J.) Davisson for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and present for duty and under remarks stated "horse."

The compiler notes the 46th Battalion Virginia Cavalry was organized February 26, 1864 with six companies, A to F. The 46th and 47th Battalions Virginia Cavalry were consolidated by Special Order Number 33 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated February 9, 1865 and formed the 26th Regiment Virginia Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private Evan Butcher of Company B of the 46th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on May 1, 1863 in Lewis County, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (George J.) Davisson for the war and last paid

on December 31, 1863 and present for duty and under remarks stated he had a horse and entitled to \$100.00 bounty.

Federal POW Records stated Private Evan Butcher of Company B of the 46th Battalion Virginia "Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured at Beverly, West Virginia by the 8th Ohio Cavalry and forwarded on November 2, 1864 from Clarksburg, West Virginia to the Wheeling, West Virginia Military Prison en route for Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. Roll dated Headquarters forces West of Piedmont Clarksburg, West Virginia on November 2, 1864 and noted as captured at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, 1864 and stated his residence as Lewis County, West Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Private Evan Butcher of Company B of the 46th Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared on a tri-monthly report of prisoners of war received at Headquarters forces West of Piedmont. Report dated Clarksburg, West Virginia on November 5, 1864 and a physical description was noted age 24; height 5 feet 8 inches; complexion dark; eyes black; hair black and told Union authorities he had been born Lewis County West Virginia and resided there and had been a farmer prior to the war and had enrolled on May 3, 1863 in Pocahontas County, West Virginia and noted as captured on October 29, 1864 by the 8th Ohio Cavalry and Private Butcher had been in Jackson's Brigade and under remarks stated he was sent to Wheeling, (West) Virginia on November 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Evan Butcher of Company B of the 46th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as Athenaeum Prison and a physical description was noted age 24; height 5' 8"; complexion fair; eyes black; hair dark; and told Union authorities he had been a farmer prior to the war and noted his residence as Lewis County, West Virginia and had been captured by the 8th Ohio Cavalry at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, 1864 and under remarks stated he was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on November 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Evan Butcher of Company B of the 46th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and transferred in the Department of West Virginia from October 1, 1864 to January 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Beverly, (West) Virginia on October 29, 1864 and under remarks stated he was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on November 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Evan Butcher of Company B of the 46th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from November 26 to 30, 1864 and specifically arrived on November 30, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, West Virginia and captured at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, 1864 and noted he desires to take the oath.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 3 1865 at

And on Tuesday, January 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Evan Butcher of Company B of the 46th Battalion Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Evan Butler did not own slaves in Lewis County, (West) Virginia.

253) Private John BUTLER - Inscription on tombstone #1501 reads ***“JNO. BUTLER CO. B 5 VA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner in Frederick County, Virginia in February 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 36 years old based on his physical description.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Butler served in Company B in the 5th Battalion Virginia Infantry (And under General Note stated see 53rd Virginia Infantry) and did not have an overview of the unit.

The compiler notes he originally enlisted with the 5th Battalion, Virginia Infantry and many of its soldiers were transferred to the 53rd Virginia Infantry. John Butler’s name is mentioned as one of the soldiers being transferred. And the 5th Battalion Virginia Infantry will be noted.

His Federal POW Records are listed in the 5th Battalion Virginia Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1861 and dated October 31, 1861 stated Private John Butler of Company B of Archer’s Battalion Virginia Volunteers* enlisted on June 11, 1861 at Fort Powhatan and enrolled by Joseph L. White for twelve months and last paid by R. S. Cox on August 31, 1861 and noted present for duty.

The above asterisk stated 5th also known as Wilson’s and as Archer’s Battalion Virginia Infantry was organized in May 1861 and reorganized in May 1862. It appears to have served at various times as a heavy artillery organization. It was disbanded by Special Order Number 209 Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office dated September 6, 1862 and the men between the ages of 18 and 35 ordered to be enrolled and transferred to the 53rd Regiment Virginia Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 and dated December 31, 1861 stated Private John Butler of Company B of Archer’s Battalion Virginia Volunteers enlisted on June 11, 1861 at Fort Powhatan and enrolled by Captain (Joseph L.) White for one year and last paid by Major Carr on August 31, 1861 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 and dated February 28, 1862 stated Private John Butler of Company B of Archer’s Battalion Virginia Volunteers enlisted on June 11, 1861 at Fort Powhatan and enrolled by Captain (Joseph L.) White for one year and last paid by Major Cook on December 31, 1861 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 and dated April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Butler of Company B of Archer’s Battalion Virginia Volunteers enlisted on June 11, 1861 at Fort Powhatan and enrolled by Captain (Joseph L.) White for one year and last paid by Captain Hill on February 28, 1862 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 and dated June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Butler of Company B of 5th Battalion Virginia Volunteers enlisted on June 11, 1861 at Fort Powhatan and enrolled by Captain (Joseph L.) White for one year and last paid by Captain Hill on February 28, 1862 and noted present for duty and under remarks stated term of enlistment extended for two years.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Butler of the 5th Virginia Battalion appeared on a list of unwounded prisoners taken by the 6th Army Corps at the battle of Crampton's Pass on September 14, 1862 and paroled by order of Major General Franklin. List dated Headquarters 6th Army Corps on September 26, 1862.

Federal POW Records noted the Office of the Provost Marshal General Army of the Potomac at Frederick Maryland on October 8, 1862. "I John Butler, Private of the 5th Virginia Battalion Company B prisoner of war taken at Harper's Ferry do hereby request that I be not returned by exchange or upon parole and I do give my parole of honor that I will not take up arms against the Government of the United States or in any manner give aid or information to its enemies or go within any of the States now in rebellion until released from this obligation by competent authority and made his mark with an X. The above named John Butler is permitted to remain in any of the loyal States. By order of Major W. H. Wood acting Provost Marshal General Army of the Potomac.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Butler of Company B of the 5th Virginia Battalion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by General Sullivan's forces and sent to Wheeling, West Virginia on March 8, 1864 and noted captured at Sandy Hook, Maryland on February 27, 1864 and noted a physical description age 36; height 5' 9"; complexion florid; eyes blue; hair dark and born in Dinwiddie County, Virginia and under remarks stated he violated his oath of allegiance. (The compiler notes he obviously lied about his unit as it has been disbanded for some time)

Federal POW Records stated Private John Butler of the 5th Battalion Virginia Infantry C. S. A. 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 made on March 9, 1864 age 36; height 5' 10"; complexion florid; eyes blue; hair dark; stated before the war he had been a laborer and told Union authorities his residence was Coahoma County, Mississippi and stated have taken oath and wish to take it again and had been captured by Union troops at Fredrick City, Virginia on February 27, 1864 and under remarks stated he was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Butler of Company B of the 5th Battalion Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on March 10, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E. Over and noted as captured in Frederick County, Virginia on February 27, 1864 and noted a physical description age 36; height 5' 10"; eyes blue; hair dark; complexion florid.

The following are the Compiled Military Service Records for Private Butler with the 53rd Virginia Infantry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Butler served in Company E in the 53rd Regiment Virginia Infantry (And under General Note stated see 5th Battalion Virginia Infantry) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 and dated November 6, 1862 stated Private John Butler of Company E of the 53rd Regiment Virginia Infantry* enlisted on June 11, 1861 at Fort Powhatan and enrolled by Joseph L. White for one year and last paid by Captain (Thomas F.) Barksdale on February 28, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick and transferred to this company from the 5th Virginia Battalion on September 24, 1862.

The above asterisk stated this company was formerly Company C, Tomlin's Battalion Virginia Infantry. The 53rd Regiment Virginia Infantry was organized December 1, 1861 by the consolidation of Montague's and Tomlin's Battalions and Waddill's Company Virginia Infantry. It was reorganized in May 1862 and men of the 5th Battalion Virginia Infantry who were of conscript age were transferred to it by Special Order Number 209 of the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated September 6, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and dated January 1, 1863 stated Private John Butler of Company E of the 53rd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 11, 1861 at Fort Powhatan and enrolled by Captain (Joseph L.) White for one year and last paid by Captain (Thomas F.) Barksdale on February 28, 1862 and noted as absent and sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private John Butler of Company E of the 53rd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 11, 1861 at Fort Powhatan and enrolled by Captain (Joseph L.) White for one year and last paid by Captain (Thomas F.) Barksdale on February 28, 1862 and noted as absent and sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private John Butler of Company E of the 53rd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 11, 1861 at Fort Powhatan and enrolled by Captain (Joseph L.) White for one year and last paid by Captain (Thomas F.) Barksdale on February 28, 1862 and under remarks stated deserter.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 stated Private John Butler of Company E of the 53rd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 11, 1861 at Fort Powhatan and enrolled by Captain (Joseph L.) White for one year and last paid by Captain (Thomas F.) Barksdale on February 28, 1862 and under remarks stated deserter.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 2, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky a local newspaper *The Louisville Courier* reported: Sale of negroes was made at the court-house in this city by the Marshal of the Chancery Court: Margaret, about 23 years old, \$180; Ann, about 11 years old \$90, Alice about 12 years old, \$90; George, about 12 years old, \$130.

And on Thursday, March 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno Butler of Company B 5th Battalion Virginia Infantry due to pneumonia. (The compiler notes the 5th Battalion Virginia Infantry had not existed for a couple of years since his death)

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JNO. BUTLER CO. E 53 VA. INF. C.S.A.”**

254) Private Henry S. BYERLY - Inscription on tombstone #319 reads **“HENRY S. BYERLEY CO. C 25 TEX. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Byerley however there is a (Spelled as) Byerly Campground Cemetery located in Jasper, Texas and at least two Byerley's died prior to the war and the surname is (Spelled as) Byerly and will be noted this way. The census listed Henry S. Byerly, born about 1843 in Texas and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm Byerly, born about 1804 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Edith Byerly, born about 1814 in Arkansas. Other family household members were: Andrew J. Byerly, born about 1838 in Texas and James Robert Byerly, born about 1846 in Texas. The family household was living in Jasper County, Texas and the census was enumerated on October 15, 1850.

The compiler notes his wife Edith died in 1858 according to Find A Grave Memorial number 10633248 and is one of the Byerly's buried at the Byerly Campground Cemetery.

According to the Texas Marriage Index, 1814-1900; William Byerly married Martha A. Green on September 25, 1859 in Jasper County, Texas.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Byesly but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Byerly and will be noted this way. The census listed Henry Byerly, born about 1843 in Texas and living in the household of William Byerly, born about 1800 in South Carolina and his wife Martha Green, born about 1840 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: Andrew Byerly, also born in 1839 in Texas and James Byerly, born about 1846 in Texas and Nancy Byerly, born about 1852 in Texas and William Byerly, born about 1855 in Texas. The family household was living in Jasper County, Texas and the nearest Post Office was reported as Newton and the census was enumerated on July 24, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private (Spelled as) Henry S. Byerley served in Company C in the 25th Regiment Texas Cavalry (3rd Texas Lancers) (Gillespie's) and

noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“25th Cavalry Regiment [also called 3rd Texas Lancers] was organized by C. C. Gillespie early in 1862. The unit was soon dismounted and ordered to Arkansas. Here it was captured in January, 1863, at Arkansas Post. After the exchange the regiment was consolidated with the 17th, 18th, and 24th Texas Cavalry Regiments (dismounted) and was placed in Deshler's, J. A. Smith's, and Granbury's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. This command fought with the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and saw action in North Carolina. The 25th was organized with about 900 men and had 552 in action at Arkansas Post. At Chickamauga the 17th/18th/24th/25th suffered 200 casualties and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 690 men and 520 arms. Only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Clayton C. Gillespie, [Clayton Crawford Gillespie – Find A Grave Memorial # 66782978] Lieutenant Colonel William M. Neyland, [William Madison Neyland] and Majors Joseph N. Dark [Joseph Neal Dark – Find A Grave Memorial # 13895460] and Edward B. Pickett.[Edward Bradford Pickett – Find A Grave Memorial # 7955390]”

A Company Muster-in Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated on May 14, 1862 stated Private Henry (Spelled as) Byerley of Captain D. M. Stovall's Company 3rd Regiment Carter's Brigade Texas Volunteers* was mustered in at Camp Gillespie near Nacogdoches, Texas on May 14, 1862 and joined and enrolled on May 14, 1862 at Jasper, Texas and enrolled by D. M. Stovall for three years and the evaluation of his horse was \$100.00 and equipment at \$20.00.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Cavalry. The 25th Regiment Texas Cavalry also known as the 3rd Regiment Texas Lancers and as the 3rd Regiment Carter's Brigade Texas Mounted Volunteers or Cavalry was organized June 1, 1862 with eleven companies. Captain Proudfoot's Company was merged into Company H sometime after the muster of June 30, 1862. Many members of the regiment are found to have had prior service in the 9th Nichols' Regiment Texas Infantry six months or in Cavalry Company C 3rd Kirby's Battalion Texas Volunteers of months. A part of this regiment was captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas on January 11, 1863 and exchanged east of the Mississippi River in April and May 1863 when it was consolidated with similar remnants of the 17th 18th and 24th Regiments Texas Cavalry. This consolidation was broken up in March 1864 when these parts of the 24th and 25th Regiments Texas Cavalry were united to form one field organization, but each appears to have been mustered in separately. About April 9, 1865 this portion of the regiment was consolidated with the remnants of other regiments in Granbury's Texas Brigade and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina about May 1, 1865. The balance of the regiment which was not captured on January 11, 1863 remained west of the Mississippi River some serving in the 24th and 25th Regiments Texas Cavalry consolidated and others in the 17th Consolidated Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 13 to June 30, 1862 and dated November 24, 1862 stated Private Henry (Spelled as) Byerly of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry enlisted April 24, 1862 at Galveston, Texas and enrolled by Captain Stovall for three years and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30, 1862 to April 30, 1863 stated Private Henry S. (Spelled as) Byerley of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted May 13, 1862 at Jasper, Texas and enrolled by Captain Stovall for three years and last paid by Captain Davis on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated entitled to one month pay for horse.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private Henry S. (Spelled as) Byerley of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted April 8, 1862 at Galveston, Texas and enrolled by Captain Stovall 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 Henry S. (Spelled as) Byerley of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted April 8, 1862 at Galveston, Texas and enrolled by Captain Stovall for three years and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private Henry S. (Spelled as) Byerley of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted April 8, 1862 at Galveston, Texas and enrolled by Captain Stovall for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private Henry S. (Spelled as) Byerley of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted April 8, 1862 at Galveston, Texas and enrolled by Captain Stovall for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) H. S. Byerley of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted April 8, 1862 at Galveston, Texas and enrolled by Captain Stovall for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. Byrely of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Infantry appeared on a roster of troops of the Confederate Army captured at Fort Hindman, Arkansas Post, Arkansas on January 11, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private H. (Spelled as) Byerly of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Butler, Illinois on January 31, 1863 and noted as captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas on January 11, 1863.

When Private Henry S. Byerly of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Smith's Brigade in Cleburne's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Byerly of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces

under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry (Spelled as) Byerly of Company C of the 25th Regiment "Kentucky" but corrected to Texas appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and forwarded by the Provost Marshal 17th Army Corps from July 16 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured in battle on July 22, 1864 and under remarks stated forwarded to Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry (Spelled as) Byerly of Company C of the 25th Regiment Dismounted Cavalry 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 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry (Spelled as) Byerley of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry (Spelled as) Byerley of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry 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 as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry (Spelled as) Byerley of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry 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 Henry (Spelled as) Byerley of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain S. E. Jones and noted as captured on July 22, 1864 at Atlanta, Georgia.

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 16, 1864 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln replies to request of Congressman Moorhead of Pennsylvania for stay of execution. "I do not remember about the Peter Gilner case and must look it up before I can answer."

And on Sunday, October 16, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Henry (Spelled as) Byerly of Company C of the 25th Regiment Texas Cavalry due to measles.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither Henry Byerley or Henry Byerly owned slaves in Jasper County, Texas.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“H. S. BYERLY CO. C 25 TX. CAV. (3rd LANCERS) (GILLESPIE’S) TEXAS CAV. C.S.A.”**

255) Private Jethro BYRD - Inscription on tombstone #2037 reads **“JETHRO BYRD CO. K 9 ARK. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Bird but the compiler believes it was spelled as Byrd and will be noted this way. The census listed Jethro Byrd, born about 1836 in Tennessee and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Judal Bird but an ancestry transcriber corrected his given name as Iredell and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Byrd, born about 1817 in Kentucky. Other household members were: Margaret Byrd, born about 1834 in Tennessee and John Byrd, born about 1838 in Mississippi and Calvin Byrd, born about 1841 in Mississippi and Mary Byrd, born about 1843 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Nazro (A male) Byrd, born about 1845 in Mississippi and Martha Byrd, born about 1847 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Hy A. Cook, born about 1828 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a teacher. The household was living in District 2 in Tippah County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 22, 1850.

The compiler notes the head of the household in the 1850 United States census, Iredell Byrd died in 1853.

The 1860 United States census listed his given name as Jettie (A male) Bird but the compiler believes it was Jethro Byrd and looking at the actual census it looked like Jethro and will be noted this way. The census listed Jethro Byrd, born about 1836 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,600.00 and a personal value of \$300.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Ann Byrd, born about 1844 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Spring Hill Township in Drew County, Arkansas and the nearest Post Office was reported as Montongo and the census was enumerated on July 12, 1860.

Old Company B of the 9th Arkansas Infantry in which Private Jethro Byrd was originally a member of was known as the “Cut-Off Guards” and many soldiers were from Drew County, Arkansas.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jethro Byrd served in Companies B and K in the 9th Arkansas Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"9th Infantry Regiment was organized at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, in July 1861, and was known as the "Parson's Regiment" because it contained forty-two ministers. Its companies were recruited in Jefferson, Union, Drew, Bradley, and Ashley counties. The 9th fought at Belmont, moved east of the Mississippi River, [and] then took an active part in the conflicts at Shiloh, Corinth, and Coffeeville. It served under Generals Rust, Buford, and Beall in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and saw action at Champion's Hill, Jackson, and Port Hudson where it was captured on July 9, 1863. After being exchanged and assigned to General D. H. Reynold's Brigade, the unit participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Kennesaw Mountain to Bentonville. It reported 17 killed and 115 wounded at Shiloh and 16 casualties at Coffeeville. Many were disabled at Nashville and Bentonville, and on April 26, 1865, the regiment surrendered. The field officers were Colonels John M. Bradley [John Milton Bradley – Find A Grave Memorial # 54552498] and Isaac L. Dunlop; [Isaac Leroy Dunlop died 1864 in Georgia] Lieutenant Colonels W. Y. McCammon, [William Y. McCammon] R. W. Millsap, [Reuben Webster Millsaps Find A Grave Memorial # 15506531 – He founded Millsaps College in Jackson Mississippi] and Jefferson W. Rogers; and Majors John C. Bratton [John Calhoun Bratton – Find A Grave Memorial # 3129773] and William J. Wallace."

When Private Jethro Byrd of Company K of the 9th Arkansas Infantry was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 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 Reynold's Brigade in Walthall's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

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

Juxtaposition:

On June 11, 1865 at

And on Sunday, June 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

He died on Sunday, June 11, 1865 due to dropsy.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

256) Private William C. CAGLE - Inscription on tombstone #686 reads ***"W. C. CAGLE CO. D 51 TENN. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Tullahoma Campaign. (June 27 – July 3, 1863)

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

The 1850 United States census listed William Cagle, born about 1832 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Henry Cagle, born about 1780 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Mary Cagle, born about 1810 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Elizabeth Cagle, born about 1825 in Tennessee and Henry Cagle, born about 1834 in Tennessee and Robert Cagle, born about 1835 in Tennessee and Thomas Cagle, born about 1838 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Emalem (A female) Cagle, born about 1844 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Londa (A male) but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Leonard Cagle, born about 1844 in Tennessee and Margaret A. Cagle, born about 1849 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Lamsa (A female) but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Louisa J. Flood, born about 1833 in Tennessee. The household was living in District 8 in Decatur County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on December 16, 1850.

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; William Cagle was born in Tennessee in 1830 and married Mary. (The compiler notes no further information)

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) W. (A male) Cagle, born about 1830 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$228.00 and noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) M. (A female) Cagle, born about 1838 in Tennessee. Another family household member was (Spelled as) G. (A male) Cagle, born about 1859 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 9 in Decatur County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on August 31, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 40 which noted Private W. C. Cagle of the Tennessee Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Mary Cagle and listed her Post Office as (Spelled as) Hallville (But the compiler believes it was Haleville, Tennessee.)

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

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service William Cagle served in Companies D and A in the 52nd Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“52nd Infantry Regiment was organized in January, 1862, at Henderson Station, Tennessee, with men recruited in Decatur, Shelby, Weakley, and Henderson counties. During the first month of service, the regiment suffered from measles. Of the 760 present, 260 were sick. Later it moved to Corinth, and then took an active part in the conflicts at Shiloh and Perryville. The unit was assigned to D. S. Donelson's, M. J. Wright's, Vaughan's, and Palmer's Brigade. In April, 1862, it was consolidated with the 51st Regiment and called the 51st Consolidated. However, the consolidation was declared illegal and during April, 1863, it was reorganized as the 51st and 52nd Consolidated Regiment and each kept separate records. It was active in the various campaigns of the Army of Tennessee with Hood, and fought at Bentonville. The 51st Consolidated sustained 34 casualties at Perryville and thirty percent of the 290 engaged at

Murfreesboro were disabled. The 51st/52nd lost fifty percent of the 232 at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totaled 213 men and 134 arms. Only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Benjamin J. Lea, [Benjamin James Lea – Find A Grave Memorial # 107874820] Lieutenant Colonel John W. Estes [Find A Grave Memorial # 26987830] and H. L. Oliver, and Major Thomas G. Rundle.”

Company D of the 52nd Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Decatur County, Tennessee.

“The 52nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized in January 1862 with ten companies A to K. After the battle of Shiloh it was consolidated into five companies and united with a remnant of the 51st Regiment Tennessee Infantry by Special Order Number 40 Headquarters 2nd Corps Army of Mississippi dated April 23, 1862 and formed the 51st Regiment Tennessee Infantry Consolidated. This action was declared illegal by the War Department and the regiments were re-organized and the men returned to their original companies in April 1863. The regiments were again consolidated May 27, 1863 but each company was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by this consolidation. About April 9, 1865 the 11th, 12th, 13th, 29th, 47th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, and 154th Regiment Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 2nd Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 2, 1865.”

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 31, 1864 at

And on Saturday, December 31, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

He died on Saturday, December 31, 1864 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. C. CAGLE CO. D 52 TENN. INF. C.S.A.”**

257) Private Noah A. CAGLE - Inscription on tombstone #1682 reads **“N. H. CAIGLE CO. D 17 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 16 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed his given name as Hoah but looking at the actual transcription it should have read Noah. The census reported Noah Cagle, born about 1848 in Georgia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Hary Cagle, born about 1830 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Elmanza Cagle, born about 1828 in South Carolina. Another family household member was

Milly Cagle, born about 1805 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Hatchet Creek District in Coosa County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 16, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Kagle but the compiler notes both parents could not read nor write and the surname according to the majority of post war records stated the surname spelled as Cagle and will be noted this way. The census listed Noah Cagle, born about 1849 in Georgia and living in the household of Henry A. Cagle, born about 1825 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Amanda Cagle, born about 1827 in Georgia. Other family household members were: John Cagle, born about 1851 in Alabama and George Cagle, born about 1852 in Alabama and Wesley Cagle, born about 1856 in Alabama and Henry Cagle, born about 1858 in Alabama and a male Cagle, born in 1860 Alabama and noted as baby Cagle, one month old. The family household was living in Subdivision 2 in Coosa County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Mount Olive and the census was enumerated on July 19, 1860.

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

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

Company D of the 18th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Coosa Farmers”

The compiler notes the inference for this being the correct soldier comes from the history of the 18th Alabama Infantry in which many soldiers in Company D came from Coosa County, Alabama and from the Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls, 1861-1865 which stated Noah Cagle enlisted in Coosa County, Alabama

in 1864 and from the Federal POW Records which stated Noah Cagle was sixteen years old when wounded at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 and because of his death records at Camp Chase. The compiler notes there was another Noah Cagle from Morgan County, Alabama however he was noted as born in 1855.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) N. Cagle of Company D of the 18th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Noah A Cagel of Company D of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry Rebel appeared on a roll of prisoners of war was admitted on December 25, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital in Nashville, Tennessee and had been sent from Franklin, Tennessee and diagnosed for a gun-shot fracture of right tibia and caused by a conball which was short for a conical ball which was a medical term for a minie ball and had been wounded at Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 and sent to the Provost Marshal on February 14, 1865 and listed as age sixteen.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Noah A Cagle of Company D of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on February 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Noah A Cagle of Company D of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on February 14, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on February 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Noah A Cagle of Company D of the 18th Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending February 15, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 16, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Noah A Cagle of Company D of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on February 15, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on February 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Noah A Cagle of Company D of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 17, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Noah A Cagle of Company D of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on February 18, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private Noah A. Cagle died approximately 26 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 16, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: Miss Clara Grant, sister of Lieutenant General Grant, died at her father's residence in Covington, Kentucky, on Monday.

(The compiler notes General Grant's father, Jesse and mother, Hannah were married in 1821 in Ohio and some members of their family were living in Covington, Kentucky according to the 1860 United States census.

Ulysses Simpson Grant, born April 27, 1822 and died July 23, 1885 age 63.

Father of Ulysses, Jesse Root Grant born 1794 in Pennsylvania and died in 1873 in Covington, Kentucky age 79 and buried at the Spring Grove Cemetery in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mother of Ulysses, Hannah Simpson Grant, born in 1798 in Pennsylvania and died in 1883 age 84 and also buried at the Spring Grove Cemetery in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Brother of Ulysses, Samuel Simpson Grant, born in 1825 and died on September 13, 1861 at age 35.

Sister of Ulysses, Rachel Clara Grant, born in 1828 and died in March 1865 of tuberculosis age 36 and also buried at the Spring Grove Cemetery in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Sister of Ulysses, Virginia Paine Grant Corbin, born in 1832 and married at Covington, Kentucky in 1869 and would be the last living Grant family member, died in 1913 aged 81.

Brother of Ulysses, Orville Lynch Grant, born in 1835 and died in 1881 aged 46 at the Asylum for the Insane at Morristown, New Jersey.

Sister of Ulysses, Mary Frances Grant Cramer, born in 1839, married at Covington, Kentucky on October 27, 1863 and died in 1905 aged 65).

And on Thursday, March 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Noah H. (With an X by the initial H indicating an incorrect initial) Cagle of Company D of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

He was one of the younger Confederates to die at Camp Chase.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read **“NOAH A. CAGLE CO. D 18 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

258) Private David CAIN - Inscription on tombstone #72 reads **“DAVID CAIN CO. I 10 (JOHNSON’S) KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Caldwell County, Kentucky in August 1863.

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

According to Kentucky Compiled Marriages, 1851-1900; David Cain married Lydia (Spelled as) Hight on October 21, 1857 in Hopkins County, Kentucky.

According to Kentucky Marriage Records 1852-1914; David Cain married (Spelled as) Sydda Nite but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Lydia Hight on October 23, 1857 in Christian County, Kentucky and mentioned David Cain was 21 years old when married and was born in Christian County, Kentucky.

The 1850 United States census listed David Cain, born about 1837 in Kentucky and living in the household of (Spelled as) Archd (Archibald) Cain, born about 1809 in Tennessee and living with what appears to be his wife Hannah Cain, born about 1818 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: Mary E. Cain, born about 1831 in Kentucky and Eunice Cain, born about 1844 in Kentucky and Willis Cain, born about 1846 in Kentucky and Charlotte Cain, born about 1848 in Kentucky. The family household was living in District 1 in Muhlenberg County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on September 4, 1850.

The compiler notes Muhlenberg County and Christian County, Kentucky are adjacent.

The 1860 United States census listed David Cain, born about 1836 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$275.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Lydia Cain, born about 1838 in Kentucky. Other household members were: (Spelled as) T. J. (A male) Vaughn, born about 1846 in Tennessee and Mary E. Vaughn, born about 1850 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Wm J. Vaughn, born about 1855 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Jas N. Vaughn, born about 1858 in Tennessee. The household was living in Christian County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Hopkinsville and the census was enumerated on September 14, 1860.

The compiler notes Lydia Cain married William D. Johnson on November 21, 1864 in Christian County, Kentucky.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private David Cain served in Company C in the 10th Kentucky Cavalry (Johnson’s) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“10th Regiment Partisan Rangers was organized behind Federal lines during the spring and summer of 1863. Many of its members were recruited in Oldham and Crittenden counties. The unit saw action in

Kentucky and Tennessee and acted as a guide for General J.H. Morgan on his raids into Indiana and Ohio. Later some of the men returned home, and a detachment surrendered at Paducah, Kentucky, in May, 1865. Colonel Adam R. Johnson, [Adam Rankin Johnson – Find A Grave Memorial # 11000] Lieutenant Colonel R. M. Martin, [Robert Maxwell Martin – Find A Grave Memorial # 36440212] and Major Washington G. Owen were in command.”

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 27, 1863 at

And on Friday, November 27, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. D. Cain of Company I of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to erysipelas.

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules David Cain of Christian County, Kentucky did not own slaves.

259) Private James A. CAIN - Inscription on tombstone #2024 reads ***“J. A. CAIN CO. I 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 24 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed James Cain, born about 1840 in Alabama and living in the household of James Rawson, born about 1822 in Alabama (But corrected to James Rosson by an ancestry transcriber) and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Cintha Rawson, born about 1821 in Tennessee (But corrected to Cintha Rosson by an ancestry transcriber) and Joseph M. Rawson, born about 1850 in Tennessee and noted as seven months old (But corrected to Joseph M. Rosson by an ancestry transcriber) and Robert Cain, born about 1809 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Jemima Cain, born about 1814 in Virginia and Mary Cain, born about 1833 in Alabama and Sarah Cain, born about 1842 in Alabama and Daniel Cain, born about 1846 in Alabama and William Cain, born about 1849 in Alabama. The household was living in Township 3 Range 5 in Jackson County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 19, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James Cain, born about 1840 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and noted he attended school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Jerimiah (Listed as a female on the actual census) Cain, born about 1816 in Virginia. Other household members were: Daniel Cain, born about 1847 in Alabama and William Cain, born about 1850 in Alabama and Mary Ann Brown Cain, born about 1838 in Alabama and Sarah Brown Cain, born about 1859 in Alabama and noted as six months old. The household was living in Township 4 Range 6 East in Jackson County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Scottsboro and the census was enumerated on June 30, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that the 55th Alabama Infantry was organized at Port Hudson, Louisiana by consolidating Norwood's 6th Infantry Battalion and Snodgrass' 16th Alabama Infantry Battalion. Company I of the 16th Alabama Infantry Battalion became Company I of the 55th Alabama Infantry. And many of the soldiers came from the Alabama counties of Madison, Cherokee, Calhoun, Jackson and Marshall. And only one James Cain could be located on the pre war census as living in the above counties and he was from Jackson County, Alabama. His Compiled Military Service Records stated James A. Cain enlisted in Company I of Snodgrass' Regiment of Alabama Volunteers on November 29, 1862 in Bellefonte, Alabama which in 1860 was the county seat of Jackson County, Alabama but is today a ghost town. The compiler further notes James Cain of Jackson County, Alabama did not show up in post war census reports.

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

"55th Infantry Regiment, organized at Port Hudson, Louisiana, contained 900 veterans. It was formed by consolidating Norwood's 6th and Snodgrass' 16th Alabama Infantry Battalions. The men were from Madison, Cherokee, Calhoun, Jackson, and Marshall Counties. Assigned to Buford's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, the unit saw action in the fight at Champion's Hill and in the trenches of Jackson. Later it was attached to General Scott's Brigade, Army of Tennessee, and was active in the Atlanta Campaign and Hood's Tennessee operations. Ordered to North Carolina it fought its last battle at Bentonville. This regiment entered the Battle of Peach Tree Creek with 22 officers and 256 men, and lost 14 officers and 155 men killed and wounded. It surrendered with the army on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel John Snodgrass, [Find A Grave Memorial # 25826768] Lieutenant Colonels N. S. Graham and John H. Norwood, [John Henry Norwood – Find A Grave Memorial # 104482661] and Majors James B. Dickey [Find A Grave Memorial # 43870643] and Joseph H. Jones.[Killed during the Atlanta Campaign]"

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Cain of Company I of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 10, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On June 4, 1865 at

And on Sunday, June 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

He died on Sunday, June 4, 1865 due to typhoid fever.

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

260) Corporal Richard P. C. CALDWELL - Inscription on tombstone #2020 reads ***"CORP. R. P. C. CALDWELL CO. K 31 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 22 years old.

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

The 1850 United States census listed R. P. C. Caldwell, born about 1843 in South Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of John Caldwell, born about 1814 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife E. Caldwell, born about 1816 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: R. C. (A female) Caldwell, born about 1845 in South Carolina and W. D. (A male) Caldwell, born about 1847 in South Carolina and N. E. (A male) Caldwell, born about 1849 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Newberry District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 19, 1850.

According to Mississippi Marriages, 1776-1935; John Caldwell married Nancy Dyer on October 13, 1853 in Pontotoc County, Mississippi. The compiler notes both John B. Caldwell and Nancy Caldwell are buried at the Hopewell Cemetery in Union County, Mississippi and have Find A Grave Memorials #8248915 and #8248911 respectfully. The compiler further notes Union County, Mississippi was formed in 1870 by parts of other counties including Pontotoc County, Mississippi.

The 1860 United States census listed Richard (With initial G. but the compiler cannot make out the initial on the actual census record) Caldwell, born about 1844 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of John Caldwell, born about 1814 in South Carolina and his wife Nancy Caldwell, born about 1823 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Carolina Caldwell, born about 1846 in South Carolina and William Caldwell, born about 1848 in South Carolina and Elizabeth Caldwell, born about 1851 in South Carolina and James Caldwell, born about 1855 in Mississippi and Margaret Caldwell, born about 1857 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Pontotoc County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Birmingham and the census was enumerated on October 19, 1860.

A Company muster roll within the Compiled Military Service Records and not dated stated Private R. P. C. Caldwell of Company K Orr's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers (Subsequently became Company K of the 31st Mississippi Infantry) enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Ellistown, Mississippi for three years and was present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company K of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry was first organized as the 6th Orr's Battalion Mississippi Infantry. In February and March 1862 it was increased to ten companies and mustered into the Confederate service as Orr's Regiment Mississippi Infantry. Shortly afterward the designation was changed to the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry. About April 9, 1865 this regiment was consolidated with the 3rd and 40th Regiments Mississippi Infantry and formed the 3rd Consolidated Regiment Mississippi Infantry."

(The compiler notes today Ellistown, Mississippi is located in Lee County however Lee County was not created until 1866 from parts of Itawamba and Pontotoc Counties)

A Company muster roll dated September 1, 1862 stated Private R. P. C. (Spelled as) Caldwell of Company K 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Pontotoc County, Mississippi for three years and had not been paid and was present for duty.

A Company muster roll for November and December 1862 stated 3rd Corporal R. P. C. (Spelled as) Cauldwell Company K 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Pontotoc County, Mississippi and was last paid on August 31, 1862 and was present for duty.

A Company muster roll for January and February 1863 stated 3rd Corporal R. P. C. (Spelled as) Cauldwell of Company K 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Pontotoc County, Mississippi for three years and last paid on October 31, 1862 and was present for duty.

A Company muster roll for March and April 1863 stated 3rd Corporal R. P. C. (Spelled as) Cauldwell of Company K 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Pontotoc County, Mississippi for three years and was last paid on December 31, 1862 and was present for duty.

A Company muster roll for May and June 1863 and dated July 26, 1863 stated 3rd Corporal R. P. C. (Spelled as) Caldwell of Company K 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Pontotoc County, Mississippi for three years and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted he was absent and sick in the hospital.

A Company muster roll for July and August 1863 stated 2nd Corporal R. P. C. (Spelled as) Caldwell of Company K 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Pontotoc County, Mississippi for three years and was last paid on June 30, 1863 and absent with leave.

A Company muster roll for September and October 1863 stated 2nd Corporal R. P. C. (Spelled as) Caldwell of Company K 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Pontotoc County, Mississippi for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and was noted as absent and sick.

A Company muster roll for November and December 1863 stated 2nd Corporal R. P. C. (Spelled as) Caldwell of Company K 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Pontotoc County, Mississippi for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and his status was not noted.

A Company muster roll for March and April 1864 stated 2nd Corporal **Richard** P. C. (Spelled as) Caldwell of Company K 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Pontotoc County, Mississippi for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and was present for duty.

A Company muster roll for July and August 1864 stated 2nd Corporal Richard P. C. (Spelled as) Caldwell of Company K 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 at Pontotoc County, Mississippi for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and was present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Richard P. C. (Spelled as) **Colwell** of Company K 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry was taken POW at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Richard P. C. (Spelled as) Colwell of Company K 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry was taken POW at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and transferred to the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky where he arrived on December 22, 1864 and originally slated to be sent to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 but instead sent to Camp Chase, Ohio.

(The compiler notes it was usually a two day journey from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio)

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Richard P. C. (Spelled as) Colwell of Company K 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry was taken POW at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 discharged from Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and arrived at the prison at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Richard P. C. Caldwell and discharged as a corporal served in Company K of the 31st Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes or additional information made with brackets.

“31st Infantry Regiment was organized in March, 1862, using the 6th (Orr's) Mississippi Infantry Battalion as its nucleus. The unit served in Rust's, L. Hebert's, and Featherston's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It was part of the garrison at Vicksburg, [and] then fought at Baton Rouge and Jackson. Later it continued the fight under General Featherson [Featherston] in the Army of Tennessee. The 31st was active throughout the Atlanta Campaign, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and saw action in North Carolina. It lost 10 killed and 37 wounded at Baton Rouge, and of the 215 engaged at Peach Tree Creek, seventy-six percent were disabled. In December, 1864, there were 86 men present for duty, and only a handful surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels J. A. Orr [Jehu Amaziah Orr – Find A Grave Memorial # 9768627] and Marcus D. L. Stephens, [Marcus D. Lafayette Stephens – Find A Grave Memorial # 24902315 has incorrectly listed him as Martin D. L. Stephens] Lieutenant Colonels John W. Balfour and James W. Drane, [James William Drane – Find A

Grave # 32209005] and Majors Francis M. Gillespie [Francis Marion Gillespie – Find A Grave Memorial # 11776288] and H. E. Topp. [Harvey Everett Topp – Find A Grave Memorial # 58425170]”

Company K of the 31st Mississippi Infantry was raised in Pontotoc County, Mississippi.

When Corporal Richard P. C. Caldwell of Company K 31st Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at 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.

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

Juxtaposition:

On June 2, 1865 at Galveston, Texas, Confederate General Edmund Kirby Smith surrendered the last sizable Confederate Army.

And on Friday, June 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal R. P. C. Caldwell at Camp Chase due to debility.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules R. P. C. Caldwell or Richard P. C. Caldwell did not own slaves in Pontotoc County, Mississippi.

261) Private William James M. CALLIHAN - Inscription on tombstone #1581 reads **“W. J. CALLIHAN CO. F 63 VA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at McMinnville, Tennessee in January 1865.

According to Virginia Select Marriages, 1785-1940; Daniel (Spelled as) Callihan married Elizabeth McCormick on February 9, 1826 in Washington County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Callaham but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Callahan and will be noted this way. The census listed Wm Callahan, born about 1835 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Daniel Callahan, born about 1790 in Virginia and his wife Elizabeth Callahan, born about 1808 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Ezekial (A male) Callahan, born about 1831 in Virginia and Nancy Callahan, born about 1833 in Virginia and Sarah Callahan, born about 1836 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Andw Callahan, born about 1845 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Marg (Spelled as) Callahan, born about 1850 in Virginia and noted as six months old. The family household was living in District 67 in Washington County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 23, 1850.

According to Virginia Select Marriages, 1785-1940; William James (Spelled as) Calliham married Ann Gill on January 14, 1859 in Washington County, Virginia.

The 1860 United States census listed William J. Callahan, born about 1838 in Virginia with a personal estate value of \$100 and listed as the head of the household and noted he could not read nor write and

living with his wife (Spelled as) Elisa Callahan, born about 1836 in Virginia. Another family household member was Joseph Callahan, born about 1859 in Virginia and listed as eight months old. The family household was living in the Western District in Washington County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Forks and the census was enumerated on July 23, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William J. Calliham served in Company F in the 63rd Georgia Infantry (McMahon's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"63rd Infantry Regiment was organized in May, 1862. It served in Western Virginia, [and] then joined the Army of Tennessee. The unit was assigned to Kelly's, Reynolds', Brown's, and Reynolds' Consolidated, and Palmer's Brigade. It participated in the campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and was active in North Carolina. The 63rd lost about one-third of its force in the fight at Chickamauga, and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 303 men and 188 arms. It contained 129 effectives in December, 1864, and on April 9, 1865, merged into the 54th Battalion Virginia Infantry. Few surrendered on April 26. The field officers were Colonels James M. French [James Milton French – Find A Grave Memorial # 5069098] and John J. McMahon, and Lieutenant Colonels David C. Dunn [David Campbell Dunn – Find A Grave Memorial # 8754188] and Connally H. Lynch."

Company F of the 63rd Virginia Infantry (McMahon's) had many soldiers from Washington County, Virginia.

The compiler notes his surname was spelled as Calliham on his Compiled Military Service Records.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Caliham of Captain J. E. Snodgrass' Company Virginia Volunteers* enlisted on May 6, 1862 in Abingdon, Virginia and mustered in a same date and also enrolled on May 6, (1862) at Glade Springs, Virginia by (John J) McMahon for three years or the war.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company F 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry. The 63rd (Also known as McMahon's) Regiment Virginia Infantry was organized May 24, 1862, with ten companies, A to K. (1st) Company I had previously served as (1st) Company G, 50th Regiment Virginia Infantry and was disbanded about January 1863. (2nd) Company I was formed by transfers from other companies of the regiment."

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Caliham of Company F of McMahon's Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a Bounty Pay and Receipt Roll of the organization about and dated May 27, 1862 at Abingdon, Virginia and enlisted on May 3, (1862) in Washington County, (Virginia) and enrolled by (David Campbell) Dunn for three years and a \$50.00 bounty paid on June 24, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) William J. Calliham of Company F of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on

May 6, 1862 at Glade Spring, (Virginia) and enrolled by (David Campbell) Dunn 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 and dated November 2, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) William J. Caliham of Company F of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 6, 1862 at Glade Spring, (Virginia) and enrolled by (David Campbell) Dunn for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and also dated November 2, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Calahan of Company F of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 6, 1862 at Glade Spring, (Virginia) and enrolled by (David Campbell) Dunn for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated March 3, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William J. Calliham of Company F of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 6, 1862 at Glade Spring, (Virginia) and enrolled by (David Campbell) Dunn for three years and land paid by (Augustus) F. Henderson on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 and dated July 18, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William J. Calliham of Company F of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 6, 1862 at Glade Spring, (Virginia) and enrolled by (David Campbell) Dunn for three years and land paid by (Augustus) F. Henderson on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded in action near Marietta, Georgia on June 22, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 and dated August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William J. Calliham of Company F of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 6, 1862 at Glade Spring, (Virginia) and enrolled by (David Campbell) Dunn for three years and land paid by (Augustus) F. Henderson on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner war since July 12, (1864) near Atlanta, (Georgia).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. M. Calahan (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near McMinnville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. M. Calahan of Company F of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from

Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near McMinnville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William J. M. Calahan of Company F of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near McMinnville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. M. Callahan of Company F of the 63rd Regiment Virginia 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 near McMinnville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. M. Calahan of Company F of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured near McMinnville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. M. Callahan of Company F of the 63rd Regiment Virginia 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.

Private William J. Callahan died approximately 54 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 6, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: SERVICE AT THE CAPITOL – Yesterday morning at the Capitol, Bishop Simpson of the Methodist Church, preached to a large and attentive audience, among who were the President and Mrs. Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, Chief Justice Chase, Admiral Farragut and many other distinguished personages. A large number of visiting firemen and soldiers were among the audience, which crowded the hall to the utmost capacity. The sermon of the Bishop was a masterly effort and very touching.

And on Monday, March 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. J. Callahan of Company F of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry due to pneumonia.

His widow, Ann (Spelled as) Callahan filed for a Confederate widow's pension in Washington County, Virginia in 1888 and approved in 1889.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William J. Callahan did not own slaves in Washington County, Virginia.

262) Private John William CALVIN - Inscription on tombstone #776 reads ***"JNO. W. CALVIN CO. C 14 KY. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Cheshire, Ohio in July 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed John Will Calvin, born about 1840 in Kentucky and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) A. H. Calvin, born about 1813 in Kentucky and what appears to be his first wife (Spelled as) E. L. (A female) Calvin, born about 1802 in Kentucky. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Robert Porston Calvin, born about 1844 in Kentucky (Noted as surviving the war in post war census reports) and (Spelled as) McCarty, born about 1827 in Ireland. The household was living in District 1 in Fayette County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John Calvin, born about 1831 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a wagon maker and living in the household of (Spelled as) A. H. Calvin, born about 1813 in Kentucky and living with his second wife America Calvin, born about 1817 in Kentucky. Other household members were: Robert Calvin, born about 1843 in Kentucky and Laura Calvin, born about 1853 in Kentucky and James Calvin, born about 1856 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Dick but corrected by ancestry to Dixie (A female) Calvin, born about 1859 in Kentucky. The household was living in District 2 in Fayette County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Lexington and the census was enumerated on July 13, 1860.

The compiler notes the large age difference between the 1850 and 1860 census for John W. Calvin. Because Andrew H. Calvin married Elizabeth L. Breckinridge about 1837 and because of the article below the compiler believes his birth year was about 1840 although it clearly states in the 1860 census his age was 29 and it could have been an error by the informant or the census taker.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 12 which noted Private J. W. Calvin of Company B of the 14th Kentucky Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was Mr. A. H. Calvin and listed his Post Office as Lexington, Kentucky.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 93 the Post Office at the Lexington Court House was located in Fayette County, Kentucky.

The following is from the book *"History of Fayette County, Kentucky"* page 779 and published in 1882.

"ANDREW H. CALVIN, farmer, Post Office Lexington, is a grandson of the maternal line of Dennis Duncan Dunn, a native of Scotland, who served as a surgeon in the War of 1812-15, and a son of Peleg Calvin, of Fayette County, Kentucky, where Andrew was born January 1, 1810, and where he has resided through life. In August 1837, he married Elizabeth L. daughter of William Breckinridge, of Virginia. She died in 1848, and in 1852 he took as his second wife, American A., widow of Ambrose Webster. One son of his first marriage died while a soldier in the Southern Army, and one is living; and of the five children born of his second marriage, three survive."

The compiler notes he had prior duty with Company A of (Duke's) 2nd Kentucky Cavalry.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (22649 of 54896) gave a physical description of Private J. W. Calvin of Morgan's command in 1862 while in prison at Camp Chase. Age 22 and 5'9" in height with blue eyes and dark hair with a dark complexion and gave his residence as Lexington, Kentucky.

The compiler notes he was an Ohio Morgan raider? and the last Morgan Raider to die at Camp Chase.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 15, 1865 at

And on Sunday, January 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

He died on Sunday, January 15, 1865 due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

263) Private Thomas CAMERONS - Inscription on tombstone #1550 reads ***"THOS. CAMERONS CO. C 12 TENN. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Company C formerly Company H had many soldiers from Gibson County, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records located on ancestry (38722 of 54896) stated: He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 5, 1865 at New York City, a local newspaper *The New York Times* reported: A HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS – Important Bill just passed by Congress. The following is the bill to incorporate a national military and naval asylum for the relief of the totally disable officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States, which has just passed both houses of Congress.

And on Sunday, March 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

Federal POW Records at the above site also listed him in Company C of the 12th Tennessee and died on Sunday, March 5, 1865 due to pneumonia and was buried in grave 1550 at Camp Chase.

The compiler notes his Camp Chase death records are located in the Compiled Military Service Record's of Thomas C. Campbell on page ten.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

264) Private Joseph Merida CAMP - Inscription on tombstone #249 reads ***"JOS. M. CAMP CO. K 64 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 23 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Joseph M. Camp, born about 1841 in Georgia and it was noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of Martha Camp, born about 1808 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Mary A. Camp, born about 1836 in Georgia and Martha Camp, born about 1839 in Georgia and Martha Cason, born about 1760 in Georgia. The household was living in Division 88 in Walton County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 8, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed his name as Merida (A male) Camp, born about 1841 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Thomas Camp, born about 1823 in Georgia. Other household members were: Martha Camp, born about 1808 in Georgia and Martha Cason, born about 1760 in Georgia. (100 years of age) The household was living in the Northern Division of Walton County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Loganville and the census was enumerated on June 23, 1860.

According to Georgia Marriages, 1699-1944; Joseph M. Camp married E. Baker on October 21, 1861 in Walton County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 20 to April 16, 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) J. M. Camp of Captain (Charles) S. Jenkins' Company Evans' Regiment Georgia Infantry* enlisted on February 26, (1863) at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Charles S) Jenkins for three years and had never been paid but had received a \$50.00 bounty and noted as present for duty and signed his name as J. M. Camp.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company K 64th Regiment Georgia Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records roll dated February 26, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph M. Camp of Captain (Charles) S. Jenkins' Company enlisted on February 26, (1863) at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Charles S) Jenkins for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph M. Camp of Company K of the 64th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on February 26, (1863) at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Charles S) Jenkins for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since July 23, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph M. Camp of Company K of the 64th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on February 26, 1863 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Charles) S. Jenkins for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since June 10, 1864.

When Private Joseph M. Camp of Company K of the 64th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 23, 1864 at Walton County, Georgia his regiment the 64th Georgia Infantry was in Virginia under the command of Robert E. Lee of the Army of Northern Virginia and it was noted on his Compiled Military Service Records he had been absent without leave since June 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Camp of Company K of the (Corrected on top of page to the) 64th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on July 28, 1864 and noted as captured near Stone Mountain, Georgia on July 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos. M. Camp of Company K of the 64th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky August 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on August 2, 1864 and noted as captured in Walton County, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph M. Camp of Company K of the 64th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Walton County, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph M. Camp of Company K of the 64th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 3, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured in Walton County, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos. M. Camp of Company K of the 64th Regiment Georgia 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 in Walton (County) Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph M. Camp of Company K of the 64th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured in Walton County, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph M. Camp of Company K of the 64th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 4, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain Stephen (Edward) Jones from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Walton County, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph M. Camp of Company K of the 64th Regiment Georgia Infantry was admitted on September 6, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase near Columbus, Ohio and sent from the Camp Chase Prison and the diagnosis was small-pox and discharged on September 15, 1864 and under remarks stated small-pox and vaccinated.

Private Joseph M. Camp died approximately 43 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On September 16, 1864 at

And on Friday, September 16, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. M. Camp of Company K of the 64th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

Mrs. Louisa E. Camp filed for a Confederate widows pension and lived in Gwinnett County, Georgia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

265) Private William A. CAMP - Inscription on tombstone #955 reads ***“Wm. CAMP CO. B 4 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner in Lawrence County, Alabama in August 1864.

His Federal POW Records including his Camp Chase death records are located under William A. Camp in miscellaneous pages four through ten.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Camp of Company B of Stewart’s Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky, Louisville Kentucky August 15, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on August 15, 1864 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Camp of Company B of Stewart’s Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had

been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William A. Camp of Company B of Stewart's Battalion Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William A. Camp of Company B of Stewart's Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Camp of Company B of Stewart's Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Camp of Company B of Stewart's Battalion Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 18, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on August 11, 1864.

Private William A. Camp died approximately 164 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 29, 1865 at

And on Sunday, January 29, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Camp of Company B of Stewart's Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. A. CAMP CO. B STEWART'S BATT'N CAV. ALA. C.S.A.”**

266) Private Alexander CAMPBELL - Inscription on tombstone #1022 reads **“A. CAMPBELL CO. D 2 KY. BATT'N CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Kingsport, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

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

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

Compiled Military Service Records listed his name as Alexander E. Campbell.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 3 1865 at

And on Friday, February 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

He died on Friday, February 3, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

267) Private Robert Bradley CAMPBELL - Inscription on tombstone #1621 reads "**B. CAMPBELL CO. I 27 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield, West Virginia in August 1864.

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

The inference of this being the correct soldier are part of his physical description records on his Federal POW Records which stated he was nineteen years old when taken prisoner in August of 1864 and had been born in Lee County, Virginia and noted his name as Robert B. Campbell.

The 1850 United States census listed Robert B. Campbell, born about 1845 in Virginia and living in the household of David C. Campbell, born about 1818 in Virginia and his wife Ann Campbell, born about 1825 in Virginia. (According to Find A Grave Memorial number 68682903 her maiden name was spelled as Wyrick). Other family household members were: James M. Campbell, born about 1841 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Waity (A female) Campbell, born about 1843 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Barbary (A female) Campbell, born about 1847 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Wayman (A male) Campbell, born about 1850 in Virginia and noted as seven months old. The family household was living in District 31 in Lee County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 26, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Robert B. Campbell, born about 1845 in Lee County, Virginia and living in the household of David C. Campbell, born about 1817 in Lee County, Virginia and his wife Ann Campbell, born about 1825 in Wythe County, Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Waily E. (A female) Campbell, born about 1844 in Lee County, Virginia and (Spelled as) Barberry E. (A female) Campbell, born about 1848 in Lee County, Virginia and (Spelled as) Waman (A male) Cambell, born about 1850 in Lee County, Virginia and John E. Campbell, born about 1853 in Lee County, Virginia and (Spelled as) Margret L. Campbell, born about 1857 in Lee County, Virginia and Mary Campbell, born about 1859 in Lee County, Virginia. The family household was living in the Western District of Lee County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Jonesville and the census was enumerated on July 5, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service, Private Robert B. Campbell alternate name Bradley Campbell served in Company I of the 25th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“25th Cavalry Regiment was organized in July, 1864, using the 27th Battalion Virginia Partisan Rangers as its nucleus. Serving in McCausland's and Imboden's Brigade, the unit fought in numerous engagements in western Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley. During April, 1865, it disbanded. Its commanders were Colonel Warren M. Hopkins, [Warren Montgomery Hopkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 7713527] Lieutenant Colonel Henry A. Edmundson, [Henry Alonzo Edmundson – Find A Grave Memorial # 12133826] and Major Sylvester R. McConnell. [Sylvester Patton McConnell – Find A Grave Memorial # 58323712]

Predecessor unit:

27th Battalion Partisan Rangers was formed in September, 1862, with seven companies, later increased to nine. The unit served in General Hodge's and W. E. Jones' Brigade and participated in various engagements in East Tennessee and western Virginia. During April, 1864, it contained 240 effectives, and in July it merged into the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel Henry A. Edmundson was in command.”

Company I of the 25th Virginia Cavalry was known as “Lee Rangers” Many soldiers from Lee County, Virginia some from Claiborne and Hancock Counties in Tennessee.

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

The compiler notes he was with the 25th Virginia Cavalry and his records are found under the name of Bradley Campbell.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 11, 1865 at Virginia City, (Territory of) Montana a local newspaper *The Montana Post* reported: THE OLDEST VOTER IN THE UNITED STATES – Seth Marvin of Conneaut Township, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, being one hundred and five years old, voted the Union electoral ticket, always heretofore having voted the Democratic ticket. He has voted at every Presidential election ever held except that of Washington's first term. He was in the battle of Monmouth in the revolution and retains all his faculties except his sight.

(The compiler notes Montana did not become a State until 1889. During the Civil War it was a territory and that Seth Marvin died in July of 1865).

And on Saturday, March 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Robert Campbell due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"R. B. CAMPBELL CO. I 25 VA. CAV. C.S.A."**

268) Private Franklin CAMPBELL - Inscription on tombstone #1483 reads **"F. CAMPBELL CO. K 8 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Murfreesboro, Tennessee in September 1864.

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

"8th (Baxter Smith's) Cavalry Regiment, usually called 4th Regiment, was organized in November, 1862, but annulled. Re-organized in January, 1863, by consolidating Davis' Tennessee Cavalry Battalion and four companies from Murray's Cavalry Regiment, its ten companies contained men recruited in the counties of Marshall, Sullivan, Smith, Wilson, Cannon, Rutherford, Hamilton, Fentress, Davidson, DeKalb, and Sumner. Another company was added in August with men from Knox and Blount counties. The

regiment served in Wharton's, Biffle's, Dibrell's, and T. Harrison's Brigade. It lost about 100 men skirmishing in Tennessee, and then was active in the Battle of Chickamauga. Later the unit moved with Wheeler to Middle Tennessee, was with Longstreet in East Tennessee, and then returned to Georgia where it took part in the Atlanta Campaign. The unit continued the fight in East Tennessee and Virginia, and saw action in the campaign of the Carolinas. It surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonel Baxter Smith, [Find A Grave Memorial # 107789539] Lieutenant Colonel Paul F. Anderson, [Pauline Francis Anderson – Find A Grave Memorial # 51393430] and Major Willis S. Bledsoe. [Willis Scott Bledsoe – Find A Grave Memorial # 18987537]”

He only has Federal POW Records.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Franklin Campbell of Company H of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending September 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Murfreesboro, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Franklin Campbell of Company H of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 17, 1864 and noted as captured at Murfreesboro, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Private Franklin Campbell died approximately 164 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 28, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, February 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Frank (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) Campbell of Company H of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

269) Private George B. CAMPBELL - Inscription on tombstone #1690 reads **"G. B. CAMPBELL CO. H 7 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in DeKalb County, Alabama in July 1864.

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

According to Georgia Marriages, 1699-1944; George (Initial A.) Campbell married Charity Persons on December 20, 1846 in Lumpkin County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed George B. Campbell, born about 1825 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Charity Campbell, born about 1826 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Olvaina (A female) Campbell, born about 1847 in Georgia and Robert H. Campbell, born about 1848 in Georgia and Margaret A. Campbell, born about 1850 in Georgia and noted as two months old. The family household was living in Murray County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 10, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed George B. Campbell, born about 1825 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$250.00 and a personal value of \$400.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Charity Campbell, also born about 1825 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Olly V. (A female) Campbell, born about 1841 in Georgia and Robert H. Campbell, born about 1849 in Georgia and Mary A. Campbell, born about 1850 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Cathrine Campbell, born about 1854 in Alabama and George E. Campbell, born about 1859 in Alabama and noted as six months old. The family

household was living in Division 2 in DeKalb County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Lebanon and the census was enumerated on July 17, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George B. Campbell alternate name G. B. Campbell served in Company "B" 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 inference for this being the correct soldier is that Private George B. Campbell enlisted in Lebanon, Alabama in DeKalb County.

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 compiler notes Charity Persons Campbell has a Find A Grave Memorial at #36002962.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 17, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: FROM KENTUCKY JEROME CLARK ALIAS SUE MUNDY HANGED – Louisville, March 19 Jerome Clark alias Sue Mundy was hanged this afternoon. He protested that at the time of his capture and since the commencement of the war, he was a Confederate soldier. There is but slight chance of Magruder's recovery from the wounds he received at the time of the capture of Clark.....

And on Friday, March 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) G. B. Campbell of Company B of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes his service records are located with the 9th Alabama Cavalry (Malone's)

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

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

270) 1st Sergeant John CAMPBELL - Inscription on tombstone #1517 reads **“1ST SGT. J. CAMPBELL CO. D 4 LA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Campbell served in Company D in the 4th Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“4th Infantry Regiment, organized at New Orleans, Louisiana in April, 1861, contained men from New Orleans and the parishes of St. Helena, Lafourche, West Feliciana, Plaquemines, West Baton Rouge, and East Carroll. The unit served on the gulf coast of Louisiana and Mississippi, and then moved to Tennessee where it was engaged in the fight at Shiloh. Later it was assigned to Maxey's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It saw action at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge, and was on duty at Port Hudson until March, 1863. Sent to Jackson and later Mobile, it then was assigned to Quarles' and Gibbon's Brigade. The regiment participated in the Atlanta and Hood's Tennessee campaigns, and in 1865 returned to Mobile. It sustained 209 casualties at Shiloh, had 403 present for duty in July, 1862, totalled [totalled] 374 men and 391 arms in December, 1863, and had 161 fit for duty in November, 1864. The 4th was included in the surrender on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Henry W. Allen, [Henry Watkins Allen – Find A Grave Memorial # 10815] Robert J. Barrow, [Robert James Barrow – Find A Grave Memorial # 42930290] and S. E. Hunter, [Samuel Eugene Hunter – Find A Grave Memorial # 78933802] Lieutenant Colonel William F. Pennington, and Majors E. J. Pullen [Edward J. Pullen] and Thomas E. Vick.”

New Company D of the 4th Louisiana Infantry was known as the “West Feliciana Rifles”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 25, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Campbell of Captain Charles E. Tooraen's Company West Feliciana Rifles 4th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers* enlisted on May 25, (1861) at Tangipahoa, Louisiana and enrolled for one year and duty statue not reported.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became New Company D 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry.”

The compiler notes the village of Tangipahoa was just north of Camp Moore in Louisiana and located in Tangipahoa Parish.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 25 to August 31, 1861 and dated October 21, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Campbell of old Company E of the 4th

Regiment Louisiana Volunteers enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1861 and dated November 26, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Campbell of old Company E of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by (James) G. Kilbourne on August 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 and dated April 20, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Campbell of old Company E of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Tangipahoa, (Louisiana) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by (James) G. Kilbourne 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 and stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) John Campbell of new Company D of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for one year and last paid by (James) G. Kilbourne on February 28, (1862) and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) John Campbell of new Company D of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers enlisted on May 25, "1862" at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for one year and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1862 to April 30, 1863 and dated August 4, 1863 and stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) John Campbell of new Company D of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers enlisted on May 25, 1862 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled for one year and last paid by (James) G. Kilbourne on December 31, 1862 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated August 5, (1863) and stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) John Campbell of new Company D of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers enlisted on May 25, 1862 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for one year and last paid by (James) G. Kilbourne on April 30, 1863 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) John Campbell of new Company D of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers enlisted on May 25, 1862 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by (James) G. Kilbourne on June 30, 1863 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) John Campbell of new Company D of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers enlisted on May 25, 1862 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for one year and last paid by (James) G. Kilbourne on August 31, 1863 and noted present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) John Campbell of Company D of the 4th Regiment Louisiana appeared on a register at the Ross Hospital in Mobile, Alabama and admitted on October 10, 1863 for acute diarrhea and returned for duty on October 17, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) John Campbell of new Company D of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers enlisted on May 25, 1862 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for one year and last paid by (James G.) Kilbourne on October 31, 1863 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 and stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno Campbell of new Company D of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers enlisted on May 25, 1862 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for one year and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1864 to February 28, 1865 and stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) John Campbell of new Company D of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers enlisted on May 25, 1862 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for one year and last paid on May 1, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner since December 17, 1864.

When 1st Sergeant John Campbell of Company D of the 4th Louisiana Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Gibson's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) John Campbell of Company D of the 4th 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 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) John Campbell of Company D of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) John Campbell of Company D of the 4th Regiment Louisiana 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 Campbell of Company D of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno Campbell of Company D of the 4th 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno Campbell of Company D of the 4th Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Sergeant John Campbell died approximately 57 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 2, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky a local newspaper *The Louisville Courier-Journal* reported: OFFICERS' PAY INCREASED – The bill of Honorable Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, which passed the United States House of Representatives on Saturday last, increases the pay of army officers below the grade of Brigadier-General after the 1st of January 1865, 25 per cent, as follows: Colonels of Infantry \$140 per month; Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry \$120 per month; Majors of Infantry, \$105 per month; Captains of infantry \$90 per month; First Lieutenants of infantry \$77 per month; Second Lieutenants of infantry \$70 per month. The pay of Acting Assistant Surgeons is also increased to \$125 per month.

And on Thursday, March 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) John Campbell of Company D of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

271) Private James A. CAMPBELL - Inscription on tombstone #615 reads **"J. A. CAMPBELL CO. H 20 TENN. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Tullahoma Tennessee Campaign. (June 24 – July 3, 1863)

The 1860 United States census listed James Campbell, born about 1828 in Tennessee and living in the household of Bird Dodson, born about 1791 in Virginia and living with what appears to be his wife Judith Dodson, born about 1798 in Virginia. Other household members were: Jane Campbell, born about 1835 in Tennessee Bird D. (A male) Campbell, born about 1859 in Tennessee and noted as six months old. The household was living in District 1 in Williamson County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Franklin and the census was enumerated on June 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 34 which noted Private J. A. Campbell of Company H of the 20th Tennessee Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Jane Campbell and listed her Post Office as Franklin, Tennessee.

According to Volume 2 of the Post Office Department compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by J. G. Ames, Superintendent of the documents printed in Washington, DC in 1890 stated on page 743 the Post Office at Franklin was located in Williamson County, Tennessee.

He had prior duty with Company F of the 4th Tennessee Cavalry (McLemore's) and transferred to the 20th Tennessee Infantry.

Company H of the 20th Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Franklin and Williamson Counties in Tennessee.

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 14, 1864 at

And on Wednesday, December 14, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private James Campbell at the Camp Chase hospital due to chronic diarrhea.

The compiler notes his Federal POW Records sometimes refer to him being with the 2nd Tennessee and transferred to Fort Delaware however the Fort Delaware Society has no record of his presence at Fort Delaware.

This appears to have been a mistake while he was at the Louisville Military Prison which was nothing more than a distribution center for Confederate POW's.

He was the same soldier although he was listed in two different units.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

272) Private John J. CAMPBELL - Inscription on tombstone #599 reads ***"J. J. CAMPBELL CO. K 40 GA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; James H. Campbell married Ann Mary Sharp on February 25, 1840 in Henry County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed J. (Second initial I.) Campbell, born about 1841 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of J. H. (A male) Campbell, born about 1803 in South Carolina and his wife A. M. (A female) Campbell, born about 1818 in Georgia. Other family household members were: M. J. (A female) Campbell, born about 1844 in Georgia and T. B. (A male) Campbell, born about 1846 in Georgia and A. J. (A female) Campbell, born about 1849 in Georgia and W. M. (A male) (Spelled as) Thompkins, born about 1832 in South Carolina. The household was living in District 42 in Henry County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 4, 1860.

The 1860 United States census listed John J. Campbell, born about 1841 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of James H. Campbell, born about 1804 in South Carolina and his wife Ann Mary Campbell, born about 1820 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Mary J. Campbell, born about 1845 in Georgia and Thomas Campbell, born about 1848 and Josephine Campbell, born about 1850 in Georgia and Hamilton Campbell, born about 1854 in Georgia and Jesse Campbell, born about 1855 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Salula (A female) Campbell, born about 1857 in Georgia. The family household was living in Georgia Militia District 1076 in Polk County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Easom Hill and the census was enumerated on July 2, 1860.

The compiler notes the counties of Polk and Haralson are adjacent in Georgia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John J. Campbell served in Company K in the 40th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“40th Infantry Regiment was organized during the fall of 1861 and raised its companies in Bartow, Calhoun, Gordon, Whitfield, Paulding, and Haralson counties. It moved to Tennessee, then Mississippi, and was placed in Barton's Brigade, Department of Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The 40th participated in the conflicts at Chickasaw Bayou and Champion's Hill and was part of the garrison surrendered at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. After being exchanged it was attached to General Stovall's Brigade, Army of Tennessee, served on many battlefields from Chattanooga to Nashville, and ended the war in North Carolina. The regiment reported 36 casualties at Chattanooga, totalled [totalled] 223 men and 105 arms in December, 1863, and had 74 effectives in November, 1864. It surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Abda Johnson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 8968768] Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Young, [Robert Maxwell Young – Find A Grave Memorial # 72242249] and Major Raleigh S. Camp. [Raleigh Spinks Camp – Find A Grave Memorial # 43552979]”

Company K of the 40th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Haralson Invincibles” Many soldiers from Haralson County, Georgia.

When 3rd Corporal John J. Campbell of Company K of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Seth M. Barton's 1st Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, John Campbell a 3rd corporal of Company K Regiment 40th Georgia Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as J. J. Campbell and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 6, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) John Campbell of Company K of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces on July 4, 1863 and paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi o July 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Campbell of Company K of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, (1862) at Buchanan in Haralson County, Georgia and enrolled for three years or during the war and last paid by Captain (James H) Carter on February 28 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated reduced from corporal to ranks on October 7, 1863.

When Private John J. Campbell of Company K of the 40th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. J. Campbell of Company K of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 30, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. J. Campbell of Company K of the 40th Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky

during the five days ending September 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 6, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. J. Campbell of Company K of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. J. Campbell of Company K of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on September 1, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John J. Campbell of Company K of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 2, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. J. Campbell of Company K of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 11, 1864 at

And on Sunday, December 11, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno. J. Campbell of Company K of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

273) Sergeant Lachlin CAMPBELL - Inscription on tombstone #1095 reads ***“SGT. L. CAMPBELL CO. E 1 (OLMSTEAD’S) GA. INF. 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 Lachlin Campbell and discharged as a sergeant and served in companies E and C in the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry (Olmstead's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

The compiler notes his Confederate Compiled Military Service Records and Federal POW Records are under Isaac Campbell of the above regiment starting on page thirty-four at fold3.

He took the oath of allegiance and was reported as a deserter.

Private Lachlin Campbell died approximately 157 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

He died on Tuesday, February 7, 1865 due to heart disease.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

274) Private Thomas C. CAMPBELL - Inscription on tombstone #1504 reads ***"T. C. CAMPBELL CO. C 42 TENN. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas C. Campbell served in Company C in the 42nd Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"42nd Infantry Regiment was formed at Camp Cheatham, Tennessee, in November, 1861, with five Tennessee and five Alabama companies. At the reorganization in 1862, the five Alabama companies were transferred to the 6th (Norwood's) Alabama Infantry Battalion which later merged into the 55th Alabama Regiment. Four Tennessee companies from the 1st Alabama, Tennessee, and Mississippi Regiment and one Florida Company then joined the 42nd. The unit was captured in the fight at Fort Donelson and after the exchange became part of Maxey's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It was stationed at Port Hudson, moved to Jackson, and in September, 1863, assigned to Quarles' Brigade, Department of the Gulf. During the spring of 1864 the regiment joined the Army of Tennessee at Dalton with 169 effectives. It went on to participate in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's Tennessee operations, and the North Carolina Campaign. Very few were included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Isaac N. Hulme [Isaac Newton Hulme – Find A Grave Memorial # 95517089] and William A. Quarles; [William Andrew Quarles – Find A Grave Memorial # 8933] Lieutenant Colonels Levi McCollum, [Find A Grave Memorial # 61330819] John H. Norwood, and Isaac B. Walton; and Major Josiah R. Hubbard."

Company C of the 42nd Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Cheatham County, Tennessee.

When Private Thomas C. Campbell of Company C of the 42nd Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December __, 1864 he had been in Quarles' Brigade in Walthall's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 5, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio the 189th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry was mustered into service by Brevet Brigadier General (William Pitt) Richardson.

And on Sunday, March 5, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

He died on Sunday, March 5, 1865 due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

275) Private Thomas J. CAMPBELL - Inscription on tombstone #1851 reads **"THOS. CAMPBELL CO. A 5 MO. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Thomas Campbell, born about 1841 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of M. A. (A male) Campbell, born about 1813 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Lutitia (A female) Campbell, born about 1811 in Tennessee. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Neron (A male) Campbell, born about

1844 in Tennessee and John Campbell, born about 1847 in Tennessee and George Owen, born about 1847 in Tennessee. The household was living in District 13 in Jefferson County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on December 6, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas J. Campbell, born about 1842 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of M. A. (A male) Campbell, born about 1814 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Letitia (A female) Campbell, born about 1810 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Nero (A male) Campbell, born about 1844 in Tennessee and John B. Campbell, born about 1847 in Tennessee and Nancy A. Campbell, born about 1851 in Tennessee and Sarah Campbell, born about 1853 in Tennessee. The family household was living in the Warrensburg Township in Johnson County, Missouri and the nearest Post Office was reported as Warrensburg and the census was enumerated on August 14, 1860.

Company A of the 5th Missouri Infantry was mustered into service at Springfield, Missouri located in Greene County.

He has a partial physical description on page 25 of his Compiled Military Service Records.

When Private Thomas J. Campbell of Company A of the 5th Regiment Missouri Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Colonel Francis Cockrell's 1st Missouri Brigade in Major General John S. Bowen's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, Ths J. Campbell a private of Company A Regiment 5th Missouri Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as Thomas J. Campbell and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 13, day of July 1863.

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

He was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863 and paroled in the City Hospital at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 13, 1863 and signed his name as Thomas J. Campbell.

When Private Thomas J. Campbell of Company A of the 5th Missouri 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 Cockrell's Brigade in French's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 11, 1865 in Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: COLORED PICKPOCETS – On Saturday, Officer Harbour arrested William Brown and Jno. Hart both colored at Green's auction stand, on the charge of attempting to pick pockets in the crowd and they were taken before Justice Gibson, who committed them to jail for court.

And on Tuesday, April 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

He died on Tuesday, April 11, 1865 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 State slave schedules

276) Private Thomas T. CANADA - Inscription on tombstone #237 reads ***"THOS. F. CANADA FORREST'S BATT., LA. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner in Concordia Parish, Louisiana in March 1864.

He only has Federal POW Records.

This soldier was not with General Forrest's Battalion but rather with Company H of the 10th Battalion, Louisiana Infantry.

The compiler notes General Forrest was in Paducah, Kentucky in March of 1864 more than 500 miles away from Concordia Parish, Louisiana.

The compiler notes a Private T. T. Canada originally enlisted in King's Special Battalion, Louisiana Volunteers on April 15, 1862 at New Orleans, Louisiana according to Confederate Compiled Military Service Records obtained from fold3.

The compiler notes the first Confederate Conscription Act was passed on April 16, 1862 requiring men between the ages of 18 to 35 to serve in the Confederate military.

The compiler further notes this battalion was formed in anticipation of the Federal assault of New Orleans, Louisiana in which the largest city in the Confederacy was captured by the Union on April 25, 1862 by naval forces under Admiral David G. Farragut and records at www.fold3.com stated the battalion was broken up upon the evacuation of New Orleans, Louisiana and that the members of this unit enlisted in other Confederate units.

The history of the 10th Battalion, Louisiana Infantry, also known as the Yellow Jacket Battalion states it was formed in April 1862 with Lieutenant Colonel Antoine V. (Spelled as) Fournet as its commander, sometimes referred to as Fournet's 10th Battalion, Louisiana Infantry.

Federal POW Records for Private T. F. Canada consistently listed him as with (Spelled as) Fornett's 10th Battalion Louisiana and nowhere does it mention the name of Forrest.

The compiler can only speculate when the Confederate tombstones were made for Camp Chase in 1907 at Nelson, Georgia the name of Fornett's Battalion was confused with Forrest's Battalion. The compiler also notes the cursive F's and T's were consistently mistaken for each other as the case with his middle initial on the tombstone.

The compiler notes according to the history of the 10th Battalion, Louisiana Infantry an important clue may be found concerning Private Thomas T. Canada.

"On April 12 and 13, 1863, the battalion participated in the Battle of Fort Bisland. During the army's retreat toward Opelousas, (Louisiana) most of the men deserted to their homes." And it was also noted that Lieutenant Colonel Fournet resigned on June 10, 1863.

The compiler notes when Confederates were taken prisoners Union authorities had to go by what the prisoner told them concerning their name and unit. What the compiler does note as a little odd is that Federal authorities listed him taken prisoner in Concord County, Louisiana.

As we know the State of Louisiana then as now had Parishes and not counties.

Federal POW Records reported him taken prisoner on March 23, 1864 at Concord, County, Louisiana and noted him as a deserter and forwarded to Cairo, Illinois and then transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on April 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported his name appearing on a roll of Confederate Prisoners on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio, who desire taking the oath of allegiance, June 10, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On September 11, 1864 at

And on Sunday, September 11, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

Camp Chase Prison Records reported his death on Sunday, September 11, 1864 due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Thomas T. Canada owned no slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“THOS. T. CANADA CO. H (FOURNET’S) 10 LA. BATT’N. INF. C.S.A.”**

277) Private Commodore CAIN - Inscription on tombstone #1604 reads **“COMADORE CANE CO. A 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner at Beverly, West Virginia in October 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed given name spelled as Comdore but corrected by ancestry transcriber as Commodore Cain, born about 1846 in (West) Virginia and living in the household of Jesse Cain, born about 1812 in Virginia and Magdalena Cain, born about 1814 in Virginia. Other household members were: Elias Cain, born about 1838 in Virginia and Jno. Cain, born about 1840 in Virginia and Sotha (A male) Cain, born about 1842 and Cossa (A female and corrected to Cassie by a ancestry transcriber) Cain, born about 1844 in Virginia and David Cain, born about 1848 in Virginia and Rebecca Cain, born about 1850 and listed as seven months old. The family household was living in the Western District of Ritchie County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed his given name as Camadore Cain, born about 1846 in (West) Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as Jessee) Cain, born about 1812 in Virginia and Margaret Cain, born about 1814 in Virginia. Other household members were: Elias A. Cain, born about 1838 in Virginia and John W. Cain, born about 1840 in Virginia and Sotha (A male) born about 1842 in Virginia and Lucy A. Cain born about 1855 in Virginia and Franklin Cain, born about 1857 in Virginia and Jesse D. Cain, born about 1836 in Virginia. The family household was living in Ritchie County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was listed as the Ritchie County Court House 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 52 which noted Private Commodore Cain of Company A of the 19th Virginia Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was Jesse Cain and listed his Post Office as Petroleum, (West) Virginia.

According to Volume 2 of the Post Office Department compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by J. G. Ames, Superintendent of the documents printed in Washington, DC in 1890 stated on page 793 the Post Office at Petroleum was located in Ritchie County, West Virginia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Commodore Cain served in Company A in the 19th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“19th Cavalry Regiment was formed in April, 1863, using the 3rd Regiment Virginia State Line as its nucleus. It served in Jenkin's and W. L. Jackson's Brigade and confronted the Federals in western Virginia. Later the unit took part in the operations in the Shenandoah Valley and disbanded during April, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel William L. Jackson, [William Lowther Jackson Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 8927] Lieutenant Colonel William P. Thompson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 79083067] currently has him incorrectly listed as being with the 19th Virginia Infantry] and Majors George Downs [Find A Grave Memorial # 13271916] and Joseph K. Kesler. [Joseph R. Kessler]”

The compiler notes the only Confederate service records for Private Commodore Cain was an issue for clothing on June 17, 1864 other than this he only has Federal POW Records.

The compiler notes the third Confederate Conscription Act was made into law on February 17, 1864 making men between the ages of 17 to 50 eligible. This is not to insinuate that Commodore Cain was conscripted but rather he fell well within the age group at the particular time period.

The compiler also notes that Ritchie County West Virginia by 1864 was fairly well under Union control.

Federal POW Records noted Private Commodore Cain on a report of prisoners of war received at Headquarters, Forces West of Piedmont and it was dated November 5, 1864 at Clarksburg, West Virginia. It further stated he had enrolled on May 1864 in the 19th Virginia Cavalry and had joined at Sweet Springs, Virginia.

The compiler notes Sweet Springs, (West) Virginia was located in Monroe County, close to the Virginia State line and the most probable way the Federal authorities could have known this had come from the statements of Commodore Cain.

Federal POW Records noted he was transferred from Clarksburg, West Virginia on November 2, 1864 to Wheeling, West Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Private Commodore Cain of Company A of the 19th Virginia Cavalry was taken prisoner at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, 1864 by the 8th Ohio Cavalry and forwarded to the Athenaeum Prison at Wheeling, West Virginia.

Federal POW Records at Wheeling, West Virginia took his physical description as follows: Age 18; height 5' 11 inches; complexion fair; blue eyes; light hair and noted his occupation as a farmer and his residence as Ritchie County, West Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Private Commodore Cain was transferred from Wheeling, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio on November 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Commodore Cain arrived at Camp Chase, Ohio on November 30, 1864 and desired to take the oath of allegiance.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 9, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: It is stated that a single express company transports from Virginia City, Nevada fifty thousand dollars in silver bullion daily and that from a tract of county around that city, of not more than twenty-five miles square over \$20,000,000 of silver have been shipped during the past twelve months. And yet the wealth of the silver mines of Nevada is scarcely comprehended and its extent remains underestimated.

(The compiler notes, Nevada became the 36th State on October 31, 1864).

And on Thursday, March 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

He died on Thursday, March 9, 1865 due to typhoid fever at the Camp Chase Hospital.

The compiler notes his surname was spelled as Cain on his Federal POW Records. The 1850 and 1860 United States census both show his surname as Cain and living in Ritchie County, (West) Virginia and this dove tails with his Federal POW Records and well as his age.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“COMMODORE CAIN CO. A 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

278) Private Elias Franklin KANIPE - Inscription on tombstone #1587 reads **“ELI CANIPE CO. F 58 N.C. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

While there is not supporting documentation, the compiler believes his full name was Elias Franklin Kanipe.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Knipe but the compiler believes it was Kanipe and will be noted this way. The census listed Franklin Kanipe, born about 1843 and living in the household of Jacob Kanipe, born about 1822. Other family household members were: (Spelled as)

Sophanien (A male) Knaipe, born about 1845 and Elizabeth Kanipe, born about 1847 and Sarah Kanipe, born about 1849. The family household was living in Lincoln County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on October 6, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Eli Kanipe, born about 1843 in North Carolina and living in the household of Jacob Kanipe, born about 1824 in North Carolina and his wife Isabella Kanipe, born about 1823 in North Carolina Other household members were: (Spelled as) Zepheniah (A male) Kanipe, born about 1845 in North Carolina and Mary Kanipe, born about 1847 in North Carolina and Isabella Kanipe, born about 1849 in North Carolina Daniel Kanipe, born about 1852 in North Carolina (Note this famous brother will have his own short biography after the census) and Sarah Kanipe, born about 1854 in North Carolina and Katy Kanipe, born about 1856 in North Carolina and Fatima Kanipe, born about 1859 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Peggey Mosteller, born about 1834 in North Carolina and John Mosteller, born about 1854 in North Carolina. The household was living in McDowell County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Marion and the census was enumerated on June 7, 1860.

(While doing the Chase biographies the compiler looks to see if any other family members might have been well known in American History and sometimes the extra research pays off.

Eli had a famous brother named Daniel Alexander Kanipe. Born in 1853 in McDowell County, North Carolina he was of course too young for the war.

Most of the history minded folks know of Daniel A. Kanipe but perhaps not by his name only. Some of the following was taken from the pension records of Daniel A. Kanipe at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, D.C..

In 1872 Daniel A. Kanipe entered the United States military and would be assigned to Company C of the now famous United States 7th Cavalry. Sergeant Kanipe left with the 7th Cavalry from Fort Lincoln, now in Bismarck, North Dakota and rode with Custer into the present State of Montana and the Little Bighorn. When Custer's scouts spotted the huge Indian village on June 25, 1876 Custer sent a courier to tell the pack train to bring up the pack mules and ammunition quickly and chose Sergeant Daniel A. Kanipe with his fast mount *Yankee Mike* to deliver the verbal message. (In the compilers opinion Custer's method of operation was to capture an Indian village and use the women and children as shields, the larger the village the more shields) But Reno and Benteen soon were in trouble themselves and no supplies or soldiers were sent. Later Lieutenant Colonel Custer sent another courier by the surname of Martini with a written order but he too never returned. The Indians never allowed the 7th Cavalry near their village and in minutes the massacre was complete.

Two days later General Terry's much larger column arrived and the Indians retreated. Daniel A. Kanipe would volunteer to help identify the corpses of some of his comrades who had perished in the massacre. According to Kanipe's testimony he stated the members of the 7th Cavalry who had been wounded were later disfigured by the Indian women. However those who had been killed in the battle were not hacked. Kanipe stated as many as a dozen arrows had been shot at the wounded and hacked with a hatchet in the face as to not being recognized. He said he saw George A. Custer's bloated body near other soldiers and his body and had not been mutilated and was shot once in the heart and only the small of his back was touching the ground. He looked for Captain Thomas Custer his commanding officer

in Company C but could never identify his body. (Thomas Custer had been awarded two Congressional Medals of Honor during the last week of the Civil War for capturing Confederate Battle Flags a feat he probably could not have achieved a few months earlier.) He did however find his 1st Sergeant, Lemuel Bobo sometimes referred to as Edwin. Daniel A. Kanipe would later marry Bobo's widow. Lemuel Bobo was living in Plain Township in New Albany, Ohio according to the 1850 and 1860 United States census and born in Plain Township, Franklin County, Ohio which is the same county the Camp Chase Confederate National Cemetery is located in.

However Sergeant Daniel Kanipe is not without controversy. Within a short time after the massacre the United States Cavalry would be in pursuit of the Indians northward. Within his pension records are the testimony of two other soldiers who shared a tent with Kanipe after the battle. According to them Kanipe had cleaned his revolver earlier that day and later that night they heard the clicks of a revolver and then the discharge of the weapon. The bullet had struck Kanipe in the foot. According to Kanipe he was cleaning his revolver and it accidentally went off and caused the wound in his foot. The controversy becomes did Kanipe have what we now know as post traumatic stress disorder to avoid the pursuit of Sitting Bull? And if so did Kanipe really receive a verbal order from Custer as he stated? In the compilers opinion only it might be true that Kanipe suffered from post traumatic stress disorder however Sergeant Kanipe had no way of knowing the outcome of the day when he left his command and went to find the pack train a distance of miles as he was alone in hostile country.

The wounded Sergeant Kanipe was taken back to Fort Lincoln and the cavalry pursued Sitting Bull northward but the Indians escaped and crossed over into Canada.

Daniel Kanipe and his wife would eventually move back to Marion, North Carolina and live out their years and he died in July of 1926.

Somehow it's interesting to think that days before Eli would die at Chase if someone had told him his youngest brother would be one of the last to see Custer alive he might have given a slight smile.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Eli Kanipe served in Company F in the 58th North Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"58th Infantry Regiment was organized in Mitchell County, North Carolina, in July, 1862. Its twelve companies were recruited in the counties of Mitchell, Yancey, Watauga, Caldwell, McDowell, and Ashe. In September it moved to Cumberland Gap and spent the winter of 1862-1863 at Big Creek Gap, near Jacksboro, Tennessee. During the war it was assigned to Kelly's, Reynolds', Brown's and Reynolds' Consolidated, and Palmer's Brigade. The 58th participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, guarded prisoners at Columbia, Tennessee, during Hood's operations, then moved to South Carolina and skirmished along the Edisto River. Later it returned to North Carolina and saw action at Bentonville. It lost 46 killed and 114 wounded at Chickamauga, totalled [totalled] 327 men and 186 arms in December, 1863, and took about 300 effectives to Bentonville. The unit was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel John B. Palmer; [Find A Grave Memorial # 32826172] Lieutenant Colonels Thomas J. Dula, [Thomas Joshua Dula – Find A Grave Memorial # 84821521] John C. Keener, [Find A Grave Memorial # 54573423] Edmund Kirby, William W.

Proffitt, [Find A Grave Memorial # 35258704] and Samuel M. Silver; [Samuel Marion Silver – Find A Grave Memorial # 29779186] and Major Alfred T. Stewart.”

Company F of the 58th North Carolina States Troops was known as the “McDowell Rangers” Many soldiers from McDowell County, North Carolina.

His service records are under the surname spelled as Kanipe.

The compiler notes Eli Kanipe has a physical description.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records on the Company Muster-In Roll and Descriptive Roll stated Ely Kanipe enlisted as a private in Captain Jason Conley’s Company (McDowell Rangers) 5th North Carolina Partisan Rangers [which subsequently became Company F 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry State Troops.] The 5th [Palmer’s] Battalion North Carolina Partisan Rangers, consisting of seven companies, was organized under authority of the Secretary of War, dated May 13, 1862. It was increased to a regiment about July 29, 1862 by the addition of other companies and designated the 58th North Carolina State Troops. The records further stated Ely Kanipe was born in Lincoln County, North Carolina and enlisted at age 18 and had been a farmer prior to the war. He was noted as five foot seven inches in height and enrolled on July 14, 1862 at Marion County, North Carolina by Captain Conley and signed his name as Eli Kanipe on the Oath of Allegiance to the State of North Carolina.

Eli Kanipe of Company F of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry State Troops name appears on a bounty pay and receipt roll which is not dated but the compiler believes the year was 1862. Private Kanipe received that standard \$50.00 bounty and signed his name as Eli Kanipe. (The compiler notes that the first Confederate conscription act of April 16, 1862 allowed all Confederate soldiers a \$50.00 bounty and one of the changes was to serve for the duration of the war)

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated for January and February 1863 stated Private Eli Kanipe of Company F of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry State Troops enlisted on July 14, 1862 in Marion County, North Carolina for three years and enrolled by Captain J. Conley and was last paid on December 31, 1862 by Captain (Marcus) J. Bearden and noted Private Kanipe was present for duty.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated for March and April 1863 stated Private Eli Kanipe of Company F of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry State Troops enlisted on July 14, 1862 in Marion County, North Carolina and enrolled by Captain Jason Conley and Private Kanipe was noted as present for duty.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated for May and June 1863 stated Private Eli Kanipe of Company F of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry State Troops enlisted on July 14, 1862 in Marion County, North Carolina for three years and enrolled by Captain (Jasson) Conley and was last paid on April 30, 1863 by (Marcus) J. Bearden and noted Private Kanipe was present for duty.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated for September and October 1863 stated Private Eli Kanipe of Company F of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry State Troops enlisted on July 14, 1862 in Marion County, North Carolina for three years and enrolled by Captain Conley and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent without leave.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated for January and February 1864 stated Private Eli Kanipe of Company F of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry State Troops enlisted on July 14, 1862 in Marion County, North Carolina for three years and enrolled by Captain Conley and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated was absent without leave from September 9, 1863 until November 9, 1863.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated for March and April 1864 stated Private Eli Kanipe of Company F of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry State Troops enlisted on July 14, 1862 in Marion County, North Carolina for three years and enrolled by Captain Conley and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated he had been absent without leave from September 9, 1863 and returned on October 11, 1863.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated from May 1, 1864 to August 31, 1864 stated Private Eli Kanipe of Company F of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry State Troops enlisted on July 14, 1862 in Marion County, North Carolina for three years and last paid on June 30th and noted Private Kanipe was absent without leave near Atlanta, Georgia since July 22, 1864.

The compiler will now note Private Kanipe's Federal POW Records.

When Private Eli Kanipe of Company F of the 58th North Carolina State Troops was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Reynold's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Eli (Spelled as) Canipe of Company F of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky in July 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

(The compiler notes the usual Confederate prisoner flow of those taken prisoners during the Atlanta Campaign was to be forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee and then transferred to Louisville, Kentucky and from there it depended upon northern prison availability. The compiler further notes the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky was nothing more than a distribution center for Confederate prisoners and the decision upon where they were to be taken rested generally with Colonel Hoffman the Commissary of Confederate prisoners of war and his office was located in Washington, D.C.. Colonel Hoffman would generally telegraph other northern prisons upon their availability room and in this case Colonel William Pitt Richardson, the commander of Camp Chase during this time period was chosen to receive Private Eli Kanipe along with many other prisoners of war.)

Federal POW Records stated Private Eli (Spelled as Canipe) of Company F of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending on July 31, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Eli (Spelled as Canipe) of Company F of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville,

Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records listed Private Eli (Spelled as Canipe) of Company F of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry name appears on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 from Nashville, Tennessee and noted he had been taken prisoner on July 22, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia and further noted he was discharged and transferred to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records listed Private Eli (Spelled as Canipe) of Company F of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry name appears on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records listed Private Eli (Spelled as Canipe) of Company F of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry name appears on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted he had been captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

(The compiler notes it was usually a one or two day trip from Louisville, Kentucky depending upon the time the POW left Louisville, Kentucky to the Camp Chase Prison and that they arrived by train to the Columbus, Ohio train depot and were marched under guard four miles west to Camp Chase.)

Federal POW Records listed Private Eli (Spelled as Canipe) of Company F of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry name appears on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia March 4, 1865 for exchange and mentioned him taken prisoner at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864. However his name written in pencil at the bottom of the page noted his entry had been cancelled probably due to his issue with small-pox.

(The compiler notes both sides at this time period were sending some of their prisoners back to be paroled and exchanged however they usually only sent those to be exchanged that were to sick or wounded or war weary and felt they would not be used as combative soldiers again against their respective armies.)

Private Eli Kanipe died approximately 217 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 7, 1865 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln in the evening arrives late at Grover's Theatre, where a company performs German composer Friedrich Von Flotow's opera, *Martha*. A newspaper reports "Mrs Lincoln appeared in a private box quite early and was afterwards joined by the President whose quiet arrival escaped notice until some moments after his entering the box, when he was greeted with hearty applause."

And on Tuesday, March 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Eli (Spelled as) Canihy) of Company F of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry at the Camp Chase hospital due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Eli Kanipe did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“ELI KANIPE CO. F 58 N.C.S.T. C.S.A.”**

279) Private Thomas E. CANNON - Inscription on tombstone #840 reads **“THOS. E. CANNON CO. B 5 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Georgetown, Kentucky in June 1864.

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

According to Kentucky Compiled Marriages, 1802-1850; John T. Cannon married Hettie Ford on October 15, 1815 in Bourbon County, Kentucky.

The compiler notes Hettie H. Cannon has a Find A Grave Memorial at number 59385544 and is buried at the Stamping Ground Baptist Church Cemetery in Scott County, Kentucky.

The 1850 United States census listed Thomas E. Cannon, born about 1839 in Kentucky and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) John J. Carron but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to John J. Cannon and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed John J. Cannon, born about 1792 in Delaware and living with (Spelled as) Ester Carron but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Ester Cannon and will be noted this way. The census listed Ester Cannon, born about 1800 in Kentucky. Other household members were spelled correctly as Cannon and they were: (Spelled as) H. M. (A male) Cannon, born about 1824 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) F. M. (A male) Cannon, born about 1831 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) S. E. (A female) Cannon, born about 1836 in Kentucky and Eloisa Cannon, born about 1844 in Kentucky and Emily Cannon, born about 1845 in Kentucky and Margaret A. Maddux, born about 1828 in Kentucky and John W. Maddux, born about 1842 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Eliza (A female) Maddux, born about 1844 in Missouri and Charles H. Maddux, born about 1845 in Missouri and Esther Maddux, born about 1847 in Missouri and Sarah W. Maddux, born about 1850 in Missouri and noted as two months old. The household was living in District 2 in Scott County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 13, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas Cannon, born about 1838 and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of John J. Cannon, born about 1792 in Delaware and what appears to be his wife Hester Cannon, born about 1799 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: Henry Cannon, born about 1826 in Kentucky and Amanda Cannon, born about 1844 in Kentucky and Emily Cannon, born about 1846 in Kentucky. The family household was living in District 1 in Scott County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Stamping Ground and the census was enumerated on June 20, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas E. Cannon served in Companies B and C and D in the 5th Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“5th Cavalry Regiment was organized during the summer of 1862 with men recruited in the central section of Kentucky. It was attached to Buford's Brigade and skirmished in Tennessee and Kentucky. Later it fought with J. H. Morgan, and many of its members were captured at Buffington Island on July 19 and the remaining part at New Lisbon on July 26, 1863. The regiment was not reorganized. Its commanders were Colonel D. Howard Smith, Lieutenant Colonels Churchill G. Campbell [Churchill Gibbs Campbell – Find A Grave Memorial # 58831926] and Preston Thomson, and Major Thomas Y. Brent, Jr. [Thomas Young Brent Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 38854272]”

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that Thomas E. Cannon, enlisted in the 5th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry in Scott County, Kentucky in September 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1862 to February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos E. Cannon of Captain G. M. Tilford's Company of Smith's Regiment Kentucky Cavalry* enlisted on September 2, 1862 in Scott County Kentucky and enrolled for three years and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company B of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1862 to September 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Cannon of Captain James E. Cantrill's Company C Morgan's Mounted Men enlisted in September 1862 at Lexington, (Kentucky) and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated Company B 5th Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. E. Cannon of Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison, in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured at Georgetown, Kentucky on June 12, 1864 and had been sent from Lexington, Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. E. Cannon (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky C.S.A. was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital at Lexington, Kentucky and had been sent from Oxford, Kentucky and diagnosed for a gun-shot flesh wound of the left thigh severe caused by a conical ball (Which was a medical term for minie ball) and had been wounded at Georgetown, (Kentucky) on June 12, 1864 and transferred to the General Hospital on August 1, (1864) and under remarks stated sent to Louisville, (Kentucky) on August 1, 1864 and listed as age twenty-four.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. E. Cannon of Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison, Louisville,

Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Georgetown, Kentucky on June 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. E. Cannon of Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 1, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Georgetown, Kentucky on June 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. E. Cannon of Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Georgetown, Kentucky on June 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. E. Cannon of Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on October 24, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Georgetown, Kentucky on June 12, 1864.

Private Thomas E. Cannon died approximately 90 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) Thomas E. Cannon of Company D of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas E. Cannon of Scott County, Kentucky did not own slaves.

280) Private Isaac M. CANTERBERRY - Inscription on tombstone #702 reads ***"I. M. CANTERBERRY CO. C 32 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 32 years old.

The 1850 United States census the family surname spelled as Canterbury however the compiler believes the correct spelling was Canterbury and will be noted this way. The census listed Isaac M. Canterbury, born about 1832 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Shadrach Canterbury, born about 1797 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Canterbury, born about 1815 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Thomas Canterbury, born about 1843 in Alabama and Newton Canterbury, born about 1844 in Alabama and

Pope O. (A male) Canterbury, born about 1846 in Alabama and Sarah E. Canterbury, born about 1847 in Alabama. The family household was living West of the Cahaba River in Bibb County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census also listed the family surname as Canterbury but the compiler believes it was spelled as Canterbury and will be noted this way. The census listed Isaac Canterbury, born about 1762 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farm laborer with a personal value of \$200.00 and it was noted he could not read or write and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Matilda Canterbury, born about 1837 in Alabama. (The compiler notes although men were self reliant in those days a 98 year old man is not going to be a farm laborer and Alabama did not become a state until 1819 and 1762 even precedes the territory of Alabama. Although it does look like age 98 in the census script it could also be 28 which the compiler believes to be much more appropriate and in the compilers opinion he was born in 1832 and not 1762). Other family household members were: Mary C. Canterbury, born about 1856 in Alabama and Sarah Canterbury, born about 1858 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Western Division of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as New Lexington and the census was enumerated on August 14, 1860.

According to Alabama Select Marriages, 1816-1942; Isaac M. Canterbury married Matilda Walters on June 24, 1855 in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private J. M. Canterbury served in Company I in the 32nd Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“32nd Infantry Regiment was assembled at Mobile, Alabama, in April 1862, with companies recruited in the counties of Clarke, Wilcox, Washington, Baldwin, Tuscaloosa, Monroe, Fayette, and Mobile. It served under Generals D. W. Adams, Clayton, and Holtzclaw, Army of Tennessee, and in November, 1863, was consolidated with the 58th Alabama Regiment. The 32nd participated in the Battle of Murfreesboro, was active in the trenches of Jackson, then fought with the army from Chickamauga to Nashville. During Janaury, [January] 1865, it was transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. It reported 105 casualtes [casualties] at Murfreesboro and in January, 1863, had 196 men fit for duty. The 32nd/58th lost 257 at Chattanooga, totalled [totalled] 325 men and 119 arms in December, 1863, and there were 240 fit for duty in November, 1864. Many were lost at Spanish Fort and only a remnant surrendered on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Alexander McKinstry; [Find A Grave Memorial # 84343223] Lieutenant Colonel Henry Maury; [Find A Grave Memorial # 65315397] and Majors Thomas P. Ashe, [Thomas Porter Ashe – Find A Grave Memorial # 27908570] Thomas S. Easton, and John C. Kimbell.”

Company I of the 32nd Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Fayette, Mobile and Tuscaloosa Counties in Alabama.

The compiler notes his name is also listed as J. M. Canterbury on his Compiled Military Service Records.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Canterbury of Company I of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry was present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) I. M. Canterbury of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Volunteers received a \$50.00 bounty at Wartrace, Tennessee (Located in Bedford County) on May 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) I. M. Canterbury of Company I of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 20, 1863 in Tuscaloosa, Alabama and enrolled for the war and under remarks stated deserted at Jackson, Mississippi June 3, 1863.

When Private Isaac M. Canterbury of Company C of the 32nd Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign 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) Isaac M. Canterbury of Company C of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, (Georgia) on August 7, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac M. Canterbury of Company C of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac M. Canterbury of Company C of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac M. Canterbury of Company C of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac M. Canterbury of Company C of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville,

Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac M. Canterbury of Company C of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private Isaac M. Canterberry died approximately 154 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 3, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, January 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Isaac "N" "Canterbury" Company C of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

281) Sergeant William Carroll CANTRELL - Inscription on tombstone #877 reads ***"W. C. CANTRELL CO. K 21 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant William S. Cantrell served in Company K in the 21st Regiment Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"21st Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Union City, Tennessee, in July, 1861. Its members were recruited in Memphis and Hardeman County. The regiment totalled [totalled] 744 men in July, moved to Kentucky in September, [and] then reported 78 casualties at Belmont. During May, 1862, when the unit was reorganized, it was consolidated into six companies and united with the 5th (Smith's) Confederate Infantry Regiment. Colonel Edward Pickett, Jr., Lieutenant Colonel H. Tilman, [Hiram Tilman – Find A Grave Memorial # 58466050] and Major James C. Cole were in command."

Company K of the 21st Tennessee Infantry was known as the "Pillow Guards"

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) William "C" Cantrell (With an X by the initial C indicating an incorrect initial) of Company K of the 21st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters

Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm S. Cantrell of Company K of the 21st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) William S. Cantrell of Company K of the 21st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm S. Cantrell of Company K of the 21st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm S. Cantrell of Company K of the 21st 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm C. Cantrell of Company K of the 21st Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Sergeant William Carroll Cantrell died approximately 21 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 25, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, January 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) W. C. Cantrell of Company K of the 21st Regiment Tennessee "Cavalry" due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes his date of death fall in line with those buried on January 25, 1865 just as his Camp Chase death records reported.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“SGT. Wm. C. CANTRELL CO. K 21 TENN. INF. C.S.A.”**

282) Private John B. CAPDEVILLE - Inscription on tombstone #783 reads **“J. B. CAPDEVILLE CO. C 30 LA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed the surname as Captaville and corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Capdeville and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The 1850 census listed John B. Capdeville, born about 1822 in Maryland and noted his occupation as a carpenter and listed as the head of the household. Other household members were: Madam Capdeville, born about 1828 in Louisiana and Joseph Landry, born about 1837 in Louisiana. The household was living in Iberville Parish in Louisiana and the census was enumerated on August 7, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John B. (Spelled as) Capdevielle, born about 1820 in Louisiana and living in the household of Henry C. Berry, born about 1821 in Kentucky. Other household members were: Mary M. Berry, born about 1839 in Louisiana and Henry R. Berry, born about 1855 in Louisiana and William V. Berry, born about 1857 in Louisiana and Laura E. Berry, born about 1859 in Louisiana and (Spelled as) Lise (A female) Capdevielle in 1825. The household was living in Iberville, Parish Louisiana and the nearest Post Office was reported as Iberville and the census was enumerated on June 2, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John B. Capdeville alternate name J. B. Capdaviile served in Companies I and C 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 notes his Compiled Military Service Records are listed under John B. Capdaviile.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is John B. Capdeville was living in Iberville Parish in the 1850 and 1860 United States census and that he enlisted at Plaquemine, Louisiana located in Iberville Parish.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 12 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Capdville of Company G of the 30th Sumter Regiment Louisiana Infantry* enlisted on March 12, 1862 at Plaquemine, Louisiana (Located in Iberville Parish) and enrolled for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital since July 25, (1862).

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company I 30th Regiment Louisiana Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Capdeville of Company G of the 30th Sumter Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 12, (1862) at Plaquemine, (Louisiana) and enrolled for the war and last paid on September 1, (1862) 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. B. Capdeville of Company G of the 30th Sumter Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 12, (1862) at Plaquemine, (Louisiana) and enrolled for the war and last paid on September 1, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Capdeville of Company C of the 30th Sumter Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 12, 1862 at Plaquemine, (Louisiana) and enrolled for the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated December 4, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Capdeville of Company C of the 30th Sumter Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 12, 1862 at Plaquemine, (Louisiana) and enrolled for the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Capdeville of Company C of the 30th Sumter Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 12, 1862 at Plaquemine, (Louisiana) and enrolled for the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Capdeville of Company C of the 30th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 12, 1862 at Plaquemine, (Louisiana) and enrolled for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Capdeville of Company C of the 30th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of the organization named above

for April 1, 1864 and dated April 18, 1864 made in compliance with Paragraph III General Order Number 27 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1864 to February 8, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Capdeville of Company C of the 30th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 12, 1862 at Plaquemine, (Louisiana) and enrolled for the war and last paid on April 30, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war Nashville commutation due October 8, 1863 to October 8, 1864.

When Private John B. Capdeville of Company C of the 30th Louisiana Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Gibson's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John B Captdeville of Company C of the 30th 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 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John B Capdeville of Company C of the 30th Regiment (And corrected to the) Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John B. Capdeville of Company C of the 30th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John B Casdeville of Company C of the 30th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John B Cadeville of Company C of the "31st" 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) Jno B Cadeville of Company C of the "31st" Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 15, 1865 at

And on Sunday, January 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. B. Capdeville of Company C of the 30th Regiment Louisiana Infantry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes his date of death fall in line with those buried on January 15, 1865 just as his Camp Chase death records reported.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John B. Capdeville did not own slaves in the State of Louisiana.

283) Private James CARAWAY - Inscription on tombstone #2128 reads **"1ST LIEUT. J. CARAWAY 11 LA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee in April 1862.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James Caraway served in Company G in the 11th Regiment Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"11th Infantry Regiment was organized at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in July, 1861. Some of the men were recruited in Catahoula, Pointe Coupee, and Caddo parishes. The unit fought at Belmont, then in April, 1862, was captured at Island No. 10. After the exchange, it was not reorganized. However, many of its members were transferred to the 13th and 20th Louisiana Infantry Regiments, and the 14th (Austin's) Louisiana Battalion Sharpshooters. The field officers were Colonel Samuel F. Marks, [Samuel Fleming Marks – Find A Grave Memorial # 136338906] Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Barrow, and Majors E .G. W. Butler, Jr., [Edward George Washington Butler Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 11347428] Alex. Mason, and James A. Ventress, Jr."

Company G of the 11th Louisiana Infantry was known as the "Catahoula Greys"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The wounded men were crying for help from everywhere,
While others who were dying were offering God their prayer,

"Protect my wife and children if it is Thy holy will!"
Such were the prayers I heard that night on Shiloh Hill.

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

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

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

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 27, 1862 at

He died on Sunday, April 27, 1862 due to a gun-shot wound to the lung and buried in grave number 25 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 James Caraway 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.

There were nine of those buried at Waldschmidt Cemetery that were buried as a private and now have tombstones at the Camp Chase Cemetery as a 1st lieutenant.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JAS. CARAWAY CO. G 11 LA INF. C.S.A.”**

284) Private Wilson S. CARROLL - Inscription on tombstone #1660 reads **“W. CARL CO. H 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Gravelly Springs, Alabama in January 1865.

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

The 1860 United States census listed Wilson Carroll, born about 1832 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a mechanic and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm Carroll, born about 1804 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Eliza Carroll, born about 1808 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Jesse Carroll, born about 1836 in Alabama and Louisa Carroll, born about 1840 in Tennessee and Caroline Carroll, born about 1843 in Alabama and Clementine Carroll, born about 1845 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Western Division in Lauderdale County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Gravelly Springs and the census was enumerated on June 21st and 22nd 1860.

The compiler notes there was another man listed as Wilson Carroll, born about 1807 in Virginia and living in Gravelly Springs, Alabama however he died in 1869 and although probably related is not the same Wilson Carroll.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wilson S. Carroll of Company H of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 27, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 27, 1865 and noted as captured at “Gravel” Springs, Alabama (Located in Lauderdale County) on January 6, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wilson S. Carroll of Company H of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during six days ending January 31, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 1, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at “Gavelly” Springs, Alabama on January 6, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wilson S. Carroll of Company H of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 27, 1865 and noted as captured at “Gravel” Springs, Alabama on January 6, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wilson S. Carroll of Company H of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 28, (1865) and discharged to Camp Chase on February 1, 1865 and noted as captured at “Gavelly” Springs, Alabama on January 6, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wilson S. Carroll of Company H of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 1, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 1, 1865 and noted as captured at “Gavelly” Springs, Alabama on January 6, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wilson S. Carroll of Company H of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on February 3, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at “Gravelly” Springs, Alabama on January 6, 1865.

Private Wilson S. Carroll died approximately 39 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 14, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: ILLNESS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN – We regret to announce that President Lincoln has been suffering with a severe attack of influenza for the past few days. He is confined to his bed today and consequently is not receiving visitors.

And on Tuesday, March 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wilson S. Carroll of Company A of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“W. S. CARROLL CO. H 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

285) Private Tilman T. CARLE - Inscription on tombstone #1993 reads **“T. T. CARLE CO. K 4 LA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Louisiana Marriages, 1718-1925; (Spelled as) Tilman T. Carle married Rosanna A. Lee on September 28, 1852 in Saint Helena Parish Louisiana.

The 1850 United States census the family surname spelled as Carroll but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Carle and will be noted this way. The census listed (Spelled as) Tilman Carle, born about

1835 in Louisiana and living in the household of Charlotte Dees, born about 1784 in South Carolina. Other household members were: James Dees, born about 1818 in Louisiana and Anderson Carle, born about 1830 in Louisiana (The compiler notes Anderson R. Carle also served in Company K of the 4th Louisiana Infantry) and Amanda Carle, born about 1844 in Louisiana. The household was living in East Feliciana Parish Louisiana and the census was enumerated on November 11, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname (Spelled as) Corle but corrected to Carle by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. The census listed Tillman Carle, born about 1834 in Louisiana and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$300.00 and a personal value of \$200.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Rosan Carle, born about 1835 in Louisiana. Other household members were: William Carle, born about 1855 in Louisiana and Elizabeth Lee, born about 1842 in Louisiana. The household was living in Saint Helena Parish Louisiana and the nearest Post Office was reported as Greensburg and the census was enumerated on June 16, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Tilman T. Carle alternate name T. T. Carle served in Company K in the 4th Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“4th Infantry Regiment, organized at New Orleans, Louisiana in April, 1861, contained men from New Orleans and the parishes of St. Helena, Lafourche, West Feliciana, Plaquemines, West Baton Rouge, and East Carroll. The unit served on the gulf coast of Louisiana and Mississippi, and then moved to Tennessee where it was engaged in the fight at Shiloh. Later it was assigned to Maxey's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It saw action at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge, and was on duty at Port Hudson until March, 1863. Sent to Jackson and later Mobile, it then was assigned to Quarles' and Gibbon's Brigade. The regiment participated in the Atlanta and Hood's Tennessee campaigns, and in 1865 returned to Mobile. It sustained 209 casualties at Shiloh, had 403 present for duty in July, 1862, totalled [totalled] 374 men and 391 arms in December, 1863, and had 161 fit for duty in November, 1864. The 4th was included in the surrender on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Henry W. Allen, [Henry Watkins Allen – Find A Grave Memorial # 10815] Robert J. Barrow, [Robert James Barrow – Find A Grave Memorial # 42930290] and S. E. Hunter, [Samuel Eugene Hunter – Find A Grave Memorial # 78933802] Lieutenant Colonel William F. Pennington, and Majors E. J. Pullen [Edward J. Pullen] and Thomas E. Vick.”

When Private Tilman T. Carle of Company K of the 4th Louisiana Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Gibson's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Tilmon (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) T. Carle of Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland

Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Tilmon T. Cark (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Tillman T. Carle of Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged at 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) Tillman T. Carle of Company K of the 4th 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) Tilman T. Carle of Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry received at Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Tilmon T. Carle of Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to Point Lookout, Maryland on February 17, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio February 17, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled.

Private Tilman T. Carle died approximately 139 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 23, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH ALARM AT HONG KONG – San Francisco, May 19- Hong Kong advices received at Victoria, report that a rebel privateer was at that place supposed to be the Shenandoah from Melbourne. Much alarm was felt for fear she would attack American vessels at sea.

And on Tuesday, May 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Tilman T. Carle of Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

286) Private Green Berry W. CARLISLE - Inscription on tombstone #1279 reads ***"G. B. W. CARLISLE CO. H 18 ALA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 17 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed his name as Greenberry W. Carlisle, born about 1847 in Alabama and living in the household of Moses Carlisle, born about 1815 in South Carolina and living with his wife (Spelled as) Dilly M. (A female) (The compiler notes her Find A Grave Memorial 119851323 listed her given name spelled as Gilla) Carlisle, born about 1816 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Clarissa Carlisle, born about 1843 in Alabama and Joseph C. Carlisle, born about 1845 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Woods Beat in District 32 in Jefferson County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 19, 1850.

The compiler notes today Birmingham, Alabama is the largest city insofar as population in the State. However during the war it did not exist. Birmingham, located in Jefferson County was founded in 1871.

The 1860 United States census listed Green B. Carlisle, born about 1848 in Alabama and living in the household of Moses Carlisle, born about 1815 in South Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Gilla M. Carlisle, born about 1817 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Carissa J. Carlisle, born about 1842 in Alabama and Cornelius J. Carlisle, born about 1846 in Alabama and Richard Carlisle, born about 1853 in Alabama and Amanda Carlisle, also born about 1853 in Alabama and Ruth Carlisle, born about 1856 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Western Division in Pike County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Briar Hill and the census was enumerated on August 10, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Green B. W. Carlisle 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 [totald]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.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Green B. W. Carlisle of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Franklin, (Tennessee) on December 17, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Green B. W. Carlisle of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending on January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Green B. W. Carlisle of Company H of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated February 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Green B. W. Carlisle of Company H of the 18th Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 15, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Green B. W. Carlisle of Company "B" of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

287) Private William L. CARMICHAEL - Inscription on tombstone #577 reads **"W. L. CARMICHAEL CO. H 8 TENN. CAV. C.S.A"**He was taken prisoner as a result of the skirmish of Readyville, Tennessee in September 1864.

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

According to the North Carolina Marriage Records, 1741-2011; John H. Carmichael married Nancy (Spelled as) Stalcup on October 9, 1819 in Orange County, North Carolina.

The compiler notes at times in script the letter S is confused with the letter L. After looking at the actual transcript copy of the census the compiler notes the census taker had a distinctive letter S while the letter L was could have been taken either way. Because of the distinctive letter S the compiler believes it was a letter L and will be noted this way.

The 1850 United States census spelled the household surname in two different ways. Both as Carmehell and Carmichel but the compiler opinion is all of the names were spelled as Carmichael and will be noted this way. The census listed (Spelled as) William S. but the compiler believes it was William L. (Spelled as) Carmichel but the compiler believes it was William L. Carmichael, born about 1838 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of John H. (Spelled as) Carmehell but corrected by the compiler to John H. Carmichael, born about 1789 in Ireland and his wife Nancy (Spelled as) Carmehell but corrected by the compiler to Nancy Carmichael, born about 1800 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Thomas (Spelled as) Carmehell, but corrected by the compiler to Thomas Carmichael, born about 1822 in North Carolina and Hanna (Spelled as) Carmehell, but corrected by the compiler to Hanna Carmichael, born about 1823 in North Carolina and John J. (Spelled as) Carmehell, but corrected by the compiler to John J. Carmichael, born about 1826 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Salomon (A male) but probably spelled as Solomon (Spelled as) Carmehell but corrected by the compiler to Solomon Carmichael, born about 1830 in North Carolina and Archibald (Spelled as) Carmehell but corrected by the compiler to Archibald Carmichael, also born about 1830 in North Carolina and Elizabeth (Spelled as) Carmehell but corrected by the compiler to Elizabeth Carmichael, born about 1832 in North Carolina and Nancy C. (Spelled as) Carmehell but corrected by the compiler to Nancy C. Carmichael, born about 1835 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Jessee T. (A male) Carmichel but corrected by the compiler to Jessee T. Carmichael, born about 1841 in Tennessee and Washington T. (Spelled as) Carmichel but corrected by the compiler to Washington T. Carmichael, born about 1848 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 11 in White County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 12, 1850.

The compiler notes although it was a different census taker the same issue is difficult to read but the compiler believes it was the letter L and not the letter S and will be noted this way.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Canuediael but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Carmichael and will be noted this way. The census listed William S. but the compiler believes it was William L. Carmichael, born about 1838 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$500.00 and also noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) J. H. (A male) Carmichael, born about 1790 in Ireland and his wife Nancy Carmichael, born about 1801 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Thomas Carmichael, born about 1822 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Selemen (A male) Carmichael, born about 1828 in North Carolina and Nancy C. Carmichael, born about 1835 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Jessa (A male) Carmichael, born about 1841 in North Carolina and Washington Carmichael, born about 1848 in Tennessee and Eliza (A female) Carmichael, born about 1857 in Tennessee and Jane Underwood, born about 1838 in North Carolina and James William, born about 1842 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Boney (A male) Daniel, born about 1841 in North Carolina. The household was living in District 11 in White County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported (Spelled as) Chestnut Valley and the census was enumerated on August 1, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 34 which noted Private W. L. Carmichael of Company H of the 8th Tennessee Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was J. H. Carmichael and listed the Post Office as Sparta, Tennessee.

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

The compiler notes he was listed in the 13th Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry.

The following reports give us insight as to the capture of Private William L. Carmichael.

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."

The compiler notes it was not unusual for the Union reports being different than the Confederate reports.

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

The compiler notes his unit was known in the field as the 8th Tennessee Cavalry however officially it was known as the 13th Tennessee Cavalry and this is where his service records can be located.

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 8, 1864 at

And on Thursday, December 8, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

He died on Thursday, December 8, 1864 due to double pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. L. CARMICHAEL CO. H 13
TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”**

288) Private William CARPENTER - Inscription on tombstone #296 reads ***“Wm. CARPENTER CO. A 8 CONFED. CAV. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Carpenter of Company A of the 8th Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Acworth, Georgia on June 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Carpenter of Company A of the 8th Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Acworth, Georgia on June 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Carpenter of Company A of the 8th Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Acworth, Georgia on June 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Carpenter of Company A of the 8th Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Acworth, Georgia on June 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Carpenter of Company A of the 8th Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Acworth, Georgia on June 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Carpenter of Company A of the 8th Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 4, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Acworth, Georgia on June 30, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 9, 1864 at

And on Sunday, October 9, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Carpenter of Company A of the 8th Regiment Confederate States Cavalry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

289) Private Richard CARR - Inscription on tombstone #1100 reads ***"R. CARR CO. G 57 ALA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 45 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Richard Carr, born about 1820 in South Carolina and listed as the head of the household and noted his occupation as a farmer and living with Mary Carr, born about 1828 in South Carolina. Other household members were: John Carr, born about 1845 in Alabama and Joseph Carr, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in Pike County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 12, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Richard Carr, born about 1819 in South Carolina and listed as the head of the household and noted his occupation as a farmer with a value of real estate of \$300.00 and value of personal estate as \$435.00 and living with Mary Carr, born about 1828 in South Carolina. Other household members were: John E. Carr, born about 1846 in Alabama and Joseph M. Carr, born about 1849 in Alabama and Sarah Carr, born about 1852 in Alabama and James Carr, born about 1855 in Alabama and Thomas J. Carr, born about 1859 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Eastern District of Pike County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office reported as Troy and the census was enumerated on September 17, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Richard Carr served in Company A in the 57th Alabama Infantry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When Private Richard Carr of Company A of the 57th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Scott's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rich'd Carr of Company A of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 18, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 18, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rich'd Carr of Company A of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending December 20, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 21, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Richard Carr of Company A of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on December 19, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Richard Carr of Company A of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Richard Carr of Company A of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 18,

1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 8, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, February 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) R. Carr of Company A of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“R. CARR CO. A 57 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

290) Private William M. CARR - Inscription on tombstone #300 reads **“Wm. M. CARR CO. A 42 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The 1850 United States census listed William Carr, born about 1835 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Charles Carr, born about 1789 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Anna Carr, born about 1802 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Allen W. K. Carr, born about 1828 in Georgia (The compiler notes Allen W. Carr was also a member of Company A of the 42nd Georgia Infantry and died of disease at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 9, 1863. Allen W. Carr left behind a wife and a young daughter and also had some mischief with the law. According to the Georgia Central Register of Convicts, 1817-1976; Allen Carr, born about 1830 in Georgia was convicted of larceny from house in Gwinnett County, Georgia on September 28, 1854) and Benjamin F. Carr, born about 1829 in Georgia and David Carr, born about 1833 in Georgia and Margaret Carr, born about 1838 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Goldstones District of Gwinnett County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 25, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal William M. Carr served in Company A of the 42nd Georgia and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“42nd Infantry Regiment was assembled at Camp McDonald, Georgia, in March, 1862, with men from Gwinnett, De Kalb, Newton, Walton, Fulton, and Calhoun counties. The regiment moved to Tennessee, then Mississippi where it was attached to General Barton's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and

East Louisiana. It fought at Chickasaw Bayou and Champion's Hill, and on July 4, 1863, was captured at Vicksburg. Exchanged and brigaded under General Stovall, the 42nd continued the fight in various battles from Missionary Ridge to Bentonville. In December, 1863, it contained 444 men and 394 arms, and in November, 1864, there were 345 present for duty. The regiment surrendered with the Army of Tennessee with 5 officers and 126 men. Its field officers were Colonel Robert J. Henderson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 35730749] Lieutenant Colonels W. H. Hulsey [William Henry Hulsey – Find A Grave Memorial # 18040000] and Robert F. Maddox, [Robert Flournoy Maddox – Find A Grave Memorial # 45494609] and Major Lovick P. Thomas. [Lovick Pierce Thomas – Find A Grave Memorial # 10152657]”

Company A of the 42nd Georgia Infantry was known as the “Gwinnett Beauregard’s” Many soldiers from Gwinnett County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 4 to April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) William M. Carr of Company A of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Lawrenceville, Georgia and enrolled by (Larick) P. Thomas for three years or during the war and pay due from enlistment and noted as absent and under remarks stated at Gwinnet County, Georgia home sick furlough signed by (Colonel Robert) J. Henderson April 12, 1862 for 15 days.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) William M. Carr of Company A of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a Pay Roll of the organization named above, showing payment of bounty for April 12, 1862 and volunteered on April 5, 1862 at Lawrenceville, Georgia and enrolled by (Larick) P. Thomas for three years or during the war and was paid a \$50.00 bounty and signed his name as Wm M. Carr.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. M. Carr of Company A of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Lawrenceville, Georgia and enrolled by (Larick) P. Thomas for three years or during the war and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated commutation due for 1 month and 4 days.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to October 31, 1863 and dated December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) William M. Carr of Company A of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Lawrenceville, Georgia and enrolled by (Larick) P. Thomas for three years or during the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated commutation due from October 8 1862 to October 8, 1863.

When Private John A. Busby of Company A of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Seth M. Barton’s 1st Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson’s Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 7, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, W. M. Carr a private of Company A Regiment 42nd Georgia Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City

of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name with an X and noted the name was W. M. Carr and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 7, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. M. Carr of Company A of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi July 6, 1863 and captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

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

When Private William M. Carr of Company A of the 42nd Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 19, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Carr of Company A of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 16th Army Corps and forwarded to exchange by Captain H. L. Burnham Provost Marshal from May 1 to August 15, 1864 and under disposition stated turned over Provost Marshal 15th Army Corps July 21, 1864 and noted as captured at Stone Mountain by Garrard's Cavalry on July 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Carr of Company A of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Volunteer Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland, from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Decatur, Georgia on July 19, 1864 and under remarks stated received from 16th Army Corps.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Carr of Company A of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Carr of Company A of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted at captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Carr of Company A of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Carr of Company A of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Carr of Company A of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 30, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Carr of Company A of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 1, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Carr of Company A of the 42nd Regiment Infantry was admitted on October 6, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio and had been transferred from the Camp Chase Prison and diagnosed for small-pox and under remarks stated once vaccinated.

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 13, 1864 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln informs John Hay that he is in no hurry to replace Chief Justice Taney, who died last night.

And on Thursday, October 13, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Carr of Company A of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William M. Carr did not own slaves in Georgia.

291) Private Cyrus H. CARRIGAN - Inscription on tombstone #1829 reads ***“C. H. CARRIGAN CO. D 8 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner in Itawamba County, Mississippi in January 1864.

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

According to the Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1969; Hiram (Spelled as) Carringham married Frances Randolph on August 27, 1834 in Madison County, Alabama.

Find A Grave Memorial 12842121 has a photograph of the tombstone of Frances Carrigan and the memorial listed her full name as Frances Elmina Randolph Carrigan and her grave is located in Lincoln County, Tennessee.

The 1850 United States census listed his given name as Cynes (Looking at the actual census script it looks like Cyrus in the compilers opinion) Carrigan, born about 1839 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Hiram Carrigan, born about 1814 in North Carolina and his wife Frances Carrigan, born about Frances Carrigan, born about 1817 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Joseph Carrigan, born about 1835 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Wm Carrigan, born about 1836 in Alabama and Susan Carrigan, born about 1841 in Alabama and Eliza (A female) Carrigan, born about 1844 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Josaphean (A female) Carrigan, born about 1846 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 34 in Madison County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 13, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the surname spelled as Caragin but the compiler believes it was Carrigan and will be noted this way. The census listed (Spelled as) Synes (A male) Carrigan, born about 1840 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and also noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Hiram (A male) Carrigan, born about 1814 in South Carolina and his wife Frances Carrigan, born about 1816 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Eliza (A female) Carrigan, born about 1845 in Alabama and Josephine Carriagn, born about 1847 in Alabama and James (Spelled as) Lanari, born about 1845 in Alabama. The household was living in District 9 in Lincoln County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Norris Creek and the census was enumerated on August 29, 1860.

Company D of the 8th Tennessee Infantry was known as the “Norris Creek Guards” Many soldiers from Lincoln County, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cyrus H. Carrigan of Company D of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cyrus H. Carrigan of Company D of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cyrus H. Carrigan of Company D of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cyrus H. Carrigan of Company D of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cyrus H. Carrigan of Company D of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 18, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Private Cyrus H. Carrigan died approximately 80 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 8, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported – THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS – Toronto, April 7, - The St. Albans robbers arrived here this morning from Montreal. They were brought before the recorder this afternoon, on charge of misdemeanor, when they applied for a delay till Monday, to obtain counsel which was granted. They were remanded. The case was adjourned till Monday.

And on Saturday, April 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) C. H. Carrigan of Company D of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“C. H. CARRIGAN CO. D 8 TENN. INF. C.S.A.”**

292) Private Henry CARROLL - Inscription on tombstone #1505 reads ***"HENRY CARROLL CO. D 7 BATT'N MISS. INF. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Alabama Select Marriages, 1816-1942; Henry (Spelled as) Carrol married Theresa Ann Elizabeth Fleming on May 29, 1845 in Barbour County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed Henry Carroll, born about 1826 in North Carolina and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his young children, Jane Carroll, born about 1848 in Alabama and John W. Carroll, born about 1849 in Alabama. The family household was living in Division 23 in Barbour County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 9, 1850.

According to Alabama Select Marriages, 1816-1942; Henry Carroll married Louisa M. McNair on January 23, 1851 in Barbour County, Alabama.

The following are parts of Find A Grave Memorial # 5730819

"After his marriage to his second wife, Louisa, the family travelled to Clarke County, Mississippi driving two blind oxen. They settled near the Alabama line at a place called Old Basin. He enlisted in the Mississippi Volunteers, Confederate States of America. When he entered the Civil War on February 7, 1863, they had five children together and were expecting their 6th child. After enlisting their son, Henry Isaac Eli Carroll was born. He came home once on a furlough and saw his young son, but he had to return to war. He carried three things with him into Battle...an old steel box, a song book and a Bible. After he died as a Prisoner of War, these three items were sent home to his family and a descendant of his still has these items."

(The compiler notes many times family lore is interwoven with facts. Steel is heavy and Private Henry Carroll would have been in his late thirties. Marching with such an item as a steel box may have difficult depending upon the size and weight of the box. The compiler notes after being taken prisoner Union authorities may have frowned on a prisoner taking a steel box with him to prison. The compiler further notes nothing was sent back to the expired Confederates families from Camp Chase that can be documented)

The compiler notes his service records are listed under Henry Carrell.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) H. Carrell of Company D 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 7, 1863 at Quitman, Mississippi (Located in Clarke County) and enrolled by Lieutenant H. S. Gunn for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated entitled to bounty.

A Company muster roll from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Carrell of Company D 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 7, 1863 at Quitman, Mississippi and enrolled by Lieutenant H. S. Gunn for three years and noted as present for duty. A note was added: "This

Company was taken prisoners at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on the 4th July, 1863. Paroled on the 8th same month; left the enemy's lines on the 11th July. Furloughed for 30 days by order on the march"

A Company muster roll for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Carrell of Company D 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 7, 1863 at Quitman, Mississippi by Lieutenant (H. S.) Gunn for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company muster roll for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Carrell of Company D 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 7, 1863 at Quitman, Mississippi by Lieutenant (H. S.) Gunn for three years and noted he was last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Henry Carroll alternate name Henry Carrell served in Company D in the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"7th Infantry Battalion was organized during the early spring of 1862 near Quitman, Mississippi. After participating in the conflict at Corinth the unit was assigned to Hebert's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and was captured when Vicksburg fell. After the exchange only 15 officers and 116 men were present. The battalion then served in Mackall's and Sears' Brigade, was prominent throughout the Atlanta Campaign, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and aided in the defense of Mobile. It reported 65 casualties at Corinth, 50 during the siege of Vicksburg, 72 at Kenesaw [Kennesaw] Mountain, and 9 at the Chattahoochee River. Few were included in the surrender in May, 1865. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonels L. B. Pardue and James S. Terral, [James Stephens Terral Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 110952438] and Major Joel E. Welborn."

Company D of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Mississippi Rangers" The Company was raised in Clarke County, Mississippi.

When Private Henry Carroll of Company D of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Sears' Brigade in French's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Carroll (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Carroll of Company D of (And corrected to) the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky

on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured as Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Carroll of Company D of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Carroll of Company D of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 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) Henry Carroll of Company D of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Henry Carroll died approximately 55 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) H. Carroll of Company D of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to Mississippi Marriages, 1776-1935p Louisa M. Carroll married William Buckalew on October 16, 1866 in Clarke County, Mississippi.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Henry Carroll or the spelling of Carrell did not own slaves in Clarke County, Mississippi.

293) Private Joseph L. CARROLL - Inscription on tombstone #1949 reads ***"JOS. L. CARROLL CO. H. 49 VA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Beverly, West Virginia in October 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Carrol but the compiler believes it should have been Carroll and will be noted this way. The census listed Joseph Carroll, born about 1843 in

Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Joshua Carroll, born about 1789 in Virginia and his wife Elizabeth V. Carroll, born about 1790 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Nancy E. Carroll, born about 1821 in Virginia and Sallie L. Carroll, born about 1823 in Virginia and Bettie L. Carroll, born about 1826 in Virginia and Robert (Spelled as) Ocey Carroll, born about 1838 in Virginia and Frances E. Carroll, born about 1837 in Virginia. The family household was living in Nelson County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 25, 1850.

According to Virginia Select Marriages, 1785-1940; Joseph May who was widowed and born in 1792 in Shenandoah County, Virginia married Nancy C. Carroll on October 19, 1858 in Nelson County, Virginia. Nancy C. Carroll was listed as single and born about 1813 in Nelson County, Virginia and her parents were listed as Joshua and Elizabeth Carroll.

The 1860 United States census listed Joseph L. Carroll, born about 1843 in Nelson County, Virginia and living in the household of Joseph May, born about 1793 in Shenandoah County, Virginia and his wife Nancy C. May, born about 1817 in Nelson County, Virginia. Other household members were: George P. May, born about 1843 in Nelson County, Virginia and Robert H. May, born about 1848 in Nelson County, Virginia. The household was living in Nelson County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Ty River Warehouse and the census was enumerated on August 15, 1860.

Company H of the 49th Virginia Infantry was known as the "Fauquier Guards" Many soldiers from Fauquier and Nelson Counties in Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1861 and dated August 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph L. Carroll of Company C of the 49th Regiment Virginia Infantry* enlisted on June 7, (1861) at New Market and enrolled for one year and last paid on June 30, (1861) and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick with furlough.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company H of the 49th Regiment Virginia Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1861 and dated November 1, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph L. Carroll of Company C of the 49th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 7, (1861) at New Market and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by John (H.) Bell on August 31, (1861) and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 and dated December 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph L. Carroll of Company C of the 49th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 7, (1861) at New Market and enrolled for one year and last paid by (John H.) Bell on October 31, (1861) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sick in camp.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 and stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph L. Carroll of Company C of the 49th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted

on June 7, 1861 at New Market and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by John (H.) Bell on December 31, (1861) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 and stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph L. Carroll of Company C of the 49th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 7, 1861 at New Market and enrolled for one year and last paid by John (W.) Bell 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 and dated June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph L. Carroll of Company C of the 49th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 7, 1861 at New Market and enrolled for one year and last paid by John (W.) Bell on June 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Carroll of the 49th Virginia Regiment appeared on a list of killed, wounded and missing in Early's Brigade, in the battle near Fredericksburg, Virginia on December 13, 1862 and dated December 19, 1862 and under remarks stated wounded.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jos L. Carroll of Company C of the 49th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 7, 1861 at New Market and enrolled for one year and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph L. Carroll of Company H of the 49th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured at Beverly, West Virginia by the 8th Ohio Cavalry and forwarded November 2, 1864 from Clarksburg, West Virginia to the Wheeling, West Virginia Military Prison en route for Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. Roll dated Headquarters Forces West of Piedmont Clarksburg, West Virginia November 2, 1864 and noted as captured at Huttonsville, West Virginia (Located in Randolph County) on October 30, 1864 and told Federal authorities his residence was Nelson County, Virginia and under remarks stated this man acknowledges to have been within 7 miles of Buckhannon, (West Virginia) on the 27th day of October 1864-inside the Federal lines and captured by a detachment of the 21st New York Volunteer Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Carroll of Company H of the 49th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a tri-monthly report of prisoners of war received at Headquarters Forces West of Piedmont. Report dated Clarksburg, West Virginia November 5, 1864 and listed a physical description. Age twenty-one; Height six feet; Complexion light; Eyes blue; Hair light and told Union authorities his residence was Nelson County, Virginia and said his occupation had been a wheelwright and had enrolled in the Confederate forces on April 1, 1861 at Nelson County and noted as captured at Beverly, (West Virginia) on October 29, (1864) by the 8th Ohio Cavalry and under remarks stated sent to Wheeling, (West Virginia) on November 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Carroll of Company H of the 49th Regiment Virginia Infantry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling,

(West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and noted another physical description: Age 21; Height 6 feet Hair, light; Eyes, blue; Complexion light and listed his occupation as a wagon maker and his residence as Nelson County, Virginia and noted as captured by the 8th Ohio Cavalry at Beverly, (West) Virginia on October 29, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph "Carrol" of Company H of the 49th Regiment Virginia Infantry C.S.A. on a roll of prisoners of war received and transferred in the Department of West Virginia from October 1, 1864 to January 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Beverly, (West) Virginia on October 29, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on November 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Carroll of Company H of the 49th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from November 26 to 30, 1864 and specifically arrived on November 30, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia and noted as captured at Beverly, (West) Virginia on October 29, 1864.

Private William L. Carroll died approximately 160 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 9, 1865 at Washington, D. C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: THE PARDONED DESERTERS TO BE DISCHARGED - The time allowed to deserters in the President's proclamation of pardon to return to their regiments expires to-morrow. By direction of the War Department deserters who have reported or may yet report under that proclamation and not yet forwarded to their proper commands, will be mustered out and discharged the service, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances due at the date of desertion, or which may have accrued since. Under this order care will be taken, however not to discharge any who have been arrested and delivered up.

And on Friday, May 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Joseph Carroll of Company H of the 49th Regiment Virginia Infantry due to typhoid fever.

The compiler notes his death date falls in line with May 9, 1865 just as his Camp Chase death records reported.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

294) Private Malcolm J. CARROLL - Inscription on tombstone #704 reads **"M. J. CARROLL CO. A 57 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 42 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) M. I. Carroll, born about 1822 in North Carolina and listed as head of household and noted his occupation as an overseer and living with Thos. Graves, born about 1828 in South Carolina. The household was living in Pike County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 17, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Malcom J. Carroll, born about 1822 in North Carolina as the head of the family household and noted his occupation as a farmer with a value of real estate of \$3,200.00 and a value of personal estate of \$1,512.00 and living with his wife Charity Carroll, born about 1825 in Georgia. Other household family members were: Martha E. Carroll, born about 1854 in Alabama and John T. Carroll, born about 1855 in Alabama and Willis W. Carroll, born about 1857 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Shadrac Carroll, born about 1858 in Alabama and Judson Carroll, born about 1860 and listed as four months old. The family household was living in the Eastern Division of Pike County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office noted as Brundidge and the census was enumerated on August 11, 1860.

The compiler notes his service records are listed under M. J. Carroll.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private M. J. Carroll served in Company A in the 57th Alabama Infantry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When Private Malcolm J. Carroll of Company A of the 57th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Scott's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Malcomb B. Carroll (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Malcolm J. Carroll died approximately 1 day after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 5, 1865 at

And on Thursday, January 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) M. J. "Carrall" of Company A of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

295) Sergeant Stephen CARROLL - Inscription on tombstone #1818 reads ***"SGT. S. CARROLL 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 26 years old based upon his age at enlistment.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) Stephen Carroll of Captain Felix Hughes' Company in Bonham's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* and enrolled on June 20, 1861 at Vicksburg, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Hughes' and was mustered into service at luka, Mississippi on July 27, 1861 at age twenty-three for the duration of the war and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "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 from June 29 to July 27, 1861 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) Stephen Carroll of Company C (Sarsfield Southrons) 22nd Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on June 20, 1861 at Vicksburg, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Hughes’ for the duration of the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records roll from July 27, to November 1, 1861 stated Corporal (Spelled as) Stephen Carroll of Company C 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on July 27, 1861 at luka, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Stockton for three years or the duration of the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) Stephen Carroll of Company C 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on July 27, (1861) at luka, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain Stockton for three years or the duration of the war and last paid on November 1, (1861) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to May 1, 1862 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) Stephen Carroll enlisted on July 27, (1861) at luka, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Stockton for three years or the duration of the war and last paid on January 1, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to September 1, 1862 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) Stephen Carroll enlisted on July 27, (1861) at luka, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Stockton for three years or the duration of the war and last paid on May 1, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) Stephen Carroll enlisted on July 27, (1861) at luka, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Stockton for three years or the duration of the war and noted as present for duty and last paid on August 31, (1862) and was appointed 5th Sergeant on September 24, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) Stephen Carroll enlisted on July 27, (1861) at luka, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Stockton for three years or the duration of 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 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) Stephen Carroll enlisted on July 27, 1861 at luka, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Stockton for three years or the duration of 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Stephen Carroll enlisted on July 27, 1861 at Iuka, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Stockton for three years or the duration of the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) Stephen Carroll enlisted on July 27, 1861 at Iuka, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Stockton for three years or the duration of the war and status not stated.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) Stephen Carroll enlisted on July 27, 1861 at Iuka, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Stockton for three years or the duration of 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 July and August 1864 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) Stephen Carroll enlisted on July 27, 1861 at Iuka, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Stockton for three years or the duration of the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal Stephen Carroll was discharged as a sergeant and 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 the “Sarsfield Southrons”

When Sergeant Stephen Carroll of Company C of the 22nd Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Featherston's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Stephen Carroll 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 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Stephen Carroll 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Stephen Carroll 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Stephen Carroll of Company C of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Stephen Carroll 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 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Stephen Carroll of Company C of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio of January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Sergeant Stephen Carroll died approximately 91 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 5, 1865 at 6 p.m., President Lincoln 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 Sergeant Stephen Carroll 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 State slave schedules the records are inconclusive as to him owning slaves.

296) Private William F. CARROLL - Inscription on tombstone #295 reads ***“Wm. F. CARROLL CO. F 40 GA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William F. Carroll served in Company F in the 40th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“40th Infantry Regiment was organized during the fall of 1861 and raised its companies in Bartow, Calhoun, Gordon, Whitfield, Paulding, and Haralson counties. It moved to Tennessee, then Mississippi, and was placed in Barton's Brigade, Department of Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The 40th participated in the conflicts at Chickasaw Bayou and Champion's Hill and was part of the garrison surrendered at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. After being exchanged it was attached to General Stovall's Brigade, Army of Tennessee, served on many battlefields from Chattanooga to Nashville, and ended the war in North Carolina. The regiment reported 36 casualties at Chattanooga, totalled [totalled] 223 men and 105 arms in December, 1863, and had 74 effectives in November, 1864. It surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Abda Johnson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 8968768] Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Young, [Robert Maxwell Young – Find A Grave Memorial # 72242249] and Major Raleigh S. Camp. [Raleigh Spinks Camp – Find A Grave Memorial # 43552979]”

Company F of the 40th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Paulding Washington Guards” Many soldiers from Paulding County, Georgia.

When Private William F. Carroll of Company F of the 40th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign he had been in Stovall’s Brigade in Clayton’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. F. Carrel of Company F of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland, from May 9 to September 8m, 1864 and forwarded on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. Carroll of Company F of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 30, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. Carroll of Company F of the 40th Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 6, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. Carroll of Company F of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. Carroll of Company F of the 40th Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on September 1, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. "Carrol" of Company F of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 2, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. Carroll of Company F of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 9, 1864 at

And on Sunday, October 9, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm F. Carroll of Company F of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

297) Private Robert CARSON - Inscription on tombstone #372 reads ***“ROB'T CARSON CO. D 37 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Lynchburg, Virginia in June 1864.

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

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

Company D of the 37th Virginia Cavalry Battalion (Dunn's) had many soldiers from Grayson and Carroll County, Virginia and Surry County, North Carolina.

The compiler notes his surname in the Compiled Military Service Record's is reported as Robert Carion.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robert Carion of Company D of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry* (re)enlisted on June 1, 1864 at Salem, (Virginia) and enrolled for three years or war and last paid June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured June 17, 1864.

The above asterisk stated “The 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry (Also known as Dunn's Battalion Partisan Rangers) was organized about August 2, 1862. Company B was composed of former members of the 4th Regiment South Carolina Infantry, Company F of North Carolinians and Company K was formerly Captain Pack's Company, 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Company H was transferred to Swann's Battalion Virginia Cavalry by Special Order Number 130 Headquarters Department West Virginia and East Tennessee dated December 28, 1864.”

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robert Carson of Company D of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by General Hunter's forces and sent to Wheeling, (West) Virginia from Cumberland, Maryland. Roll dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General Cumberland, Maryland July 12, 1864 and noted as captured near Lynchburg, (Virginia) on June 18, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robert Carson of Company D of the 37th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C.S.A., appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West)

Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and noted a physical description on July 10, 1864: Age twenty-eight; Height six feet four inches; Complexion fair; Eyes; Blue; Hair auburn and by occupation had been a farmer and told Federal authorities his residence was North Carolina and had been captured by General (George R.) Crook near Lynchburg, Virginia on June 17, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robert Carson of Company D of the 37th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on July 12, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain Ew Over and noted as captured at Lynchburg, Virginia on June 17, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robert Carson of Company D of the 37th Regiment Virginia Cavalry 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 diagnosed for small-pox and transferred to the General Hospital on October 20, 1864 and under remarks stated vaccinated at the Military Prison Hospital at Camp Chase.

Private died approximately 108 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 28, 1864 at

And on Friday, October 28, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Robt Carson of Company D of the 37th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“ROB’T CARSON CO. D 37 BATT’N. VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

298) Private Adam CARTER - Inscription on tombstone #2013 reads **“ADAM CARTER CO. E 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 36 years old based on the 1850 United States census.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Adam Carter, born about 1829 and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Stephen Carter, born about 1800 and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Fanny Carter, born about 1805. Other family household members were: Sarah Carter, born about 1830 and Charles Carter, born about 1832 but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to 1833 (The compiler notes Charles Carter was also a member of Company E of the 24th South Carolina Infantry) and Mary Carter, born about 1834 and (Spelled as) Jos Carter, born about 1836 (The compiler notes Joseph Carter was also a member of Company E of the 24th South Carolina Infantry) and (Spelled as) Eliza (A female) Carter, born about 1838. The family household was living in the Saint (Spelled as) Bartholomews Parish in Colleton District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on October 16, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Adam Carter 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]”

Company E of the 24th South Carolina Infantry was known as the “Colleton Guards” Many soldiers from Colleton District, South Carolina.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) A. Carter of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 31, (1862) at Camp Gist and enrolled by (Colonel Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid R. H. Kingman (Regimental Quartermaster) on February 28, and noted as present for duty.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Adam Carter of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted March 31, (1862) at Camp Gist and enrolled by (Colonel Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner May 21, “1863”.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 1 to November 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Adam Carter of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted March 31, (1862) at Camp Gist and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner May the 21.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Adam Carter of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers appeared on roll of prisoners of war at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor received per Steamer *Arago* on August 14, 1862 from Hilton Head, South Carolina and noted as captured at Battery Island, South Carolina on May 21, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Adam Carter of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers appeared on roll of prisoners of war sent from Fort Columbus, New York Harbor to Fort Delaware, Delaware on August 23, 1862 and noted as captured at Battery Island, South Carolina on May 21, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. Carter of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina appeared on roll of prisoners of war appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent for exchange from Fort Delaware, Delaware to Aiken’s Landing, Virginia October 2, 1862. Declared exchanged November 10, 1862 at Aiken’s Landing, Virginia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. Carter of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina appeared on a list of Confederate officers and men delivered at Aiken’s Landing, Virginia on October 6, 1862 and noted as captured at James Island on May 21, (1862).

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Adam Carter of Company E of the 24th South Carolina appeared on a register of the Medical Director’s Office at Richmond, Virginia and admitted to the Winder Division 5 hospital on October 17, 1862.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Adam Carter of Company E of the 24th An entry within his Regiment South Carolina appeared on a list at the hospital and the complaint was V. S. short for *Vulnus sclopetarium* which was a Latin term used by the medical field for a gun-shot wound.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Adam Carter of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina appeared on a list of patients at hospital and the complaint was Vulnus sclopetarium in thigh and under remarks stated able to bear transportation.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Adam Carter of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted March 31, (1862) at Camp Gist and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and noted last paid by R. H. Kingman (Regimental Quartermaster) on April 30, (1862) and under remarks stated taken prisoner May 21, 1862 since returned.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Adam Carter of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted March 31, 1862 at Camp Gist and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and noted last paid by Major (Francis J.) Porcher (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 stated Private (Spelled as) Adam Carter of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted March 31, 1862 at Camp Gist and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and noted last paid by (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) Adam Carter of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated pay stopped for one month by Court Martial.

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

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Adam Carter of Company E of the 24th South Carolina Regiment appeared on a register at the St. Mary's Hospital at La Grange, Georgia and admitted on June 17, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Adam Carter of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted March 31, 1862 at Camp Gist and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and noted last paid by (Thomas Addison) on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Adam Carter 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 as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Adam Carter 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 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) Adam Carter of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Achan Carter 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 on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Adam Carter of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Adam Carter died approximately 147 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 2, 1865 at

And on Friday, June 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Adam Carter of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Adam Carter did not own slaves in Colleton District South Carolina.

299) Private George R. CARTER - Inscription on tombstone #135 reads ***"GEO. R. CARTER CO. I 9 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner in (Tennessee) Lee County, Virginia in November 1863.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George R. Carter of Company I of the 9th Regiment Tennessee appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured at Motley Island Ford, Little Tennessee River. Roll dated Headquarters 1st Brigade, 1st Division Cavalry Corps, Marysville, Tennessee November 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Motley Island, (Tennessee) on November 5, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George R. Carter of Company I of the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and noted as captured on November 6, (1863) and under disposition stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on November 11, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. R. Carter of Company I of the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and confined on November 6, 1863 and released on November 11, 1863 to Camp Chase.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. R. Carter of Company I of the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at McLean Barracks, Cincinnati, Ohio on November 22, 1863 and had been sent from Knoxville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Lee County, Virginia on November 12, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. R. Carter of Company I of the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at McLean Barracks, Cincinnati, Ohio and confined on November 22, 1863 by Lieutenant Colonel Eastman and charged with being a prisoner of war and released on November 23, 1863 by Lieutenant Colonel Eastman and under remarks stated see Special Order Number 308 paragraph 1 Headquarters Cincinnati, Ohio sent to Camp Chase.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo R. Carter of Company I of the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on November 23, 1863 at

Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Cincinnati, Ohio by order of Lieutenant Colonel Eastman and noted as captured in Blount County, Tennessee on November 5, 1863.

Private George R. Carter died approximately 141 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 12, 1864 at

And on Tuesday, April 12, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo. R. Carter of Company I of the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

300) Private John W. CARTER Senior - Inscription on tombstone #678 reads ***"JNO. W. CARTER CO. G 27 MISS. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign.
(May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The compiler notes there were two John W. Carter's in Company G of the 27th Mississippi Infantry a John W. Carter Junior and a John W. Carter Senior. Their Compiled Military Service Records are mixed together but because of his age and place of birth and being paroled in 1865 the compiler believes the soldier who died at Camp Chase was John W. Carter Senior and they may not have been related.

The 1850 United States census listed John Carter, born about 1824 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Carter, born about 1827 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Sabra (A female) Carter, born about 1846 in Mississippi and Sarah Carter, born about 1848 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Perry County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 5, 1850.

The compiler notes John W. Carter of Perry County, Mississippi was a bailiff on the murder trial of the notorious outlaw James Copeland who was sentenced to be hanged by the neck until "dead, dead, dead" on October 13, 1857 just outside of Augusta, Mississippi.

The 1860 United States census listed John Carter, born about 1820 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$2,000.00 and a personal estate value of \$4,200.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Carter, born about 1824 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Sabra (A female) Carter, born about 1846 in Mississippi and Sarah Carter, born about 1848 in Mississippi and Mary Carter, born about 1851 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Margeret (A female) Carter, born about 1853 in Mississippi and Julia Carter, born about 1856 in Mississippi. The family household was living in the

Southern District of Perry County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Augusta and the census was enumerated on August 22, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 20 which noted Private John W. Carter of Company G of the 27th Mississippi Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Elizabeth Carter and listed her Post Office as Augusta, Mississippi.

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

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John W. Carter Senior served in Company G of the 27th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company G of the 27th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Kennedy Guards” the Company was raised in Perry County, Mississippi.

Private John W. Carter Senior died approximately 137 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 29, 1864 at Washington, D. C. Vice-President Elect Andrew Johnson celebrated his 56th birthday. Johnson was a few weeks older than Abraham Lincoln.

And on Thursday, December 29, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

He died on Thursday, December 29, 1864 due to erysipelas.

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules