

**401) Judson A. CORLEY through 500) Private William P. DOIG**  
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**401) Judson A. CORLEY** - Inscription on tombstone #1093 reads ***"J. A. CORLEY 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 20 years old.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Judson Corley, born about 1845 in South Carolina and living in the household of (Spelled as) Carlett Corley, born about 1815 in South Carolina and living with his wife Caroline Corley, born about 1813 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Mary Ann Corley, born about 1837 in South Carolina and Pleasant Corley, born about 1839 in South Carolina and Sarah Ann Corley, born about 1841 in South Carolina and Augustus Ann Corley, born about 1843 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Judianna Corley, born about 1846 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Permelia Corley, born about 1848 in South Carolina. The family household was living in The District of Edgefield District in South Carolina and the census was enumerated on October 2, 1850.

It is the compilers opinion the census taker made an error and the Walker family and the Corley family was living in two separate households and not in one.

The 1860 United States census listed Judson Corley, born about 1844 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of C. (A male) Corley, born about 1817 in South Carolina and living with his wife Caroline Corley, born about 1815 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Mary Corley, born about 1838 in South Carolina and Ann Corley, born about 1842 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Pamela Corley, born about 1849 in South Carolina and Virginia Corley, born about 1851 in South Carolina and Carrie Corley, born about 1854 in South Carolina and Charles Corley, born about 1856 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Abbeville District in South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Mapleton and the census was enumerated on June 15, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Judson A. Corley served in Company K of the 15<sup>th</sup> 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 15<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry was known as the “Dorn’s Invincibles” Became Company A, in the 7th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, Consolidated; April 9, 1865.

The compiler notes the “Dorn’s Invincibles” was named after an area called Dorn’s Mines. A substantial amount of gold was found there in 1852 by the Dorn family using slave labor. The controversial inventor of the mechanical reaper, Cyrus McCormick later bought Dorn’s Mines and after failing to capitalize on finding additional substantial amounts of gold later sold the area for real estate. Today the South Carolina town is named McCormick, after Cyrus McCormick and is located in McCormick County, South Carolina.

A Company Muster in roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 2, 1861 stated (Spelled as) J. A. Cauley was mustered into service on October 2, 1861 at age eighteen at Lightwood Knoll Springs near Columbia, South Carolina and joined and enrolled for duty of September 3, 1861 at Dorn’s Mines in Abbeville District and sworn in by H. J. Bird for and during the war.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Judson A. Corley of Company K of the 15<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Volunteers appeared on a pay roll for September 17 to October 31, 1861 and signed his name as Judson A. Corley.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Judson A. Corley of Company K of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry for November and December 1861 and enlisted on September 3, 1861 at Dorn’s Mines and sworn in by H. J. Bird for and during the war and was last paid by Major E. Willis on October 31, 1861 and was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Judson A. Corley of Company K of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry for January and February 1862 enlisted on September 12, 1861 at Dorn’s Mines and sworn in by Captain Reid for the war and last paid by Captain Crawford on December 31, 1861 and was noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Corley of Company K of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry for March and April 1862 enlisted on

September 12, 1861 at Dorn's Mines and sworn in by Captain Bird for and during the war and last paid by Captain Crawford on March 28, 1862 and was noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Corley of Company K of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry for November and December 1862 enlisted on September 17, 1861 at Dorn's Mines and sworn in by Captain Bird for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain Bird on October 31, 1862 and was noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Corley of Company K of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry for January and February 1863 enlisted on September 17, 1861 at Dorn's Mines and sworn in by Captain Bird for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain Lovelace on December 31, 1862 and was noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Corley of Company K of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry for July and August 1863 enlisted on September 17, 1861 at Dorn's Mines and sworn in by Captain Bird for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain Middleton on July 1, 1863 and was noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Corley of Company K of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry for September and October 1863 enlisted on September 17, 1861 at Dorn's Mines and sworn in by Captain Bird for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain Middleton on September 1, 1862 and was noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Corley of Company K of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry for March and April 1864 and dated August 6, 1864 enlisted on September 17, 1861 at Dorn's Mines and sworn in by Captain Bird for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain Lovelace on November 1, 1863 and was noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Corley of Company K of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry for May and June 1864 and enlisted on September 17, 1861 at Dorn's Mines and sworn in by Captain Bird for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain Lovelace on November 1, 1863 and was noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private J. A. Corley of Company K of the 15<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by General Sheridan and sent to Washington, D. C., and Fort Delaware, during the month of August 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia Provost Marshal General at Harper's Ferry, August 31, 1864 and noted he was captured at Halltown, (West) Virginia on August 26, 1864 and under remarks noted he was sent to Washington, D. C., on August 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private J. A. Corley of Company K of the 15<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and captured at Halltown, (West)

Virginia on August 26, 1864 and received at Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 from Harper's Ferry, (West) Virginia by order of Captain Pratt.

Federal POW Records stated Private J. A. Corley of Company K of the 15<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 1, to 5, 1864 and noted he was captured at Halltown, (West) Virginia on August 26, 1864 and arrived at Camp Chase from Harper's Ferry, (West) Virginia on September 2, 1864.

Private Judson A. Corley died approximately 158 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

In Europe on February 7, 1865 the famous English novelist, Charles Dickens celebrated his 53<sup>rd</sup> birthday.

And on Tuesday, February 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private J. A. Corley of Company K of the 15<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Judson Corley did not own slaves in South Carolina.

**402) Citizen of Albermarle County, Virginia, Robert S. CORNMAN** - Inscription on tombstone #183 reads ***"R. S. CORMMAN CITIZEN."*** He was taken prisoner in Virginia in May 1864. Federal POW Records located on ancestry (38729) stated: He was taken prisoner in Virginia on May 12, 1864.

died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On July 10, 1864 at Washington, D.C., At 9:20 a.m. President Lincoln telegrams reply to Baltimore committee: I have not a single soldier but whom is being disposed by the Military for the best protection of all. By latest account the enemy is moving on Washington. They cannot fly to either place. Let us be vigilant but keep cool. I hope neither Baltimore or Washington will be sacked."

Federal POW Records listed his death at Camp Chase on Sunday, July 10, 1864 due to typhoid fever and was buried in grave number 183.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: ***"R. S. CORNMAN CITIZEN OF VA."***

**403) Private Bradford CORNELIUS** - Inscription on tombstone #652 reads ***"B.CORNELIUS CO. K 18 ALA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to the Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1969; Bradford Cornelius married (Spelled as) Cerena Williams on January 5, 1843 in Blount County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed Bradford Cornelius, born about 1824 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household with his wife (Spelled as) Sevenna Cornelius, also born in 1826 in Alabama. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Ellender (A female) Cornelius, born about 1844 in Alabama and Moses Cornelius, born about 1846 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Melsena Cornelius, born about 1849 in Alabama. The family household was living in Subdivision 18 in Blount County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 7, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Bradford Cornelius, born about 1826 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$300.00 and a personal value of \$160.00 and noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Syrenia Cornelius, born about 1834 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Elender (A female) Cornelius, born about 1845 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Mozes (A male) Cornelius, born about 1846 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Melcena (A female) Cornelius, born about 1849 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Orlena (A female) Cornelius, born about 1851 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Eastern Division of Walker County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Black Water and the census was enumerated on June 6, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Bradford Cornelius served in Company K of the 18<sup>th</sup> 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 K of the 18<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was known as the “Confederate Blues”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Middle initial listed as) D. Cornelius of Company K of the 18<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 1864 and the date of issue was April 13, 1864 and signed his name as B. (Spelled as) Cornelious.

When Private Bradford Cornelius of Company K of the 18<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw’s Brigade in Clayton’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Bradford Cornelius of Company K of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi, and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones, A. D. C., (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky, at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland, Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, on July 29, 1864 and noted he was captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Bradford Cornelius of Company K of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and noted he was captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on July 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Bradford Cornelius of Company K of the 18<sup>th</sup> 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 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 he was captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Bradford (Spelled as) Cornlius of Company K of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and noted he was captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Bradford Cornelius of Company K of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and arrived at Camp Chase on August 2, 1864 from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain Stephen Edward Jones and noted he was captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private Bradford Cornelius died approximately 142 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On December 22, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln received a dispatch from General Sherman: "I beg to present you as a Christmas gift the city of Savannah with 150 heavy guns and plenty of ammunition and also about 25,000 bales of cotton."

And on Thursday, December 22, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Bradford Cornelius of Company K of the 18<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Bradford Cornelius did not own slaves in the State of Alabama.

**404) Private Creed W. CORNETT** - Inscription on tombstone #352 reads **"CREED W. CORNETT CO. C 63 VA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Corwith but corrected to both Cornutt and Cornett by ancestry transcribers. Due to looking at the sibling's tombstones and death certificates and marriage records it is the compilers opinion the surname should be noted as Cornett and will be listed this way. The census listed Creed W. Cornett, born about 1837 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$130.00 and living in the household of James Cornett, born about 1810 in Virginia and his wife Sarah Cornett, born about 1811 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Troy Cornett, born about 1840 in Virginia and Granville Cornett, born about 1835 in Virginia and Ira R. Cornett, born about 1846 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Freelin B. Cornett, born about 1848 in Virginia and Amanda E. Cornett, born about 1850 in Virginia. The family household was living in Grayson County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Independence and the census was enumerated on June 26, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Creed W. Cornutt served in Company C in the 63<sup>rd</sup> 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."

The compiler notes Creed W. Cornutt had prior duty with Company F of the 4<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry and will be noted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Creed W. Cornutt of Captain Peyton N. Hale's Company [Virginia Dare Devils] of the 4<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry from April 24 to June 30, 1861 and dated June 30, 1861 enlisted on April 24, 1861 at Elk Creek and sworn in by Captain Hale and mustered into service on May 4, 1861 at Richmond, Virginia and sworn in by J. B. Baldwin and by occupation had been a farmer and noted his age as twenty-five and number of miles to mustering point was 280 and under remarks stated he was in the hospital.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. W. Cornutt of Company F of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a regimental return of the organization above for the month of June 1861 and noted he was absent and sick since June 28 at Martinsburg, (West) Virginia.

The compiler notes the above company subsequently became Company F of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1861 and dated August 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Creed W. Cornutt of Company F of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 24, 1861 at Elk Creek and enrolled by Captain P. N. Hale for twelve months and last paid by Jas. G. Fields on June 30, 1861 and was noted as absent and in the hospital since August 28, 1861.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1861 and dated November 1, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Creed W. Cornutt of Company F of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 24, 1861 at Elk Creek and enrolled by Captain P. N. Hale for twelve months and last paid by Jas. G. Fields on June 30, 1861 and under remarks noted he was discharged for disability by orders of General Smith on October 4, 1861.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records noted Private (Spelled as) C. W. Cornutt of Company F of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia appeared on a register of C. S. A. General Hospital at Charlottesville, Virginia and admitted on September 2, 1861 for measles and rheumatism.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) C. W. Cornutt of Company F of the 4<sup>th</sup> Virginia appeared on a list of men in the General Hospital at Charlottesville, Virginia who were discharged and ordered to report at headquarters and dated September 13, 1861.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records noted Private (Spelled as) Creed W. (Spelled as) Cornutte of Company F of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a report of sick and wounded of the organization named above for October and stationed at Camp Centerville and noted he discharge on Surgeon's certificate and noted the disease as mental derangement and date of discharge was October 5, 1861 and under remarks stated not on sick report.

Company C of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Virginia Infantry was known as "Marshalls Rifles"



The compiler notes some soldiers in Company C of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Virginia came from Grayson County, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. W. Cornutt of Company C of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 6, 1862 at Moc. Gap (The compiler believes this was Moccasin Gap Virginia) enrolled by General Marshall for three years or the war and last paid by Captain Henderson and noted as present but under arrest.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) C. W. Cornutt of Company C of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 6, 1862 at Moc. Gap (The compiler believes this was Moccasin Gap Virginia) and enrolled by General Marshall for three years or the war and last paid by Captain A. F. Henderson on July 1, 1863 and was noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private C. W. Cornutt of Company C of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 1864 and the date of issue was March 7, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 and dated July 18, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) C. W. Cornutt of Company C of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 6, 1862 at Moc. Gap (The compiler believes this was Moccasin Gap Virginia) and enrolled by General Marshall for three years or the war and last paid by Captain Henderson on July 1, 1863 and under remarks stated he deserted on July 27, 1864 at Marietta, Georgia.

When Private Creed W. Cornett of Company C of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Virginia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 3, 1864 near Marietta, Georgia he had been in Reynold's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Hood's Corps with Joseph E. Johnston as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Creed (Spelled as) Cornet of Company C of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi, and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones, A. D. C., (Aide De Camp) District of Kentucky, at Louisville, Kentucky on August 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland, Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, on August 2, 1864 and noted he was captured near Marietta, Georgia on July 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Creed Cornutt of Company C of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry was admitted to the United States General Hospital number 2 at Chattanooga, Tennessee on July 7, 1864 for general debility and under remarks stated Prison Chattanooga, Tennessee July 28, 1864 and noted his age as twenty-eight.

Federal POW Records stated Private Creed (Spelled as) Cornet of Company C of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville,

Kentucky and noted he was captured near Marietta, Tennessee (But should have been noted as Marietta, Georgia) on July 3, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864.

The compiler notes it was no longer than a two day journey from Louisville, to Camp Chase, Ohio and therefore date of arrival at Camp Chase should have been no later than August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cried Comet (With an X by the name indicating in incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison, at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Marietta, Georgia on July 3, 1864.

The following is a letter from a soldier in Company C in the 63<sup>rd</sup> Virginia Infantry (McMahon's) The Civil War Experiences of Calvin Livesay - Company C, 63<sup>rd</sup> Virginia Infantry

"Early in the spring of '64 we began to move toward Atlanta fighting more or less all the way. We had quite a battle at Resaca. Breast works were thrown up and we had a lively time. Here Johnston was driven back. Barnie Parks was killed and General Reynolds wounded. We were now put in Brown's Brigade of Tennesseans. We never saw General Reynolds any more.

The Battle of Kenesaw Mountain soon followed. Before this battle I was taken sick [on June 22nd, 1864] and sent to a hospital in Eufaula, Alabama. Here I stayed for four or five weeks (but was away from the command for over two months]. Later I was sent to division hospital in Marietta, Georgia. While I was here the bloody battle of Kenesaw Mountain was fought. I could see the smoke of the cannon from my window. In this hospital my fare was somewhat improved. Soon after I arrived there the wounded began to come from Kenesaw Mountain. I remember especially a man from Arkansas by the name of Reynolds. I never saw him afterward. I have often wished I might meet him again. I was promoted to the dignity of officer's nurse and ha a good home. There was with me a Virginian from Floyd County of the 54th Virginia, but he was not able to be of any service, so I lost sight of him. One officer I remember was shot through the thigh. I poured water on his wound for hours. He was a Mississippian. These officers had many friends who visited them an I showed these visitors to the rooms. I had a very easy time here for a soldier. Special favors where shown us by an old Negro mammy who had lived in Richmond, Virginia. She gave us plenty to eat of as good as could be had. She kept saying, "If we had flour like we had last year my boys should have plenty." She called us here boys and seemed devoted to us."

**Juxtaposition:**

On October 23, 1864 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln receives group of gentlemen of Hebrew faith who claim to represent the Israelites of New York.

And on Sunday, October 23, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Creed Cornett of Company C of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Virginia Regiment Virginia Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Creed Cornett of Grayson County, Virginia did not own slaves.

**405) Private Joseph E. CORNETT** - Inscription on tombstone #4 reads ***“JOS. E. CORNETT CO. A 10 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner in Virginia in July 1863.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 20 years old based on his age of enlistment.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is partly because he was noted as 18 years old when he enlisted in Caudill's Regiment Kentucky Infantry in 1861 putting his year of birth about 1843 and his name was listed on his Compiled Military Service Records as Joseph E. Cornett. The compiler notes there were four Joseph Cornett's many times listed as Cornitt but corrected to Cornett as living in Letcher County, Kentucky in the 1860 United States census. The compiler notes Letcher County, Kentucky is adjacent to Wise County, Virginia. The first man listed as Joseph E. Cornett was born in 1814 and died in 1891 as per Find A Grave Memorial 29780131 thus eliminating him as our soldier. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Joseph S. Cornett, living in Letcher County, Kentucky was born in 1842 and died in 1932 and has a Find A Grave Memorial at 47249723 and was listed in the United State Civil War Draft Registrations as age twenty-one in 1864 and cannot be our soldier. The 3<sup>rd</sup> was Joseph Cornett, of Letcher County, Kentucky

Company A of the 10<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry subsequently became Company A, 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky, Cavalry. The regiment was known at various times as Caudill's Regiment Kentucky Infantry, 10<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Infantry, 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Mounted Riflemen and 11<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry became the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry by Special Order Number 44 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated February 22, 1865.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Record's are located with the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Joseph E. Cornett of Company A of Caudill's Regiment Kentucky Infantry\* enlisted on November 1, 1861 at age eighteen at Whitesburg, Kentucky and enrolled by Colonel Williams for three years and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company A of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry. The regiment was known as various times as Caudill's Regiment Kentucky Infantry, and the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry and the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Mounted Riflemen and the 11<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry. The 11<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry became the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry by Special Order number 44 of the Adjutant and Inspectors General Office dated February 22, 1865.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. E. Cornett of Company A of Caudill's Kentucky Infantry enlisted on

November 1, 1861 at Whitesburg, Kentucky and enrolled by B. E. Caudill for three years and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1862 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. E. Cornett of Company A of Caudill's Kentucky Infantry enlisted on November 1, 1861 at Whitesburg, Kentucky and enrolled by B. E. Caudill for one year and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as deserted from Whitesburg, Kentucky on January 15, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Cornitt of Company A of the 10th Kentucky Infantry enlisted in January at Whitesburg, Kentucky and enrolled by Colonel Caudill for three years and last paid on April 30 and noted as absent and captured July 7, 1863 at Gladesville, [West] Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Cornitt of Company A of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Mounted Riflemen enlisted in January on November 1 at Whitesburg, Kentucky and enrolled by Colonel Caudill for three years and last paid on April 30 by Crutchfield and noted as died at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph Cornett of Company A of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry appeared on a list of the rebel and political prisoners confined at Kemper Barracks in Cincinnati, Ohio, the morning of July 20, including those released on July 19, 1863 and noted he was confined by Brigadier General White on July 18, 1863 and released by Lieutenant Colonel Eastman and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph Cornett of Company A of the 10<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and captured on July 7, 1863 at Gladesville, [West] Virginia (Located in Preston County, West Virginia) and received at Camp Chase on July 20, 1863 from Kemper Barracks by order of Lieutenant Colonel Eastman.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On August 10, 1863 at Washington, D.C., While at a cabinet meeting President Lincoln reads letter from Governor Seymour of New York, asking that draft be postponed and his own reply refusing to postpone it.

And on Monday, August 10, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Joseph Cornett of Company A in the 10<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Joseph Cornett did not own slaves in Kentucky.

**406) Private Edward W. CORNUTT** - Inscription on tombstone #349 reads ***"E. W. CORNUTT CO. G 1 GA. 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 19 years old.

According to Virginia Select Marriages, 1785-1940; Noah Cornutt married Sally Eastwood on February 18, 1839 in Wythe County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Edward W. Cornutt, born about 1845 in Georgia and living in the household of Noah Cornutt, born about 1817 in Virginia and his wife Sarah Cornutt, born about 1818 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Margaret E. Cornutt, born about 1840 in Virginia and John D. Cornutt, born about 1841 in Georgia and Judith C. Cornutt, born about 1843 in Georgia and Sarah W. Cornutt, born about 1845 in Georgia and Matilda Cornutt, born about 1847 in Georgia and Mary A. Cornutt, born about 1849 in Georgia. The family household was living in Subdivision 30 in Floyd County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 8, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Cornatt but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Cornutt and will be noted this way. The census listed Edward W. Cornutt, born about 1845 in Georgia and noted that he and Sarah W. Cornutt were born as twins and he was living in the household of Noah Cornutt, born about 1817 in Virginia and his wife Sarah Cornutt, born about 1818 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Margarett Cornutt, born about 1840 in Virginia and John D. Cornutt, born about 1841 in Georgia and Judith C. Cornutt, born about 1843 in Georgia and Sarah W. Cornutt, born about 1845 in Georgia and Matilda Cornutt, born about 1847 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Lavina (A female) Cornutt, born about 1852 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Rome District in Floyd County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Rome and the census was enumerated on July 9, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private E. W. Cornutt served in Company G in of the 1<sup>st</sup> Georgia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets

"1st Cavalry Regiment was assembled during the fall of 1861 at Rome, Georgia. Many of its members were recruited in the counties of Meriwether, Floyd, and Lumpkin. The unit skirmished in East Tennessee and later took an active part in Bragg's Kentucky Campaign. During the war it served in Pegram's, Davidson's, J. J. Morrison's, Iverson's, and C. C. Crews' Brigade. It fought at Murfreesboro and Chickamauga [and] was active in the Knoxville and Atlanta Campaigns, then participated in the defense of Savannah and the campaign of the Carolinas. When the regiment surrendered with the Army of Tennessee, it had fewer than 50 officers and men. Its field officers were Colonels Samuel W. Davitte [Samuel William Davitte - Find A Grave Memorial # 38774185] and James J. Morrison - [Find A Grave Memorial # 83416665] Lieutenant Colonels A. R. Harper - [Armistead R. Harper born about 1835 died on October 28, 1863 from wounds] James H. Stickland - [Find A Grave Memorial # 16208574] and George T.

Watts - [Find A Grave Memorial # 6462711] and Major John W. Tench [John Walter Tench - Find A Grave Memorial # 27232371]"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. W. Cornutt of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on August 23, 1863 at Rome, Georgia and enrolled by C. M. Perrington for three years or the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) E. W. Cornutt of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on August 23, 1863 at Rome, Georgia and enrolled by C. M. Perrington for three years or the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 by Captain Boykins and noted as died in prison in 1864.

When Private Edward W. Cornutt of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Georgia Cavalry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 21, 1864 he had been in Iverson's Brigade in Martin's Division in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. W. Cornutt of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and forwarded by the Provost Marshal of the 17<sup>th</sup> Army Corps, from July 16 to 31, 1864 and noted he was captured in battle on July 21, 1864 by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Division and forwarded to Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Edward W. Cornutt of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi, and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones, A. D. C., (Aide De Camp) District of Kentucky, at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland, Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, on July 29, 1864 and noted he was captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 21, 1864. Indorsement on roll shows Roll of Prisoners of War transferred from Nashville, Tennessee to Louisville, Kentucky July 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edw W. Cormatt of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edwin W. Cornatt of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia 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 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edwin W. Cornatt of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville,

Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and was captured on July 30, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edwin W. Cornatt of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On October 22, 1864 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln interviews Judge Hughes, who desires to trade in Southern products.

And on Saturday, October 22, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of (Spelled as) Private Edwin W. Cornatt with Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Georgia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Edward Cornutt did not own slaves in Floyd County, Georgia.

**407) Private William W. CORRELL** - Inscription on tombstone #944 reads ***“W. W. CORRELL CO. K 57 N.C. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Rutherford’s Farm in July 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed William W. Correll, born about 1832 in North Carolina and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of Jacob Correll, born about 1798 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Alfred Correll, born about 1824 in North Carolina and Clarissa Correll, born about 1826 in North Carolina and Jane C. Correll, born about 1828 in North Carolina and Frances A. Correll, born about 1830 in North Carolina and David H. Correll, born about 1843 in North Carolina. The family household was living in School District 18 in Rowan County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 5, 1850.

According to the North Carolina, Marriage Index 1741-2004; William W. Correll was married to Margaret A. Marlin on April 18, 1857 in Rowan County, North Carolina.

The 1860 United States census listed William Correll, born about 1830 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a miller and having a personal value of \$804.00 and living with his wife Margaret Correll, born about 1836 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Ferdinand Correll, born about 1858 in North Carolina and Margaret (Spelled as) Hollobaugh, born about 1828 in North Carolina. The

household was living in the County North of the North Carolina Railroad in Rowan County, North Carolina and the Post Office was reported as Mount Vernon and the census was enumerated on August 7, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private W. W. Correll served in Company K in the 57<sup>th</sup> North Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated July 17, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. W. Correll of Captain A. A. Miller's Company of the 57<sup>th</sup> North Carolina Infantry State Troops enlisted on July 8, 1862 at Rowan and enrolled by Captain Miller for three years or the war and not stated whether absent or present for duty.

The compiler notes the company above subsequently became Company K of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry State Troops.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated July 7, to September 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. W. Correll of Company K of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina State Troops enlisted on July 8, 1862 at Rowan County, North Carolina and enrolled by Captain Miller for three years or the war and not noted as present or absent for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. W. Correll of Company K of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina State Troops enlisted on July 7, 1862 at Rowan and enrolled by Captain Miller for three years or the war and not stated if present or absent for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. W. Correll of Company K of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina State Troops enlisted on July 7, 1862 at Rowan and enrolled by Captain Miller for three years or the war and noted he was present for duty.



A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. W. Correll of Company K of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina State Troops enlisted on July 7, 1862 at Rowan and enrolled by Captain Miller for three years or the war and last paid by Captain McNeely on January 1, 1862 and note he was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated March 1 to May 11, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. W. Correll of Company K of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Stated Troops enlisted on July 7, 1862 at Rowan and enrolled by Captain Miller for three years or the war and last paid by Captain McNeely on March 1, 1863 and noted he was absent and sent to the hospital on April 8, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private W. W. Correll of Company K of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of Chimborazo Hospital Number 3 at Richmond, Virginia and admitted on April 9, 1863 for pneumonia and transferred on April 20, 1863 to Salisbury, North Carolina.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 30 to August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. W. Correll of Company K of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Stated Troops enlisted in July 1862 at Salisbury and enrolled by Captain Miller for the war and last paid by Captain McNeely on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. W. Correll of Company K of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina State Troops enlisted on July 7, 1862 at Salisbury and enrolled by Captain Miller for three years or the war and last paid by Captain McNeely on September 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. W. Correll of Company K of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina State Troops enlisted on July 8, 1862 at Salisbury and enrolled by Captain Miller for three years or the war and last paid by Captain McNeely on October 31, 1863 and noted as prisoner and captured November 7, 1863 at Rappahannock.

Federal POW Records stated Private W. W. Correll of Company K of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina appeared as signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Point Lookout, Maryland and transferred to City Point, Virginia on March 16, 1864 for exchange and noted he was captured at Rappahannock on November 7, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private W. W. Correll of Company K of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Point Lookout, Maryland and received at Point Lookout on November 11, 1863 from Washington and noted as captured at Rappahannock on November 7, 1863 and exchanged on March 17, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated from April 30 to September 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. W. Correll of Company K of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina State

Troops enlisted on July 4, 1862 at Salisbury, North Carolina and enrolled by A. A. Miller for three years or the war and noted absent and missing in action near Winchester on July 20, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. W. Correll of Company K of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina State Troops enlisted on July 4, 1862 at Salisbury, North Carolina and enrolled by A. A. Miller for three years or the war and last paid on September 31, 1864 and noted absent and missing in action near Winchester on July 20, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. W. Correll of Company K of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina State Troops enlisted on July 4, 1862 at Salisbury, North Carolina and enrolled by A. A. Miller and last paid by Captain McNeely on November 1, 1863 and noted absent and missing in action near Winchester on July 20, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) W. W. Correll of Company K of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina State Troops enlisted on July 4, 1862 at Salisbury, North Carolina and enrolled by A. A. Miller and noted absent and a prisoner of war captured at Winchester on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) W. Correll of Company K of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling (West) Virginia also known as the Athenaeum Prison and noted a physical description on July 24, 1864. Age 33; Height 5' 10"; Complexion dark; Eyes grey; Hair dark; and former occupation prior to the war was a farmer and told Federal authorities his residence was Roan, North Carolina (But the compiler believes it should have been Rowan County, North Carolina) and was arrested by General Crooks at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864 and noted as sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private W. W. Correll of Company K of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on July 28, 1864 and had been captured at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864 and had been sent to Camp Chase from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E. W. Over.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 29, 1865 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln attends third anniversary meeting of United States Sanitary Commission, held in House of Representatives at night. Requests Philip Phillips, soloist, to sing "Your Mission" second time.

And on Sunday, January 29, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. W. Correll of Company K of the 57<sup>th</sup> North Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William Correll did not own slaves in Rowan County, North Carolina.

**408) Private John J. COSBY** - Inscription on tombstone #848 reads ***"J. J. COSBY CO. H 18 ALA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Company H of the 18<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was known as "A. B. Moore's Invincibles" many soldiers from Pike County, Alabama.

His Compiled Military Service Record's are under John A. Cozby in the 18<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry however he survived the war.

When Private John J. Cosby of Company K of the 18<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Cozby of Company K of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones 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) John Cozby of Company K of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and had been captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

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

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On January 23, 1865 in France, the French impressionist painter Edouard Manet celebrated his 33<sup>rd</sup> birthday.

And on Monday, January 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno Cozby of Company K in the 18<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**409) Private Zachariah COSTON** - Inscription on tombstone #324 reads ***"Z. COSTON CO. F 43 TENN. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner in Roane County, Tennessee in July 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the given name spelled as Eliza, (A male) Coston, born about 1840 in Tennessee and living in the household of Levi Coston, born about 1795 in North Carolina and his wife Sally Coston, born about 1810 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: John Coston, born about 1836 in Tennessee and Peggy Coston, born about 1838 in Tennessee and William Coston, born about 1842 in Tennessee and Alexander Coston, born about 1844 in Tennessee and Mary Coston, born about 1846 in Tennessee and Sarah Coston, born about 1848 in Tennessee and Melissa Coston, born about 1849 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 4 in Blount County, Tennessee and the census was believed to have been enumerated on October 1, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Zachariah Coston, born about 1840 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as attending school within the year and living in the household of Levi Coston, born about 1798 in North Carolina and his wife Sarah Coston, born about 1812 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Thomas Coston, born about 1834 in Tennessee and John H. Coston, born about 1836 in Tennessee and Margret Coston, born about 1839 in Tennessee and William B. Coston, born about 1842 in Tennessee and John A. Coston, born about 1844 in Tennessee and Mary L. Coston, born about 1846 in Tennessee and Sarah L. Coston, born about 1848 in Tennessee and Melissa A. Coston, born about 1851 in Tennessee and Levi Coston, born about 1852 in Tennessee and Edmund Coston, born about 1854 in Tennessee Polly E. Coston, born about 1856 in Tennessee and Sarah H. Coston, born about 1857 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 2 in Roane County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Grays Hill and the census was enumerated on June 12, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Zachariah Coston served in Company F in the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Gillespie's) (5<sup>th</sup> East Tennessee Volunteers) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"43rd Infantry Regiment [also called 5th East Tennessee Volunteer Regiment] was organized at Knoxville, Tennessee, during December, 1861. Its members were recruited in the counties of Polk, Rhea, Meigs, Bledsoe, Hawkins, Roane, Jefferson, McMinn, Bradley, and Hamilton. It moved to Virginia, Kentucky, then Mississippi where it was assigned to A. W. Reynolds' Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. The unit fought at Champion's Hill and Big Black River Bridge, [and] then was captured in the fight for Vicksburg. After being exchanged and reorganized as mounted infantry, it was attached to General Vaughn's Brigade and during April, 1864, contained 215 effectives. It joined General Early in the Valley of Virginia and was active in the battles and skirmishes of his campaign. Later the regiment fought at Russellville in Tennessee, returned to Virginia, moved to North Carolina where it joined President Davis' escort, and ended the war at Washington, Georgia, in May, 1865, with a force of 123 men. The field officers were Colonel James W. Gillespie, [James Wendell Gillespie – Find A Grave Memorial # 7017713] Lieutenant Colonel David M. Key, [David McKendree – Find A Grave Memorial # 6861640] and Majors Lawson Guthrie [Find A Grave Memorial # 97590142] and William H. McKamy. [Find A Grave Memorial # 39719107]"

The compiler notes some soldiers in Company F of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Tennessee Infantry were from Roane County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster-in roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Zacheri Coston of Captain Sterling T. Turner's Company of Gillespie's Regiment Volunteers\* was mustered into service at age twenty-one in Roane County, Tennessee on November 9, 1861 and joined and enrolled on same date and enrolled by James W. Gillespie for twelve months and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company F of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Mounted Infantry. The compiler notes the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry also known as the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment East Tennessee Volunteers and Gillespie's Regiment Tennessee Volunteers was organized December 4, 1861 and re-organized May 10, 1862. When the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry was disbanded about June 23, 1862 some of the men were assigned to Companies F, I and K of this regiment. About December 1863 the regiment was mounted and served as mounted Infantry until paroled at Washington, Georgia in May 1865.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 9 to December 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Zacheri Coston of Company F of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 9, 1861 in Roane County, Tennessee and enrolled by James W. Gillespie for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Z. Coston of Company F of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 9, 1861 in Roane County, Tennessee and enrolled by James W. Gillespie for twelve months and last paid by A. C. Day on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Z. Coston of Company F of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 9, 1861 in Roane County, Tennessee and enrolled by James W. Gillespie for twelve months and last paid by A. C. Day on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Z. Coston of Company F of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 9, 1861 in Roane County, Tennessee and enrolled by James W. Gillespie for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Z. Coston of Company F of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 9, 1861 in Roane County, Tennessee and enrolled by James W. Gillespie for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Z. Coston of Company F of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 9, 1861 and enrolled by James W. Gillespie for twelve months and last paid by A. C. Day on August 31, 1862 and noted as absent and sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Z. Coston of Company F of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 9, 1861 and enrolled by James W. Gillespie for twelve months and last paid by A. C. Day on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private Zachariah Coston of Company F of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 9, 1861 in Roane County, Tennessee and enrolled by James W. Gillespie for three years and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private Zachariah Coston of Company F of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 9, 1861 in Roane County, Tennessee and enrolled by James W. Gillespie for three years and last paid by A. C. Day 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) Z. Costin (With an X above surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 9, 1861 in Roane County, in East Tennessee and enrolled by James W. Gillespie for three years and last paid by A. C. Day on April 30, 1863 and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Z. Costen (With an X above surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 9, 1861 in Roane County, in East Tennessee and enrolled by James W. Gillespie for three years and last paid by A. C. Day on April 30, 1863 and absent on parole.

When Private Zachariah Coston of Company F of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Colonel Alexander W. Reynolds' 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, (Spelled as) Z. Costen a private of Company F 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4<sup>th</sup> day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as Z. Costin 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) Z. Costin of Company F of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces on July 4, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

The compiler notes the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry was properly exchanged on September 11, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Zachariah Coston of Company F of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 2, 1864 and noted captured Roane County, Tennessee on July 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Z. Coston of Company F of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on July 27, 1863 and noted as captured on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Zacariah Coxtton of Company F of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and captured in Roane County, Tennessee on July 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Zachariah Caston (With an X by surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured in Roane County, Tennessee on July 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Zachariah Coston of Company F of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured in Roane County, Tennessee on July 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Zachariah Coston of Company F of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and noted captured in Roane County, Tennessee on July 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Zachariah Coston of Company F of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 4, 1864 at Camp Chase,

Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain Stephen Edward Jones and noted captured in Roane County, Tennessee on July 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Zacharias Coston of Company F of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry was admitted to the Chase United States Army General Hospital on October 6, 1864 for small-pox and vaccinated but died.

**Juxtaposition:**

On October 16, 1864 at New York, New York *The New York Herald* newspaper reported: "THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN COURT" "Boston, October 14, 1864." An interesting case has occupied the Supreme Judicial Court several days, in the trail of a suit brought by Mrs. Mary S. Huckins against the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, to recover ten thousand dollars upon a policy of insurance on the life of Francis Huckins, of Roxbury, her deceased husband. The defense admitted the policy was genuine, but maintained that it was void for the reasons that the deceased sometime prior to his death led an irregular course of life; that at the time of procuring the policy false representations were made and that death being caused by an over dose of laudanum was not natural and the policy insured against no cause other than natural. The jury returned a verdict of seven thousand five hundred and ninety three dollars and thirty three cents for the plaintiff."

And on Sunday, October 16, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Zachariah Coston of Company F of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Zachariah Coston did not own slaves in Roane County, Tennessee.

**410) Private Andrew J. COURTNEY** - Inscription on tombstone #2095 reads **"A. J. COURTNEY CO. G 31 VA. REG. C.S.A."/JAMES WEANS CO. C 7 KY. REG. C.S.A."** **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia in April 1862.

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

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; the parents of Andrew J. Courtney, Ann Brown and James E. Courtney, were married on December 27, 1838 in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Andrew Courtney, born about 1841 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of James Courtney, born about 1810 in Virginia and his wife Anne Courtney, born about 1807 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Jane Courtney, born about 1842 in Virginia and Thomas Courtney, born about 1843 in Virginia and George W. Courtney, born about 1846 in Virginia and Julia E. Courtney, born about 1848 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 47 in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 31, 1850.



The 1860 United States census listed Andrew J. Courtney, born about 1841 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a laborer and as attending school within the year and living in the household of James E. Courtney born about 1810 in Virginia and his wife Anna Courtney, born about 1808 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Thomas Courtney, born about 1844 in Virginia and George Courtney, born about 1846 in Virginia and Jane Courtney, born about 1843 in Virginia and Julia E. Courtney, born about 1849 in Virginia and Hannah Courtney, born about 1851 in Virginia. The family household was living in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Edray and the census was enumerated on July 19, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Andrew J. Courtney alternate name Andrew J. Coatney served in Company G in the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“31st Infantry Regiment was organized under W. L. Jackson and mustered into Confederate service in July, 1861. Many of its members were raised in Marion, Pendleton, and Gilmer counties. The unit was active in Lee's Cheat Mountain Campaign and Jackson's Valley operations. Later it was assigned to General Early's, W. Smith's, Pegram's, and J. A. Walker's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. The 31st participated in the difficult campaigns of the army from the Seven Days' Battles to Cold Harbor, then moved with Early to the Shenandoah Valley and was active around Appomattox. This regiment reported 13 casualties at Greenbrier River, 37 at Camp Alleghany, 19 at McDowell, and 97 at Cross Keys and Port Republic. It lost 3 killed and 17 wounded at Cedar Mountain, had 5 killed and 20 wounded at Second Manassas, and suffered 1 killed and 7 wounded at Sharpsburg. Of the 267 in action at Gettysburg, ten percent were disabled. On April 9, 1865, it surrendered with 7 officers and 49 men of which 22 were armed. The field officers were Colonels John S. Hoffman, [John Stringer Hoffman – Find A Grave Memorial # 15714148] William L. Jackson, [William Lowther Jackson Junior – nicknamed Mudwall Jackson and cousin to Stonewall Jackson – Find A Grave Memorial # 8927] and Samuel H. Reynolds; [Find A Grave Memorial # 110619190] Lieutenant Colonels Francis M. Boykin, [Francis Marshall Boykin III – Find A Grave Memorial # 6041260] Alfred H. Jackson, [Alfred Henry Jackson – Born in Ohio - Find A Grave Memorial # 14139205] and J. S. Kerr McCutchen; and Majors James C. Arbogast, [James Crawford Arbogast – Find A Grave Memorial # 123713093] Joseph H. Chenoweth, [Joseph Hart Chenoweth – Find A Grave Memorial # 8229178] and William P. Cooper. [William Pope Cooper – Find A Grave Memorial # 15684647”

Company G of the 31<sup>st</sup> Virginia Infantry was known as the “Pocahontas Riflemen” Many soldiers from Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia.

The compiler notes his name is listed the compiler as Andrew J. Coatney in his Compiled Military Service Records.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1861 stated Private Andrew J. (Spelled as) Coatney of Company G of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 29, 1861 at Green Bank, (West) Virginia (Located in Pocahontas County) and enrolled by James C.

Arbogast for the war and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated absent without leave from the 10<sup>th</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup> sick.

Federal POW Records stated Private Andrew J. Courtney of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia appeared on a descriptive list of prisoners captured by scouts of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry Colonel F. W. Thompson and captured at Clover Creek, (West) Virginia (Located in Pocahontas County) on April 4, 1862 by Captain Thompson and another Captain and noted a physical description age 21; height five foot nine inches; complexion light; eyes blue; hair light; whiskers light and noted he was a private soldier in the 31<sup>st</sup> Virginia Regiment.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Courtney of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Rebel Volunteers appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Wheeling, (West) Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio up to June 30, 1862 and noted captured on April 4, 1862 by the Mountain Department.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) A. J. Courtney of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia appeared on a list of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from Wheeling, (West) Virginia on April 14, 1862 and a physical description was noted age 41; height 5' 8"; eyes gray; hair dark; complexion dark and taken prisoners in Pocahontas County, Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Private Andrew J. Courtney (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent from Camp Chase, Ohio to Vicksburg to be exchanged. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase on August 26, 1862 and noted captured in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia on April 4, 1862.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (24156) stated Private Andrew J. Courtney of Company G in the 31<sup>st</sup> Virginia was in Mess 47 and taken prisoner in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (34494) stated Private Andrew J. Courtney 31<sup>st</sup> Virginia was taken prisoner on April 4, 1862 in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia and taken to Camp Chase and died on November 4, 1862.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Andrew J. Courtney of Company G of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry 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 his death on November 4, 1862 at Camp Chase, Ohio certificate number 2471.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Private A. J. Courtney of Company G of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry 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 his death on November 20, 1862 at Winchester, Virginia due to fever and noted certificate number 2927.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On November 4, 1862 at Washington, D.C. Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania concludes his business with President Lincoln and leaves for home.

And on Tuesday, November 4, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private A. J. Courtney due to fever.

Compiled Military Service Records stated A. J. Courtney of Company G of the "51<sup>st</sup>" Virginia appeared on a register of Confederate burial ground in cemetery at Winchester, Virginia number 788 and died on October 27, 1862.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Andrew J. Courtney did not own slaves in Pocahontas County (West) Virginia.

**411) Private John COURTNEY** - Inscription on tombstone #763 reads ***"JNO. COURTNEY 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 30 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Coatman but the compiler believes it was Courtney as listed in future census reports by other siblings and other documents and will be noted this way. The census listed John Courtney, born about 1834 in Alabama and living in the household of William Courtney, born about 1794 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Nancy Courtney, born about 1800 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Sarah Courtney, born about 1827 in Alabama and Susan Courtney, born about 1838 in Alabama and William Courtney, born about 1840 in Alabama and Mary Courtney, born about 1843 in Alabama. The family household was living in Division 3 in Washington County, Florida and the census was enumerated on October 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John Courtney, born about 1834 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$150.00 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 Sarah Courtney, born about 1837 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Courtney, born about 1855 in Florida and (Spelled as) Zelpha (A female) Courtney, born about 1857 in Florida and George Courtney, born about 1859 in Florida. The family household was living in Washington County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as Vernon and the census was enumerated on June 30, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Courtney served in Company F in the 6<sup>th</sup> Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"6<sup>th</sup> 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 6<sup>th</sup> Florida Infantry had many soldiers from Jackson County, Florida.

The compiler notes Jackson County and Washington County, Florida are adjacent.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is confirmed by his place of enlistment in Jackson County, Florida and his age as twenty-eight while enlisting in Company E of the 6<sup>th</sup> Florida Infantry in 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John Courtney of Captain Bassett's Company of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry\* appeared in a Company Muster-in roll at the Mount Vernon Arsenal on April 14, 1862 at age twenty-eight and enrolled by J. Finley for three years or during the war.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company E of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 28 to April 30, 1862 and dated July 8, 1862 stated Private John Courtney of Captain Bassett's Company of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 28, 1862 at Marianna, Florida and enrolled by General (James Patton) Anderson for three years or during the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to November 11, 1862 and dated July 8, 1862 stated Private John Courtney of Captain Bassett's Company of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 28, 1862 at Marianna, Florida and enrolled by General (James Patton) Anderson for three years or during the war and last paid on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records to February 3, 1863 stated Private John Courtney (Appears surname was misspelled) of Company E of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 28, 1862 at Marianna, Florida and enrolled by W. E. Anderson for three years and last paid by Major Harris on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 25 to April 30, 1863 stated Private John Courtney (Appears surname was misspelled) of Company E of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 28, 1862 at Marianna, Florida and enrolled by W. E. Anderson for three years 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 Courtney (Appears surname was misspelled) of Company E of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 28, 1862 at Marianna, Florida and enrolled by W. E. Anderson 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 Private Jno Courtney (Appears surname was misspelled) of Company E of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 28, 1862 at Marianna, Florida and enrolled by W. E. Anderson for the war and last paid by Captain Davidson on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Cortney of the 6<sup>th</sup> Florida Regiment appeared on a report of a guard mounted at Knoxville, Tennessee on August 22, 1863 and relived the same date and had been posted at College Hill.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private Jno Courtney (Appears surname was misspelled) of Company E of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 28, 1862 at Marianna, Florida and enrolled by W. E. Anderson for the war and last paid by Captain Davidson on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated he was detached as Company cook.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private Jno Courtney (Appears surname was misspelled) of Company E of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 28, 1862 at Marianna, Florida and enrolled by W. E. Anderson for the war and last paid by Captain Davidson on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was in a hospital at Newman (Georgia) since January 30, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated he appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for April 1 to June 30, 1864.

When Private John Courtney of Company E of the 6<sup>th</sup> Florida Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 5, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division and in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Courtney of Company E of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 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 John Courtney of Company E of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending 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 captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Courtney of Company E of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Courtney of Company E of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Courtney of Company E of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Courtney of Company E of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 14, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Private John Courtney died approximately 153 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On January 14, 1865 at Washington, D.C., the newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: "The town of Putnam, Connecticut, now pays all her soldiers who have lost limbs and been discharged, one dollar and fifty cents per week and fifty cents for each child under fifteen years.

And on Saturday, January 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno Courtney of Company E of the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John Courtney did not own slaves in Washington County, Florida.

**412) Private Samuel T. COWAN** - Inscription on tombstone #1111 reads **"SAM'L T. COWAN 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 29 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Cowen but corrected to Cowan by an ancestry transcriber. The census listed (Spelled as) Samuel Cowen but corrected to Samuel T. Cowan by an ancestry transcriber, born about 1836 in Georgia and living in the household of John G. Cowen, born

about 1806 in South Carolina and Mary Cowen, (Maiden surname Cooper) born about 1808 in North Carolina. Other household members were: George Cowen, born about 1830 in Georgia and Narcissa Cowen, born about 1833 in Georgia and Mary Cowen, born about 1834 in Georgia and John C. Cowen, born about 1841 in Georgia and Joshua Cowen, born about 1844 in Georgia [Joshua was also a member of Company G of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry and last noted as being sick at a Montgomery Hospital on June 3, 1863) and James Cowen, born about 1847 in Georgia and Franklin Cowen, born about 1849 in Georgia. The family household was living in Division 23 in Barbour County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 4, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Samuel T. Cowan served in Company G in the 57th Alabama Infantry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private Samuel T. Cowan of Company G of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry\* enlisted on March 12, 1863 in Coffee County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain O'Neal for three years and had not been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was left sick at (Spelled as) Shoebooty, (The compiler believes it was Shubuta, Mississippi located in Clarke County) Mississippi on July 20, 1863.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company G of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private Samuel T. Cowan of Company G of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 12, 1863 in Coffee County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain Jesse O'Neal for three years or the war and had not been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated furloughed from hospital at (Spelled as) Shoebota, date not known. (The compiler believes it was Shubuta, Mississippi located in Clarke County)

When Private Samuel T. Cowan of Company G of the 57<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Scott's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sam'l T. Cowan of Company G of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sam'l T. Carraw of Company G of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sam'l T. Cowan of Company G of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 4, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sam'l T. Cowan of Company G of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sam'l T. Cowan of Company G of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and received from Louisville, Kentucky and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**



On February 8, 1865 at Washington, D.C., the newspaper *The Daily National Republican* reported: "HIGH TREASON – ASTOUNDING FORGERIES BY RECRUITING OFFICERS" "A large number of important arrests have been made in different parts of the State of New York for forging returns of recruits, upon which large sums of money have been paid by the Government. Several recruiting officers in the regular service have been arrested. It is proved that they were in collusion, and allowed the same men to enlist. The extent to which this business has been carried on is enormous."

And on Wednesday, February 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Sam'l T. Cowan of Company G of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Samuel Cowan did not own slaves in Barbour County, Alabama.

**413) Private Allen W. COWART** - Inscription on tombstone #593 reads "**A. W. COWART CO. B 45 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 37 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Coward but the compiler believes it was spelled as Cowart. The census listed (Spelled as) Allen Coward, born about 1824 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wachriah But corrected to Zachariah by an ancestry transcriber) Coward, born about 1790 in South Carolina and listed his occupation as a farmer and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Jame (But the compiler believes it was Jane Coward, born about 1795 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Thomas Coward, born about 1827 in South Carolina and George Coward, born about 1832 in South Carolina and Frances (A female) Coward, born about 1834 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Puckey (A male) Coward, born about 1836 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Southern District in Pickens County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 7, 1850.

According to the Alabama United States Marriage Index; 1800-1969 Allen W. Coward married Dorcus Johnson in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama on January 6, 1851.

The compiler notes Pickens and Tuscaloosa Counties in Alabama are adjacent and that Pickens County and the State of Mississippi are also adjacent.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Coward but the compiler believes it was spelled as Cowart. Allen W. (Spelled as) Coward, born about 1826 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$400.00 and a personal estate value of \$500.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Dorcas Coward, born about 1832 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Sarah A. Coward, born about 1854 in Alabama and (Spelled

as) Jno G. (Corrected to middle initial Z by an ancestry transcriber) Coward, born about 1855 in Alabama and Mary E. Coward born about 1857 in Alabama and Marion B. Coward, born about 1859 and listed as ten months old. The family household was living in the Corrs District in Pickens County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was listed as Palmetto and census was enumerated on August 28, 1860.

The compiler notes there are a few twists and turns and errors noted with this soldier.

The inferences for the soldiers surname spelled as Cowart are a letter written to the Confederate Secretary of War James Seddon. The letter was addressed to James Seddon and written and signed by A. W. Cowart of Company B of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry. And the widow of the soldier died in 1882 in Alabama and claims to be the widow of A. W. and her surname on her tombstone is spelled as Cowart.

The compiler notes he is not listed on Alabama Muster Rolls 1861-1865.

The compiler notes the soldier had prior duty with Company I of the 7<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry and will be noted.

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. W. Cowart of Company I of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry from September 1, to October 31, 1863 enlisted on July 1, 1863 at Carrollton, (Alabama) and enrolled for three years or war and noted as absent and under remarks stated on detached service order of Colonel (Joseph) Hodgson.

The compiler notes Carrollton, Alabama was located in Pickens County, Alabama.

The 12<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Cavalry also known as the 16<sup>th</sup> Confederate Cavalry had two companies from the State of Alabama. It was known in the field as Company D and these soldiers were chiefly from Pickens County, Alabama and Company A was from Sumter County, Alabama.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private A. W. Cowart served in Company D in the 12<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Cavalry with an alternate name of J. W. Cowart and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“The 12<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Regiment [also called 16<sup>th</sup> Confederate Cavalry] was organized during the summer of 1863. Many of the officers and men were members of the Mississippi state forces and some were from Louisiana. The unit was assigned to Richardson’s, Ferguson’s and C. G. Armistead’s Brigade, and fought in various conflicts in Mississippi and Alabama. Many were captured at Selma, but the unit was included in the surrender of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonel C. G. Armistead, [Charles Gaines Armistead] Lieutenant Colonel Phillip B. Spence and Major William Yerger, Junior.”

Compiled Military Service Records stated on his cover page as Private A. W. Cowart of Company D of the 12<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Cavalry and noted the cards are filed with J. W. Cowart.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Cowart of Company D Armistead’s Regiment of Cavalry\* and dated June 5, 1864 had enlisted on July 1, 1863 in Carrollton, Alabama and enrolled by Johnston for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave in the 40<sup>th</sup> Alabama Regiment Infantry.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was organized October 1, 1863. By Special Order Number 100, Headquarters Demopolis, Alabama, dated April 9, 1864, it was assigned to Armistead’s Regiment of Cavalry, the designation of which was changed to the 12<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Cavalry by Special Order Number 69, Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office dated March 24, 1865.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) A. W. Cowart of Company D Armistead’s Regiment of Cavalry for July and August 1864 had enlisted on July 1, 1863 in Carrollton, Alabama and enrolled for the war and pay due from enlistment and noted as absent and under remarks stated in 40<sup>th</sup> Alabama Regiment Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) A. W. Cowart of Company D Armistead’s Regiment of Cavalry for November and December 1864 had enlisted on July 1, 1863 in Carrollton, (Alabama) and enrolled for the war and duty status not reported and under remarks stated transferred to 40<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry.

In Confederate Letters it stated:

“Honorable Jas. A. Seddon, Secretary of War C.S.A.

A. W. Cowart Private, Co D Confederate Cavalry, Capt W. D. Deupree commanding in Mississippi Department commanded by Lieut. Genl. Polk asks to be exchanged for W. L. Lipsey Private Co B 40 Ala Inftry Baker’s Brigade Army of Tenn said Cowart wished to join Co B 40 Ala Inftry and W. L. Lipsey wishes to join said Co D Confederate Cavlry Capt Deupree’s commanding. Applicant wishes to exchange to be mutual. That it will be without expense to the Gov and the grounds of the exchange are that each has a

brother in the company he desires to join. Said Cowart is not able to remount himself having lost his horse said W. L. Lipsey is able to mount himself and to keep himself well mounted.

Respectfully submitted

A.W. Cowart

Privt Co B Con Cavalry

Exchange approved neither arm of the service will be injured by the same April 23<sup>rd</sup> 1864

April 27<sup>th</sup> 1864

W. D. Deupree

Capt Co D Confederate Cavy

Polk's Dept

E. D. Willett

Capt Co B 40 Ala Infty

Stewarts Div ACT"

And in Confederate Letters it stated:

"Headquarters Baker's Brigade August 13, 1864"

"Sir, When the within exchange was approved by Colonel (Thomas O) Stone commanding 40<sup>th</sup> Alabama and Colonel Armistead commanding 16<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry, Captain Deupree commanding Company D of said 16<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry sent said Coward to Company B 40<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry in April 1864 and said Coward has been in Company B since that time and is now in this department in detached service; (William L) Lipsey whose exchange is sought for said Coward is now here in Company B 40<sup>th</sup> Alabama, doing duty; I did not permit him to report to said Cavalry Company D 16<sup>th</sup> Alabama until the papers were regrettably approved, they then being in different departments. But now they are in the same departments and both Coward & Lipsey (W. L.) in Company B and I recommend that the exchange be approved and W. L. Lipsey Private Company B 40<sup>th</sup> Alabama ordered to report to the Colonel commanding 16<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry for duty in exchange for said A. W. Coward now here of said Company D 16<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry. Respectfully submitted (Elbert) D. Willett Captain commanding Company B 40<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry."

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records located under miscellaneous under A. W. Cowart stated Private A. W. Cowart of Company D of the 16<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry was transferred to Company B of the 40<sup>th</sup> Alabama Volunteers by Special Order Number 203/11 on August 27, 1864.

Company D of the 16<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry was also known as the 12<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Cavalry

The compiler notes our A. W. Cowart was captured on July 22, 1864 at Covington, Georgia. His full name may have been Allen Williams Cowart but this man was reported killed at Resaca, Georgia in May of 1864 and buried at the Resaca Cemetery. Sometimes soldiers who were thought to be dead turned up at hospitals and when our A. W. Cowart was captured he was at a Confederate hospital at Covington, Georgia and the compiler notes the 40<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was also at the Atlanta Campaign however no records can be located in the 40<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry as having a soldier named A. W. Cowart.

The compiler notes he is not listed with the work of Lillian Henderson when it comes to Georgia soldiers in the 40<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry nor should he be.

He only has Federal POW records and no enlistment records with the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry.

When Private Allen W. Cowart of Company B of the 40th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 at Covington, Georgia he had been in Baker's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

(The compiler notes Baker's Brigade was in Clayton's Division as listed in the Confederate Order of Battle 2<sup>nd</sup> phase)

The compiler notes there was also a Confederate hospital at Stone Mountain, Georgia and Covington, Georgia is relatively near Stone Mountain, Georgia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD, Brigadier-General".

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

Federal POW Records stated Private A. W. Cowart of Company B of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment "Alabama" Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15<sup>th</sup> Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshall General Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and noted his capture near Stone Mountain, Georgia on July 24, 1864 and forwarded on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Allen W. Cowart of Company B of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 2, 1864 and noted captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Allen W. Cowart of Company B of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Allen W. Cowart of Company B of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Allen W. Cowart of Company B of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and set to Louisville from Nashville and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Allen W. Cowart of Company B of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Allen W. Cowart of Company B of the 40<sup>th</sup> 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 from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private A. W. Cowart was listed as being in barracks number nine in prison number two at Camp Chase.

The compiler notes the Confederate prisoner flow from the Atlanta Campaign to Camp Chase normally was taken along the Western & Atlantic Railroad to Chattanooga, Tennessee and then onward by rail to Nashville, Tennessee. In Nashville the prisoners were usually taken to Louisville, Kentucky on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad a distance of about 180 miles. At Louisville, Kentucky the prisoners were held at the Louisville Military Prison a few blocks from the Ohio River. The prisoners were taken across the Ohio River on the Louisville & Jeffersonville Ferry where a train with box cars was waiting for the prisoners. Traveling across Indiana to Ohio the train would stop at the Columbus, Ohio depot and then marched four miles westward to Camp Chase.

Private Allen W. Cowart died approximately 128 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On December 10, 1864 at Washington, D.C., the newspaper *The Evening Union* reported: "THE SNOW STORM" "ITS EXTENT TO THE NORTH AND EAST" "Philadelphia, December 10.- A snow storm commenced at one o'clock this morning, and ceased about daylight. New York, December 10.-A heavy northeast gale and snow has been prevailing here since two o'clock this morning. There is about two inches of snow on Broadway."

And on Saturday, December 10, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private A. W. Cowart of Company B of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry died due to cancrum oris. (The compiler notes this was a terrible and painful way to die)

The following disease contributed by Joanie Jackson; Retired DNP University of Tennessee at Chattanooga School of Nursing: Cancrum oris (noma) – fast-acting gangrene infection of the mucus

membranes of the oral and facial tissue and bones of the same area. Classified as a “necrotizing ulcerative stomatitis”. Risk factors for contracting the disease are: malnutrition, poor oral hygiene, unsanitary environments (with exposure to animal/human feces), and pre-existing contagious diseases with fever (especially measles, malaria, and tuberculosis). Fatal if left untreated, the process causes much pain, deformity, and inability to speak, drink, and eat.

The compiler notes the so-called book of the Confederate dead which was kept during the war listed Private A. W. Cowart of Company B of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry and buried in grave number 593 and died on December 10, 1864. The compiler notes from prior research and witness’s from other Confederates when a soldier died at this time period the body was put into a pine box and with a piece of chalk the name and unit were written on top of the coffin. A wooden headboard was then made and placed after burial. If the body of a Confederate could sit up in his coffin he would be facing the Columbus skyline or facing east. The compiler notes the wooden headboard usually lasted about five years.

The next reference was a list of Confederate dead at Camp Chase compiled by the Adjutant General’s Department of Ohio 1866-1868 and on page one-eighteen listed A. W. Cowart Company B 40<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry buried in grave 593.

Sometime between 1868 and 1907 his Confederate unit would become the 45<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry.

The compiler notes the United Daughters of the Confederacy was founded in 1894 and that Mrs. Marcus Wade Crocker (Full name as Margaret Beatrice Harris Crocker was married on November 24, 1894 and died on June 1, 1974 and buried at the Green Lawn Cemetery) of the local UDC at Columbus, Ohio noted as the Honorary President) listed him with the 45<sup>th</sup> Alabama after the war which is noted on his tombstone today. The compiler believes this was in error.

In his book *The Story of Camp Chase* published in 1906 the author William H. Knauss listed A.W. Cowart buried in grave number 593 and noted his unit as Company B of the 40<sup>th</sup> Alabama.

However in the 1907 Register of Confederate graves at the Camp Chase Cemetery; A. W. Cowart is listed in Company B of the 45<sup>th</sup> Alabama.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one under the surname spelling of Coward or Cowart owned slaves in Pickens County, Alabama.

The widow of A. W. Cowart; Dorcas Cowart died on March 21, 1882 and is buried at the Mount Zion Church Cemetery in Pickens County, Alabama. On her tombstone the surname is spelled as Cowart and a photograph of her marriage certificate listed her husband’s surname spelled as Coward.

The compiler notes she died before Confederate widows pensions were authorized by the State.

The compiler notes there were seven soldiers to die at Camp Chase from Pickens County, Alabama.

The compiler notes the tombstones at Camp Chase were made by the Blue Ridge Marble Company in Nelson, Georgia for 2.90 cents which included shipping and the majority installed in the Spring of 1908



including the one for A. W. Cowart. The tombstones were shipped to the Columbus, Ohio railroad depot and then delivered by horse and wagon to the Camp Chase Cemetery and installed by Mr. Marshal M. Smalley for a cost of .15 cents per tombstone per his government contract.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“A. W. COWART CO. B 40 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

**414) Private Elias COWELL** - Inscription on tombstone #1861 reads **“ELIAS COWELL CO. B 20 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.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Cowel but because of a death certificate of his younger brother Joseph Courtland Cowell the informant claimed his father spelled his last name as Cowell and will be listed this way. The census stated Elias Cowell, born about 1843 in Pennsylvania and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of Joseph Cowell, born about 1777 in Pennsylvania and what appears to be his wife Mary Cowell, born about 1774 in Pennsylvania. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Yerkus Cowell, born about 1816 in Pennsylvania and his wife Susan Cowell, born about 1822 in Pennsylvania (The compiler notes according to the informant on Joseph Courtland Cowell’s death certificate his father was Yerkes Cowell and his mother was Susanna and her maiden name was Bell and because of the close proximity of ages of birth the compiler believes these were his parents also) and Joseph C. Cowell, born about 1845 in Pennsylvania (Joseph Courtland Cowell’s death certificate listed his birth as May 7, 1845) and Maria Amanda Cowell, born about 1849 in Pennsylvania and Cynthia Gladden, born about 1838 in Pennsylvania and Isaac Cowell, born about 1833 in Pennsylvania. The household was living in Jefferson Township in Greene County, Pennsylvania and the census was enumerated on September 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Cowel but because of a death certificate of his younger brother Joseph Courtland Cowell the informant claimed his father spelled his last name as Cowell and will be listed this way. The census listed Elias Cowell, born about 1842 in Pennsylvania and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Edward Cowell, born about 1816 in Pennsylvania (The compiler notes Edward appears to be part of his full name) and Susan Cowell, born about 1821 in Pennsylvania. Other family household members were: Joseph Cowell, born about 1845 in Pennsylvania (See 1850 census above in regards to Joseph) and Miriam Cowell, born about 1849 in Pennsylvania and Columbus Cowell, born about 1856 in Pennsylvania and Joseph Cowell, born about 1775 in New Jersey. The family household was living in Jefferson Township in Greene County, Pennsylvania and the nearest Post Office was reported as Jefferson and the census was enumerated on July 25, 1860.

The compiler notes Greene County, Pennsylvania is the most extreme southwestern county in the State and is adjacent to Monongalia County, West Virginia and Marion County is adjacent to Monongalia County, West Virginia to the south.

The compiler further notes according to the 1850 census there only two Elias Cowell's living within the State and both were living in Greene County, Pennsylvania and the other Elias Cowell, born about the same time was living in the household of Jacob and Sophia Cowell but he survived the war and his Find A Grave Memorial can be found at number 16886656.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Elias Cowell served in Company B in the 20<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"20th Cavalry Regiment was organized in August, 1863, and was composed of "North Western Virginians." The unit served in W. L. Jackson's Brigade and confronted the Federals in western Virginia and in the Shenandoah Valley. It disbanded in mid-April, 1865. The field officers were Colonel W. W. Arnett, [William Wiley Arnett – Find A Grave Memorial # 70304312] Lieutenant Colonels Dudley Evans [Died 1910 and was president of the Wells Fargo Company] and John B. Lady, [John Buford Lady – Find A Grave Memorial # 10604947] and Major Elihu Hutton. [Find A Grave Memorial # 163034446]"

Company B of the 20<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry had many soldiers from Marion and Monongalia Counties in (West) Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1863 to August 31, 1864 and dated January 6, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) Elias Cowell of Company B of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on February 1, 1864 in Marion County, (West) Virginia and enrolled by H. P. Wilson for three years of the war and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated he was entitled to a bounty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 and dated December 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Elias Cowell of Company B of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on February 1, 1864 in Marion County, (West) Virginia and enrolled by H. P. Wilson for three years of the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was a prisoner of war in October 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) E. Cowell of Company B of the 20<sup>th</sup> Virginia Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on September 2, 1864 and signed his name as Elias Cowell.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elias Crowell of Company B of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured at Beverly, West Virginia by the 8<sup>th</sup> 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 noted his residence as Greene County, Pennsylvania.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elias Cowell of Company "D" of the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 captured at Beverly, (West) Virginia on October 29, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on November 29, 1864.

The compiler notes the above paragraph is not correct as Private Elias Cowell arrived at Camp Chase on November 4, 1864. At times Union authorities not close by had faulty information such as correct company etc.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elias Cowell of Company B of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment 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 noted a physical description age 22; height 5 feet 11 inches; complexion fair; eyes hazel; hair light and told Union authorities he had been born in Greene County, Pennsylvania and had been a farmer and lived in Greene County, Pennsylvania and had enlisted in February 1864 at Marion County, West Virginia and noted as captured in Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, 1864 by the 8<sup>th</sup> Ohio Cavalry and he 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 (Spelled as) Elias Cowell of Company B of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as Athenaeum Prison and noted another physical description age 22; height 5'11"; fair complexion; eyes grey; hair light; by occupation a farmer and stated his residence was Marion County, West Virginia. He was arrested by the 8<sup>th</sup> Ohio Cavalry at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase on November 3, 1864 from the Athenaeum Prison in Wheeling, West Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elias Cowell of Company B of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from November 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived at Camp Chase on November 4, 1864 from Wheeling, (West) Virginia and noted as captured at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, 1864.

Private Elias Cowell died approximately 161 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On April 14, 1865 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln is shot by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theatre.

And on Friday, April 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Elias Cowell of B of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither Elias Cowel or Elias Cowell owned slaves in (West) Virginia.

**415) Private Samuel J. COWSERT** - Inscription on tombstone #1582 reads ***"S. J. COWSERT CO. I 47 TENN. REG. C.S.A"*** He was taken prisoner near Spring Hill, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The compiler notes the surname was spelled in various ways however from looking at tombstones of siblings and parents and correct spelling was Cowsert.

According to Tennessee Marriages 1780-2002; the parents of Samuel J. Cowsert; Rebecca Roland and James Cowsert were married on May 31, 1819 in Williamson County, Tennessee.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Cousert but corrected by an ancestry transcriber as Cowsert and will be noted this way. The census listed Samuel J. Cowsert, born about 1827 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of James P. Cowsert, born about 1801 in Tennessee and his wife Rebecca Cowsert, born about 1801 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Margaret J. Cowsert, born about 1832 in Tennessee and John J. Cowsert, born about 1833 in Tennessee and R. S. (A male) born about 1835 in Tennessee and Frank A. Cowsert, born about 1837 in Tennessee and Isaac R. Cowsert, born about 1839 in Tennessee and Sarah A. Cowsert, born about 1840 in Tennessee and Rebecca Cowsert, born about 1841 in Tennessee and Elizabeth Cowsert, born about 1843 in Tennessee. The family household was living in the 11<sup>th</sup> Civil District of Williamson County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on September 10, 1850.

According to Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; listed (His middle initial was reported as the letter I) Samuel I. Cowsert and Virginia A. Tyson married on January 27, 1855 in Obion County, Tennessee.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Cowart but corrected to Cowsert by an ancestry transcriber. The census listed Samuel J. Cowsert, born about 1828 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$832.00 and a personal value of \$400.00 and as the head of the household and living with his wife Virginia M. Cowsert, born about 1837 in Tennessee. Other household family members were: William H. Cowsert, born about 1858 in Tennessee and Thomas H. Cowsert, born about 1860 in Tennessee and noted as four months old. The family household was living in 8<sup>th</sup> Civil District in Obion County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Kenton and the census was enumerated on June 7, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant Samuel I. Cowsert alternate name S. I. Cousert and discharged as a private served in Company H in the 47<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“47th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in December, 1861, at Camp Trenton, Gibson County, Tennessee. The men were from the counties of Obion, Gibson, and Dyer. For a time it remained at Camp Trenton, then was involved in the conflicts at Shiloh and Richmond. Later it was attached to P. Smith's, Vaughan's, and Palmer's Brigade, and during October, 1862, consolidated with the 12th Regiment. The unit participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and fought its last battle at Bentonville. It sustained 67 casualties at Shiloh, 32 at Richmond, and more than thirty percent of the 263 engaged at Murfreesboro. The 47th reported 87 killed and wounded at Chickamauga, and the 12th/47th totalled [totalled] 373 men and 220 arms in December, 1863. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Munson R. Hill [Find A Grave Memorial # 59952105] and William M. Watkins, [Find A Grave Memorial # 29034001] Lieutenant Colonels W. E. Holmes and Vincent G. Wynne, and Major Thomas R. Shearon. [Thomas Rogers Shearon – Find A Grave Memorial # 39091071]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Sergeant (Spelled as) S. I. Cowsert of Company H of the 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 3, 1861 at Kenton, Tennessee (Located in Obion County) and last paid by Captain Russell on February 28, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was at home without leave.

“The 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized December 16, 1861 and re-organized May 8, 1862. It appears to have been temporarily consolidated with the 12<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Consolidated) about October 1862, but each company of the two organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by this consolidation. About April 9, 1865, the 11<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup>, 29<sup>th</sup>, 47<sup>th</sup>, 50<sup>th</sup>, 51<sup>st</sup>, 52<sup>nd</sup>, and 154<sup>th</sup> Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 2<sup>nd</sup> Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry, which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 2, 1865.”

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) S. J. Cowsett of Company H of the 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Volunteers appeared on a report of absentees without leave, from the 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade, 1<sup>st</sup> Division, 1<sup>st</sup> Corps, Army of the Mississippi made in pursuance of General Orders Number 62 Report dated June 24, 1862.

The compiler notes the 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized December 16, 1861, and re-organized on May 8, 1862. It appears to have been temporarily consolidated with the 12<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Consolidated) about October 1862 but each company of the two organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by this consolidation.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) S. I. Cowsert of Company H of the 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 3, 1861 at Kenton, Tennessee (Located in Obion County) and last paid by Captain Russell on February 28, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was at home without leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1, 1862 to January 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. I. Cowsert of Company H of the 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 3, 1861 at Kenton, Tennessee (Located in Obion County) and last paid by Captain

Russell on February 28, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was at home without leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. I. Cowsart (With an X over the surname indication an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 3, 1861 at Kenton, Tennessee (Located in Obion County) for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was at home without leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. I. Cowsert of Company H of the 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 3, 1861 at Kenton, Tennessee (Located in Obion County) for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was at home without leave.

When Private Samuel J. Cowsert of Company I 47<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 18, 1864 after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Vaughan's Brigade in Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sam'l I. Cowsert of Company I of the 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel J. Cowsert of Company I of the 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky 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 Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 18, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel I. Cowsert of Company I of the 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 4, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel I. Cowsert of Company I of the 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated at Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sam'l J. Cowsert of Company I of the 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted captured near Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

The compiler notes his name on Compiled Military Service Record's is Samuel I. Cowrert. The compiler further notes he was reported in Company H on his Compiled Military Service Records and as in Company I on his Federal POW Records.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 7, 1865 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln spends much time endorsing applications for jobs and issuing orders for persons who own products on insurrectionary states to bring such products within military lines for sale to agents of government.

And on Tuesday, March 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) S. J. Cowsert of Company I of the 47<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Samuel Cowsert did not own slaves in Tennessee.

**416) Citizen of Rockbridge County, Virginia Hezekiah COWMAN** - Inscription on tombstone #1775 reads ***"H. COWMAN CITIZEN."*** He was taken prisoner in Amherst County, Virginia in June 1864.

According to Virginia Marriages 1740-1850, Hannah Coulter and William Cowman were married on January 24, 1846 in Rockbridge County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Hezekiah Cowman, born about 1841 in Virginia living in the household of William Cowman, born about 1817 in Virginia and his wife Hannah Cowman, born about 1812 in Virginia. Other household members were: John W. Cowman, born about 1832 in Virginia and Elizabeth L. Cowman, born about 1850 in Virginia and James G. Jenkins, born about 1811 in Virginia. The household was living in District 53 in Rockbridge County, Virginia and the census was enumerated in late summer or early fall of 1850.

The compiler notes the death of William Cowman on January 26, 1857 in Rockbridge County, Virginia.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (24700) stated he was taken prisoner in Amherst County, Virginia on June 11, 1864 and charged with aiding the rebels.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (24144) stated Hezekiah Cowman was at Camp Chase on July 3, 1864 and held in prison number three.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23530) stated H. Cowman was held in prison number three in barracks number four at the Camp Chase Prison.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 29, 1865 at San Francisco, California the newspaper *The San Francisco Bulletin* reported: "Salting An Oil Claim- Some two or three months ago, says an Eastern exchange, a smart New York chap went out to the Pennsylvania oil region, intent on speculation. He spent \$4,500 in boring a well. His pumps gave no show of oil; all his capital was gone; and the New York man was ruined. A happy thought struck him. He bought five barrels of oil on credit, carried it to his well at night, and poured the oil down the pipes. The next day he sold his well for \$7,000 and left."

Federal POW Records on ancestry (38722) stated he was taken prisoner at Lexington, Virginia on June 8, 1864 and died of chronic diarrhea on March 28, 1865. (The compiler notes Lexington, Virginia was located in Rockbridge County, Virginia)

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23141) stated he died on Wednesday, March 29, 1865 due to small-pox.

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

**417) Private Jesse COX** - Inscription on tombstone #93 reads **"JESSE COX CO. G 3 CONFED. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Trenton, Georgia in August 1863.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jesse Cox served in Company G of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry (Howard's) and also noted 11<sup>th</sup> Battalion Alabama Cavalry and Howard's Battalion Confederate Cavalry and Howard's Regiment Confederate Cavalry and 11<sup>th</sup> Confederate Cavalry and 13<sup>th</sup> Confederate Cavalry and did not have an overview of the unit.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to December 31, 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jessee Cox of Company G of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on August 10, 1863 at Taylors Store, Alabama and enrolled by Captain Rice for three years and last paid by Captain Gibbons and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured August 28, 1863 and bounty due.

The compiler notes the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry also known as the 11<sup>th</sup> and the 13<sup>th</sup> and Howard's Regiment Confederate Cavalry and as Howard's Battalion Confederate Cavalry and the 11<sup>th</sup>



Battalion Alabama Cavalry completed its organization on August 20, 1862 with ten companies A to K. Some of the men had prior service in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Smith's Regiment Tennessee Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated March 2, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Cox of Company G of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on August 10, 1863 at Taylors Store, Alabama and enrolled by Captain Rice for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured August 28, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jessee Cox of Company G of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on August 10, 1863 at Taylors Store, Alabama and enrolled by Captain Rice for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured August 28, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jessee Cox of Company G of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on September 5, 1863 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Military Prison, September 6, 1863 and noted captured near Trenton, Georgia on August 30, 1863 and noted to be exchanged.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse Cox of Company G of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky discharged to Camp Chase on September 9, 1863 and noted as captured near Trenton, Georgia on August 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse Cox of Company G of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 5, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Trenton, Georgia on August 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse Cox of Company G of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent from Louisville Military Prison to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 9, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville on September 9, 1863 and noted as captured near Trenton, Georgia on August 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse Cox of Company G of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on September 10, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General Boyle and noted as captured at Trenton, Georgia on August 30, 1863.

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

### **Juxtaposition:**

While it's generally known that two former American Presidents, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams would both die exactly fifty years to the day of the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1826 it is not too widely known that the famous music composer Stephen Foster had also been born on

July 4, 1826. Stephen Foster did not fare well with his music financially and died in poverty in New York City on January 13, 1864.

And on Wednesday, January 13, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Jesse Cox of Company G of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**418) Sergeant MATHEW M. COX** - Inscription on tombstone #1270 reads ***"SERG'T M. M. COX CO. D 32 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 his enlisted according to the records of the Alabama Civil War Muster rolls, 1861-1865 and because of his census records.

The compiler notes the 1850 United States census listed the family as black however future census records including the father listed his race as white.

According to Alabama Marriages, 1809-1920 for selected counties the parents of Mathew Cox, Patsy Harris and Reben Cox were married on June 30, 1826 in Clarke County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed Mathew Cox, born about 1840 in Alabama and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of Rubin Cox, born about 1805 in Georgia and his wife Martha Cox, born about 1809 in South Carolina. Other members of the household were: John Cox, born about 1830 in Alabama and Thomas Cox, born about 1832 in Alabama and Rubin Cox, born about 1834 in Alabama and George Cox, born about 1835 in Alabama and Martha Cox, born about 1842 in Alabama and Sarah Cox, born about 1844 in Alabama and Mary Cox, born about 1846 in Alabama and Nancy Cox, born about 1848 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Bohun (A male) York, born about 1833 in Alabama. The household was living in Clarke County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on September 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Matthew Cox, born about 1841 in Clarke County, Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$175.00 and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Reuben Cox, born about 1803 in Georgia and his wife Martha Cox, born about 1809 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Martha Cox, born about 1843 in Clarke County, Alabama and Sarah A. Cox, born about 1844 in Clarke County, Alabama and Mary J. Cox, born about 1847 in Clarke County, Alabama and Nancy E. Cox, born about 1849 in Clarke County, Alabama and Emma R. Cox, born about 1851 in Clarke County, Alabama and William H. Cox, born about 1856 in Clarke County, 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.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Mathew Cox was discharged as a sergeant and served in Company E in the 32<sup>nd</sup> 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 January, [January] 1865, it was transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. It reported 105 casualties [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 D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Infantry was known as the “Creagh Guards” (The compiler notes the company nickname was named after its captain)

A Company Muster roll within in Compiled Military Service Records from March 12 to June 20, 1862 stated Private Mathew Cox of Company E of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 19, 1862 in Jackson, (Alabama located in Clarke County) and enrolled by Colonel Alexander McKinstry for three years or the war and noted as present for duty.

According to the Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls, 1861-1865 they stated that 3<sup>rd</sup> Sergeant M. M. Cox enlisted on March 19, 1862 at age twenty-three in Clarke County, Alabama in Company I of the 38<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within in Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Masten Cox of Company E of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 19, 1862 in Jackson, (Alabama located in Clarke County) and enrolled by Colonel Alexander McKinstry for three years or the war and last paid by Captain Montgomery on July 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Cox appearing on a CERTIFICATE OF DISABILITY FOR DISCHARGE – Private Matthew Cox of Captain Kilpatrick’s Company E of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Regiment of Confederate States Infantry Volunteers was enlisted by Colonel McKinstry of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment of Alabama Volunteers at Mobile, Alabama on the 19<sup>th</sup> day of March 1862 to serve three years. He was born in Clark (Clarke) County in the State of Alabama is thirty years of age, six feet two and ½ inches high, fair complexion, gray eyes, sandy hair, and by occupation when enlisted a farmer. During the last two months said soldier has been unfit for duty for sixty days. Station at Chattanooga (Tennessee) Date November 7, 1862. The undersigned in accordance with General Order Number 72, certify that they

have carefully examined the said Matthew Cox, Private of Captain Kilpatrick's Company and find him incapable of performing the duties of a soldier because of incipient phthisis (Compiler can't transcribe the next word) unfits him for any service in the Army Departments (Signed by surgeons) Medical Examining Board for Furloughs and Discharges. DISCHARGED this 12<sup>th</sup> day of November 1862 at Chattanooga, Tennessee (Signed by Commander of the Post)

A Company Muster roll within in Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated 4<sup>th</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) M. M. Cox of Company D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 18, 1862 at Fort Pillow, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain A. R. Lankford for two years and last paid by Captain Montgomery on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated he was appointed 4<sup>th</sup> sergeant on March 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within in Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) M. M. Cox of Company D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 18, 1862 at Fort Pillow, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain A. R. Lankford for the war and last paid by Captain Montgomery on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within in Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) M. M. Cox of Company D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 18, 1862 at Fort Pillow, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain A. R. Lankford for the war and last paid by Captain A. J. Montgomery on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated "Private" (Spelled as) M. M. Cox of Company D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for the period of September 1 to October 31, 1863 and paid by A. B. Ragan on December 17, 1863 in the amount of \$22.00.

The compiler notes a Confederate private was paid \$11.00 per month.

Compiled Military Service Records stated "Private" (Spelled as) M. M. Cox of Company D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for the period of November 1 to December 31, 1863 and paid on January 18, 1864 by A. B. Ragan in the amount of \$22.00.

Compiled Military Service Records stated "Private" (Spelled as) M. M. Cox of Company D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists and paid on January 22, 1864 by A. B. Ragan in the amount of \$118.13 and under remarks stated clothing.

A Company Muster roll within in Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) M. M. Cox of Company D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 18, 1862 at Fort Pillow, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain A. R. Lankford for the war and last paid by Captain Ragan on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) M. M. Cox of Company "C" of the 32<sup>nd</sup> and 58<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 1864 and specifically issued through April 1 to June 30, 1864.

When Sergeant Mathew M. Cox of Company D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee 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 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) Matthew M. Cox of Company D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) Matthew M. Cox of Company D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) Mathew M. Cox of Company D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) Matthew M. Cox of Company D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) Matthew M. Cox of Company D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Mathew M. Cox of Company D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 15, 1865 at Washington, D.C. the newspaper *The Evening Star* reported:

“Ford’s Theater - Mr. J. S. Clarke as “Tom Badger” in the “Streets of New York” supported by the old favorites of the stock company.”

And on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Sergeant Mathew M. Cox of Company D of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules there was a Mathew Cox living in Clarke County, Alabama who did own several slaves however he was born in 1803. Mathew M. Cox of Clarke County, Alabama did not own slaves.

**419) Private Stephen L. COX** - Inscription on tombstone #1081 reads ***“S. I. COX CO. B 4 LA. BATT’N. 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 Stephen L. Cox served in Company B in the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“4th Infantry Battalion was organized during the summer of 1861 and in September its six companies were ordered to Virginia. The men were recruited in the parishes of Madison, Ouachita, Franklin, Tensas, and Concordia. After serving in the Army of the Kanawha, it moved to South Carolina and was active in the conflict at Secessionville. Later the unit was ordered to Mississippi, [and] then was assigned to Wilson's, D. W. Adams', and Gibson's Brigade. It fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville and in 1865, aided in the defense of Mobile. The battalion lost 6 killed and 22 wounded out of the 250 engaged at Secessionville, totalled [totalled] 116 men and 38 arms in December, 1863, and had 71 present for duty in November, 1864. It surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonel John McEnergy, [Find A Grave Memorial # 43580145] and Majors Duncan Buie [Find A Grave Memorial # 36429770] and George C. Waddill.”

Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Battalion Infantry was known as the “Ouachita Blues”

The compiler notes Monroe, Louisiana was and is located in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 4 to 30, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) S. L. Cox of Captain John McEnergy’s Company (Ouachita Blues) Louisiana Volunteers\* enlisted on June 4, 1861 in Monroe, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain John McEnergy for the duration of war and noted as present for duty. And under note stated, mustered for pay from June 4, 1861, the date of acceptance into Confederate service to June 30, 1861 and also for six months’ pay for clothing.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion Louisiana Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) S. L. Cox of Captain John McEnery's Company Louisiana Volunteers enlisted on June 4, 1861 at Monroe, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain McEnery for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) S. L. Cox of Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion Louisiana Infantry enlisted on June 4, 1861 at Monroe, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain McEnery for the war and last paid by Larkin Smith on August 3, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) S. L. Cox of Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion Louisiana Infantry enlisted on June 4, 1861 at Monroe, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain McEnery for the war and last paid by W. B. Brockett on October 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) S. L. Cox of Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion Louisiana Infantry enlisted on June 4, 1861 at Monroe, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain McEnery for the war and last paid by W. B. Brockett on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) S. L. Cox of Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion Louisiana Infantry enlisted on June 4, 1861 at Monroe, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain McEnery for the war and last paid by W. B. Brockett on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) S. L. Cox of Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion Louisiana Infantry enlisted on June 4, 1861 at Monroe, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain McEnery for the war and last paid by Captain Brockett on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) S. L. Cox of Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion Louisiana Infantry enlisted on June 4, 1861 at Monroe, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain McEnery for the war and last paid by Captain Brockett on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) S. L. Cox of Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion Louisiana Infantry enlisted on June 4, 1861 at Monroe, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain McEnery for the war and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) S. L. Cox of Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion Louisiana Infantry enlisted on June 4, 1861 at Monroe, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain McEnery for the war and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

When Private Stephen L. Cox of Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion Louisiana of Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 5, 1864 he had been in Gibson's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen L. Cox of Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Stephen L. Cox of Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Stephen L. Cox of Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion Louisiana Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Stephen L. Cox of Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion Louisiana Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Stephen L. Cox of Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio 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 Stephen L. Cox of Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> "Regiment" Louisiana Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 14, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Private Stephen L. Cox died approximately 177 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 7, 1865 in Illinois the famous American inventor John Deere and namesake of the John Deere Corporation celebrated his 61<sup>st</sup> birthday.



On February 7, 1865 in Illinois the famous American inventor John Deere and namesake of the John Deere Corporation celebrated his 61<sup>st</sup> birthday.

And on Tuesday, February 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Stephen L. Cox of Company "E" (But appears corrected to Company B) of the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion Louisiana "Cavalry" due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**420) Private Richard CRABB** - Inscription on tombstone #953 reads **"R. CRABB CO. D 34 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; Richard Crabb married Matilda Love on December 12, 1842 in Henry County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed R. (A male) Crabb, born about 1821 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,200.00 and a personal value of \$3,000.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Matilda Crabb, born about 1821 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Seymour L. Crabb, born about 1843 in Georgia and Olive J. Crabb, born about 1845 in Georgia Sarah C. Crabb, born about 1849 in Georgia and Matilda F. Crabb, born about 1851 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Robt T. Crabb, born about 1854 in Alabama and Benjamin R. Crabb, born about 1856 in Alabama and Octavia Crabb, born about 1859 in Alabama. The family household was living in Beat 7 in Tallapoosa County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as De Soto and the census was enumerated on June 11, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Richard Crabb served in Company D in the 34<sup>th</sup> 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 stated Private (No given name noted) Crabb of Company D of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of enlisted men of the organization name above made in accordance with Paragraph III General Order Number 27 of the Adjutant and Inspector General, 1864 for April 1, 1864 near Dalton, Georgia and dated April 5, 1864.

When Private Richard Crabb of Company D of the 34<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Manigault's Brigade in Johnson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Richard Crabb of Company D of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on 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.

Federal POW Records stated Private Richard Crabb of Company "B" of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated 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 place of capture and date not listed.

Federal POW Records stated Private Richard Crabb of Company "B" of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 4, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rich'd Crabb of Company "B" of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rich'd Crabb of Company D of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 29, 1865 in Virginia, Captain William McKinley with the Union Army and future President of the United States celebrated his 22<sup>nd</sup> birthday. (The compiler notes William McKinley was originally mustered in as a private with the 23<sup>rd</sup> Ohio Volunteer Infantry at Camp Chase, Ohio)

And on Sunday, January 29, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Rich'd Crabb of Company "B" of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Richard Crabb in the 1860 United States slave schedule in Tallapoosa County, Alabama owned five slaves. Three males ages 9; 7 and 3 months old and two females ages 5 and 27.

**421) Private Haynes CRABTREE** - Inscription on tombstone #1564 reads ***"H. CRABTREE CO. K 37 MISS. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Alabama Select Marriages, 1816-1942, Haynes Crabtree was married to Eliza Evans on September 7, 1853 in Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed Haynes Crabtree, born about 1828 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$600.00 and a personal value of \$175.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Eliza Crabtree, born about 1834 in Alabama. Other family household members were: B. N. (A male) Crabtree, born about 1854 in Alabama and Thos H. Crabtree, born about 1855 in Mississippi and Elizabeth Crabtree, born about 1858 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Jones County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Ellisville and the census was enumerated on November 2, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Haynes Crabtree served in Company K of the 37<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

– Find A Grave Memorial # 19501946] Samuel H. Terral, [Samuel Heidelberg Terral – Find A Grave Memorial # 46446717] and William W. Wier; [William Withrow Wier – Find A Grave Memorial # 16049535] and Major John McGee.”

Company K of the 37<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Jasper Guards” Company was raised in Jasper County, Mississippi.

His Compiled Military Service Records are listed under Heaynes Crabbtree of the 37<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry.

The compiler notes Private Haynes Crabbtree was taken prisoner on three separate occasions.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Haynes Crabbtree of the Jasper Guards\* appeared on a descriptive list of the Jasper Guards, Captain A. F. Dantzler’s command from Jasper County, Mississippi dated April 30, 1862 at Camp Whitfield near Columbus, Mississippi. A physical description was noted age 33; eyes yellow; hair dark; complexion dark; height 5 feet 11 inches and born in Mobile, Alabama and by occupation was a farmer and enlisted on March 31, 1862 in Jasper County, Mississippi and enrolled by Goodwin Nixon for three years or war.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company K of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 31 to May 1, 1862 stated Private Haynes Crabbtree of Company K of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 31, 1862 in Jasper County, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Nixon for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private Haynes Crabbtree of Company K of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 31, 1862 in Jasper County, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Nixon for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private Haynes Crabbtree of Company K of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 31, 1862 in Jasper County, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Nixon for three years and last paid by Captain Shepherd 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 Haynes Crabbtree of Company K of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 31, 1862 in Jasper County, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Nixon for three years and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured on retreat from Corinth, Mississippi.

The compiler notes the Confederate prisoners taken at Corinth were paroled as per the Dix-Hill Cartel.

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

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Haynes Crabtree of the 37<sup>th</sup> Mississippi appeared on a list of prisoners of war captured and paroled by the United States forces in the battles of Iuka, September 19; of Corinth on the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> and of Hatchie on the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> of October 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Haines Crabtree of Company K of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi appeared on a list of Confederate prisoners forwarded to Columbus, Kentucky from Corinth, Mississippi on October 9, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private Haynes Crabtree of Company K of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 31, 1862 in Jasper County, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Nixon for three years and last paid by Captain Davis 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 Haynes Crabtree of Company K of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 31, 1862 in Jasper County, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Nixon for three years and last paid by Captain Davis on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated he was detailed to work for the government on January 25, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private Haynes Crabtree of Company K of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 31, 1862 in Jasper County, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Nixon for three years and last paid by W. P. Davis on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private Haynes Crabtree of Company K of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 31, 1862 in Jasper County, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Nixon for three years and last paid by Major Williams on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and noted a portion of the company declared exchanged since last muster.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private Haynes Crabtree of Company K of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 31, 1862 in Jasper County, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Nixon for three years and last paid by Major Williams on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) H. Crabtree of Company K of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers\* enlisted on March 31, 1862 in Jasper County, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Nixon for three years and last paid by Major Williams on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this regiment was consolidated into a battalion of four companies about April 9, 1865 and designated the 37<sup>th</sup> Battalion Mississippi Infantry.

When Private Haynes Crabtree of Company K of the 37<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Vicksburg Mississippi Campaign he had been in Brigadier General Louis Hebert's Brigade in Major General John H. Forney's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton 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, Haynes Crabtree a private of Company K 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4<sup>th</sup> day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as Haynes Crabtree and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 6, 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 Haynes Crabtree of Company K of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces on July 4, 1863. Roll dated Vicksburg on July 9, 1863 and noted at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. Crabtree of Company K of the 37<sup>th</sup> Mississippi appeared on a list of paroled officers and men of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, declared exchanged and list dated on December 20, 1863.

When Private Haynes Crabtree of Company K of the 37<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Cantey's Brigade in Walthall's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Haynes Crabtree of Company K of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Haynes Crabtree of Company K of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Haynes Crabtree of Company K of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Haynes Crabtree of Company K of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Haynes Crabtree of Company K of the 37<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private died approximately 60 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 5, 1865 in South Carolina, General Sherman makes plans for crossing the Pee Dee River and entering North Carolina.

And on Sunday, March 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Haynes Crabtree of Company K of the "27<sup>th</sup>" Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to phthisis.

Phthisis – any disease causing a wasting away of part or all of the body, especially tuberculosis, consumption.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Haynes Crabtree did not own slaves in Mississippi.

**422) Private John CRAFT** - Inscription on tombstone #1355 reads **"J. CRAFT CO. B 10 GA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The compiler notes he was a member of Company B of the 30<sup>th</sup> Georgia Cavalry Battalion that had been formed by Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Young in May of 1864. On November 14, 1864 now Colonel Andrew Young was officially recognized by the Confederate authorities in Richmond, Virginia as the 11<sup>th</sup> Georgia Cavalry with an additional four companies. Thus Company B which was known as the Chattahoochee Rangers became Company B of the 11<sup>th</sup> Georgia Cavalry.

The compiler notes his POW Records are listed with the 11<sup>th</sup> Georgia Cavalry and he never had duty with the 10<sup>th</sup> Georgia Cavalry.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. Craft of Company B of Colonel Young's Battalion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 8, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 8, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. Croft (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of Colonel Young's Battalion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at Louisville, Kentucky, Military Prison during the five days ending August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. Croft of Company B of Colonel Young's Battalion appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 10, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Craft of Company B of Colonel Young's Battalion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864 and noted captured on August 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Croft of Company B of Colonel Young's Battalion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 9, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged on August 10, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Craft of Company B of Colonel Young's Battalion appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864 and sent from



Louisville, Kentucky by order of (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. Craft of Young's Battalion 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 near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (23490 – 54896) stated he was in barracks 15 in Mess 2 at Camp Chase and noted as died.

Private John Craft died approximately 193 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

### **Juxtaposition:**

On February 20, 1865 at Washington, D.C. the newspaper *The Evening Union* reported: "THE GYMNAS TIC FETE" – "On Washington's Birthday night, the pupils of Mr. Abner Brady's Gymnasium tender him a grand complimentary benefit at Ford's New Theatre. The renowned Hanlon brothers will appear on this occasion. The theatre will be most brilliantly illuminated and tastefully decorated. The President of the United States and several of his Cabinet will be present together with many military and naval celebrities. In connection with the ""hop,"" there will be a promenade concert. Among the reception committee we find the names of many members of Congress. It will be, no doubt, the grandest affair of the kind ever gotten up in this city."

And on Monday, February 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno Craft of Colonel Young's Battalion at the Camp Chase Hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JNO. CRAFT CO. B COL. YOUNG'S BATT'N. GA. CAV. C.S.A."**

**423) Private James Madison CRAIG** - Inscription on tombstone #623 reads **"J. M. CRAIG CO. C 48 TENN. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Lawrence County, Tennessee in July 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed James Craig, born about 1839 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of R. R. (A male) [Robert Randall] Craig, born about 1787 in South Carolina and his wife Rachael [Maiden surname Miles] Craig, born about 1797 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Matilda Craig, born about 1831 in Tennessee and Stephen Craig, born about 1834 in Tennessee and Martha Craig, born about 1837 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Wm Craig, born about 1842 in Tennessee and David F. Miles, born about 1834 in Tennessee. The

household was living in District 25 in Maury County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 11, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James M. Craig, born about 1839 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Rachel Craig, born about 1796 in South Carolina. Another family household member was William D. Craig, also born about 1839 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 4 in Maury County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Union and the census was enumerated on July 19, 1860.

According to Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; James M. Craig married Nancy Jane Watson on March 2, 1861 in Maury County, Tennessee.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James M. Craig served in Company K in the 48<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry (Voorhies') and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"48th (Voorhies') Infantry Regiment was organized at Camp Maury, near Nashville, Tennessee, in December, 1861. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Maury, Lewis, and Hickman. Many of the men captured at Fort Donelson, and those who escaped capture (four companies, A to D) were consolidated with six companies of the 54th Regiment to form the 48th (Nixon's) Regiment. After being exchanged it was assigned to Maxey's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana and ordered to Port Hudson. Here the men who had served in Nixon's Regiment were reunited with the unit in December, 1862. After serving at Jackson, it was assigned to Quarles' Brigade and sent to the Mobile area. Later the unit transferred to the Army of Tennessee, took part in the Atlanta Campaign, and on July 31, 1864, Nixon's 48th Regiment merged into Voorhies' 48th Regiment. It went on to participate in Hood's Tennessee operations and the North Carolina Campaign. About 360 men were captured at Fort Donelson, and it totalled [totalled] 267 men and 208 arms in December, 1863. The field officers were Colonel William J. Sowell; [The contributor incorrectly listed him with the 46<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry - Find A Grave Memorial # 57517542] and Majors Andrew J. Campbell, [Andrew Jackson Campbell – Find A Grave Memorial # 16526623] John F. Gray, Joseph D. Howard, [Find A Grave Memorial # 11074535] and Thomas E. Jamison. [Thomas Emmett Jameson – Find A Grave Memorial # 11127740]"

Company K of the 48<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry (Voorhies') had many soldiers from Maury County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster-in roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private James M. Craig of Captain Aaron S. Godwin's Company of the 48<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry\* was mustered into service at age twenty-three at Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1861 and enlisted on same date and place and enrolled by Captain Beall for twelve months and noted number of miles to rendezvous was 59 miles.

The above asterisk stated this company was successively designated as Captain Godwin's Company, Company H and Company K of the 48<sup>th</sup> (Voorhies') Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 48<sup>th</sup> (Voorhies') Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized December 18, 1861. Most of the regiment was captured at

Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862; released at Vicksburg, Mississippi on September 23, 1862 and immediately re-organized and declared exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Virginia on November 10, 1862. The portion that escaped capture formed a part of the 48<sup>th</sup> (Nixon's) Regiment Tennessee Infantry from April 1862 until December 1, 1862 when they were returned to their original command. The remainder of the 48<sup>th</sup> (Nixon's) Regiment Tennessee Infantry was transferred to this regiment by Special Field Order Number 46 Headquarters Army of Tennessee dated July 14, 1864. In March 1865 the 42<sup>nd</sup>, 46<sup>th</sup>, 48<sup>th</sup>, 49<sup>th</sup>, 53<sup>rd</sup>, and 55<sup>th</sup> Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated into one field organization.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 12 1861 to April 30, 1862 stated Private James M. Craig of Company H of the 48<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on October 12, 1861 at Columbia, Tennessee by W. M. Voorhies for twelve months and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated he was on sick furlough when Company was paid.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 1 to November 30, 1862 and dated January 8, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Craig of Company K of the 48<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 12, 1861 at Camp Maury, Tennessee by W. M. Voorhies for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was with Nixon.

When Private James M. Craig of Company K of the 48<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry (Voorheis') was taken prisoner in Lawrence County, Tennessee on July 15, 1864 he had been in Quarles' Brigade in Walthall's Division in Polk's Corps with Joseph E. Johnston as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The compiler notes it is plausible that he was captured in Lawrenceville, Georgia about 30 miles northeast from Atlanta since his regiment may have been in that general vicinity during the Atlanta Campaign.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. Craig of Company K of the 48<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) at Louisville, Kentucky on August 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 4, 1864 and noted captured in Lawrence County, Tennessee on July 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas M. Craig of Company K of the 48<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Tennessee on July 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. Craig of Company K of the 48<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 5, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Tennessee on July 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. Craig of Company K of the 48<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 5, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Georgia on July 15, 1864. (The compiler notes Lawrence County, Georgia never existed however the city of Lawrenceville did and was near Atlanta, Georgia.)

The compiler notes Maury and Lawrence Counties in Tennessee are adjacent and he had lived in Maury County prior to the war.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. Craig of Company K of the 48<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Tennessee on July 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. Craig of Company K of the 48<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 6, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Tennessee on July 15, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On December 16, 1864 at Washington, D.C., the newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: "About 2,000 head of cattle and sheep, gathered by our troops in the Valley of Virginia, passed through Frederick, Maryland, on Saturday last en route for Pennsylvania.

And on Wednesday, December 16, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. M. Craig of Company K of the 48<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James Craig did not own slaves in Tennessee.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JAS. M. CRAIG CO. K 48 TENN. (VOORHEIS') INF. C.S.A."**

**424) Sergeant Luke CRUMP** - Inscription on tombstone #1758 reads **"SERGT. L. G. CRAMP CO. F 10 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the skirmish of Pond Springs, Alabama in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Luke S. Crump, born about 1828 in Alabama and living in the household of William Crump, born about 1795 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Lavina Crump, born about 1801 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Crump, born about 1821 in Tennessee and John S. Crump, born about 1825 in Alabama and Sarah S. Crump, born about 1827 in Alabama and Hiram J. Crump, also born about 1828 in Alabama and Nancy M. Crump, born about 1831 in Alabama and William Crump, born about 1833 in Alabama and James H. Crump, born about 1838 in Alabama and Theresa A. Crump, born about 1840 in Alabama and Mary A. Crump, born about 1843 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 14 in Marion County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 18, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant Luke Crump served in Company F in the 10<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Luke Crump of Company F of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 23, 1864\* and noted as captured near Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

The above asterisk stated “So on Roll” The compiler notes this was in error and should have been 1865. The skirmish at Pond Springs, Alabama was fought on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Luke Crump of Company F of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured near Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Luke Crump of Company F of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Luke Crump of Company F of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 16, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 16, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Luke Crump of Company F of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured at Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Luke Crump of Company F of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 18, 1865 from Louisville, Kentucky on January 18, 1865 and noted as captured near Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Private died approximately 67 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On Sunday, March 26, 1865 at New York, the newspaper *The New York Herald* reported: "NIGGERS IN FENCE AND ELSEWHERE" "We gave yesterday extracts from the Richmond papers in relation to the organization of negro troops in the rebel capital? Two whole companies had been organized for the defense of the rebel confederacy and the reinforcement of Lee's army – which is losing about six companies a day by desertion – and the ladies were called upon to come out and present these dusky heroes with stands of colors, just as the loyal league ladies of this city did to soldiers of the same complexion some time ago. On the day before yesterday we gave an extract which shows where these darkies came from. Every single nigger had been employed in the rebel hospitals. Fifty-two of these hospitals attendants volunteered in one day for the army, hoping, no doubt, that life would be easier here than in the hospitals, and feeling certain that no place is like the front for a fellow that wants to run away and com over to our side."

And on Sunday, March 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Sergeant Luke Crump of Company F in the 10<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"SERGT. LUKE CRUMP CO. F 10 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."**

**425) Private Marcus W. Van Buren CRAIN** - Inscription on tombstone #754 reads **"MARK W. CRANE CO C 37 REGT GA INF CSA JAN 12 1865"** He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The compiler notes from looking at siblings tombstones the corrected surname spelling was Crain.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Crane. The census listed M. W. Van Buren (A male) Crane, born about 1843 in North Carolina and living in the household of Martin Crane, born about 1809 in North Carolina and his wife Rebecca Crane, born about 1814 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Marlin Van Buren Crane, born about 1839 in North Carolina and J. P. Van Buren (A male) Crane, born about 1846 in North Carolina. The family household was living in the Fox Squirrel District of Rutherford County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 30, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Carin but corrected to Crain by an ancestry transcriber. The census stated Mark W. Crain, born about 1845 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of Martin Crain, born about 1808 in North Carolina and his wife Rebecca Crain, born about 1814 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Martin V. Crain, born about 1840 in North Carolina and John P. Crain, born about 1847 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Georgia Militia District 825 in Murray County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Rock Creek and the census was enumerated on July 17, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Martin V. Crane served in Company A in the 37<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“37th Infantry Regiment was organized during the spring of 1863 by consolidating the 3rd and 9th Georgia Infantry Battalions. Many of its members were from Murray, Jackson, Franklin, Elbert, and Hall counties. The unit was assigned to General Bate's, Tyler's, and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It fought with the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter campaign, and was active in North Carolina. The 37th lost fifty percent of the 391 engaged at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 416 men and 265 arms. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel A. F. Rudler; [Anthony Francis Rudler – Find A Grave Memorial # 7449207] Lieutenant Colonel Joseph T. Smith; and Majors Jesse J. Bradford, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26503318] Meredith Kendrick, [Killed at Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 40055731] and R. E. Wilson. [Robert Edmond Wilson – Find A Grave Memorial # 33455932]”

The compiler notes his records are located under Marcus W. Crain of the 37<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) M. W. Crane of Company C of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry\* enlisted on February 21, 1864 at Dalton, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Murphy and last paid on October 31, 1863? and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this regiment was formed in May 1863 by the consolidation of the 9<sup>th</sup> Battalion Georgia Infantry also known as the 17<sup>th</sup> Battalion Georgia Infantry with companies B, C, E, F, and H of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion Georgia Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to April 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Mark W. Crane (With an X above surname indication an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on February 21, 1864 at Dalton, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Murphy for the war and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated he re-enlisted for the war on January 29, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) M. Crane of Company C of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing dated May 26, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) M. Crane of Company C of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing dated June 25, 1864.

When Private Mark W. Crane of Company C of the 37<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Tyler's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Marcus W. Crain of Company C of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Micus W. Craim of Company C of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Marcus W. Craim of Company C of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 4, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Marcus W. Crain of Company C of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.



Federal POW Records stated Private Marcus W. Crain of Company C of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

On January 12, 1865 in Pennsylvania Henry Larkin celebrated his 5<sup>th</sup> birthday. Henry Larkin became a professional baseball player and still holds the baseball record for the most doubles in one game although the record has been tied several times.

And on Thursday, January 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) M. W. Crane of Company C of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Mark W. Crain did not own slaves in Georgia or adjacent States.

**426) Private Warren R. D. CRANE** - Inscription on tombstone #1013 reads ***“W. R. D. CRANE CO. L 7 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The 1860 United States census listed Warren R. D. Crane, born about 1825 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$400.00 and a personal value of \$300.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Clarisa P. Crane, born about 1825 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Warren R. D. Crane, born about 1854 in Alabama and James Crane, born about 1855 in Alabama and John Crane, born about 1856 in Alabama and George Crane, born about 1858 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 3 in Cherokee County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Davis Crossroad and the census was enumerated on July 9, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Warren R. D. Crane alternate name W. R. D. Crane served in Company L in the 9<sup>th</sup> 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.”

His Compiled Military Service Record's are listed under Warren R. D. Crane in Company M of (Malone's) 9<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 3, 1863 to ----- and dated February 12, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. D. Crane of Company L of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry\* enlisted on January 22, 1863 at Lebanon, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel (Zachariah) Thomason for three years and last paid by Captain Norton on April 31, (With an X above the 31 indicating an incorrect date) 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was on furlough.

The above asterisk stated this organization was subsequently known as the 9<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry.

The compiler notes Lebanon, Alabama was located in De Kalb County, Alabama which was adjacent to Cherokee County, Alabama.

Malone's 9<sup>th</sup> Alabama was recognized by the Confederate War Department starting on September 5, 1864. Prior to that time it was known in the field as the 7<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry. However another unit had already been recognized by the War Department as the 7<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry. He was taken prisoner before being officially recognized as the 9<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. D. Crane of Company C of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Volunteer Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15<sup>th</sup> Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and specifically forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Decatur, Georgia on July 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Warren R. D. Crane of Company L of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted captured near Decatur, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Warren R. D. Crane of Company L of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 30, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Decatur, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Warren R. D. Crane of Company L of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky

during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Decatur, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Warren R. D. Crane of Company L of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war and discharged on July 30, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Decatur, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Warren R. D. Crane of Company L of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on July 30, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Decatur, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Warren R. D. Crane of Company L of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry 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 (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Decatur, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Private died approximately 186 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On February 3, 1865 in New York State, Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman to receive a medical degree in the United States, celebrated her 44<sup>th</sup> birthday.

And on Friday, February 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. B. (With an X above the initial B indicating an incorrect entry) D. Crane of Company L of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Warren R. D. Crane or the surname Crane did not own slaves in Cherokee County or adjacent counties in Alabama or Georgia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“W. R. D. CRANE CO. L 9 ALA. (MALONE’S) CAV. C.S.A.”**

**427) Corporal David M. B. CRAWFORD** - Inscription on tombstone #1615 reads **“D. M. B. CRAWFORD CO. I 15 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed David Crawford, born about 1840 in Georgia and living in the household of Joseph Crawford, born about 1800 in South Carolina and his wife Susan Crawford, born about 1802 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Lewis Crawford, born about 1834

in Georgia and (Spelled as) Junias (A male) Crawford, born about 1836 in Georgia. The family household was living in Winston County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 7, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Crafford but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Crawford and will be noted this way. The census listed David M. Crawford, born about 1840 in Georgia and noted is occupation as a farm laborer with a real estate value of \$203.00 and a personal value of \$300.00 and living in the household of Susan Crawford, born about 1801 in Georgia. Another family member was Julius H. Crawford, born about 1838 in Georgia. (Julius H. Crawford was also a member of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry and was killed in January 1862 at the Battle of Fishing Creek, Kentucky also known as the Battle of Mill Springs) The family household was living in Township 17 in Choctaw County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Snowsville and the census was enumerated on July 24, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private David M. B. Crawford and discharged as a 4<sup>th</sup> corporal served in Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“15th Infantry Regiment, organized at Choctaw, Mississippi, in May, 1861, contained men from Holmes, Choctaw, Quitman, Montgomery, Yalobusha, and Grenada counties. [The compiler notes Grenada County was not established until 1870 and created from parts of Carroll, Yalobusha, Choctaw, Tallahatchie, Webster and Montgomery Counties in Mississippi] The regiment was active at Fishing Creek, Shiloh, Baton Rouge, and Corinth, then was placed in Rust's, Tilghman's, and J. Adams' Brigade. After serving in the Vicksburg area, it joined the Army of Tennessee and participated in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's winter operations, and the Battle of Bentonville. This unit had 34 officers and 820 men on January 7, 1862, and lost 44 killed, 153 wounded, and 29 missing at Fishing Creek. Many were disabled at Peach Tree Creek and Franklin, and only a remnant surrendered in April 1865. The field officers were Colonels Michael Farrell and Winfield S. Statham; [Walter Scott Statham – Find A Grave Memorial # 33075652] Lieutenant Colonels James R. Binford, [James Robert Binford – Find A Grave Memorial # 22413306] J. W. Hemphill, and Edward C. Walthall; [Edward Cary Walthall – Find A Grave Memorial # 11104] and Majors William F. Brantley, [William Felix Brantley – Find A Grave Memorial # 10839] James B. Dennis, [Find A Grave Memorial # 17712438] Russell G. Prewitt, [Find A Grave Memorial # 40265531] and Lamkin S. Terry. [Lamkin Straughn Terry – Find A Grave Memorial # 21368634]”

Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Choctaw Guards”

A Company Muster-in Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. M. B. Crawford of Captain J. W. Hemphill's Company of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers\* was mustered in at age twenty-one at Corinth, Mississippi on May 29, 1861 and his regiment was called into the service of the Confederate States on June 8, 1861 and had joined for duty on May 29, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by J. W. Hemphill for twelve months and traveling place to rendezvous was 210 miles.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in May and June 1861 of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for twelve months. About May 1862 the regiment was re-organized for the war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 29 to June 30, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) D. M. B. Crawford of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 29, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by W. S. Walker for twelve months and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 12, 1861 stated Private D. M. B. Crawford of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted at age twenty-one on May 29, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Walker and last paid by Major Watt on June 30, 1861 and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1861 to April 30, 1862 stated Private D. M. B. Crawford of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel W. S. Statham for twelve months and last paid by Major Jackson on August 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1862 stated Private D. M. B. Crawford of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Statham for twelve months and last paid by Captain Jaynes on April 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private D. M. B. Crawford of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Statham for twelve months and last paid by Captain Jaynes on April 30, 1862 and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated 4<sup>th</sup> Corporal D. M. B. Crawford of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Statham for twelve months and last paid by Captain Jaynes on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted on December 13, 1862 from private to corporal.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated 4<sup>th</sup> Corporal D. M. B. Crawford of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Statham for one year and last paid by Captain Dudley on December 31, 1862 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 4<sup>th</sup> Corporal D. M. B. Crawford of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Statham for twelve months and last paid by Captain Dudley on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 4<sup>th</sup> Corporal D. M. B. Crawford of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Statham 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 4<sup>th</sup> Corporal David M. B. Crawford of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Statham for one year and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 4<sup>th</sup> Corporal David M. B. Crawford of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a bounty roll of the organization name above made in accordance with Paragraph III General Order Number 27 Adjutant and Inspectors General's Office Richmond, March 2, 1864 for April 4, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) D. M. R. Crawford of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register of the 1<sup>st</sup> Mississippi Confederate States Army Hospital at Jackson, Mississippi for febris continua and admitted on April 15, 1864 and returned to duty on April 26, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated 4<sup>th</sup> Corporal David M. B. Crawford of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Statham for one year and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Corporal David M. Crawford of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864 he had been in a Confederate hospital due to a wound at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 and was taken prisoner due to the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Adams' Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal David M. Crawford of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 23, 1865 and noted captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal David M. Crawford of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi was admitted on December 26, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee from Franklin, Tennessee and the diagnosis was a severe nose wound caused by a concave ball (Minie ball) and had been wounded at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 and transferred from the Nashville Hospital to the Provost Marshal on January 23, 1865 and noted his age as twenty-four.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Daniel (With an X above the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) M. Crawford of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal David M. Crawford of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 22, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal David M. Crawford of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal David M. Crawford of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 24, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 25, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal David M. Crawford of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 25, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Dan'l M. Crawford of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 27, 1865 from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 10, 1865 in Great Britain Kate Sheppard celebrated her 18<sup>th</sup> birthday. She is known as a New Zealand suffragette and the most prominent member of New Zealand's suffrage movement and she appears today on New Zealand's ten dollar note.

And on Friday, March 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Dan'l M. Crawford of Company I of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to a gun-shot wound.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules David M. B. Crawford did not own slaves in Mississippi.

**428) Private James H. CRAWFORD** - Inscription on tombstone #1456 reads **"JAS. CRAWFORD CONSCRIPT GUARD. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Bristol, Tennessee in December 1864.

?The 1850 United States census listed James H. Crawford, born about 1840 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm C. Crawford, born about 1815 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Nancy A. Crawford, born about 1823 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) W. E. (A male) Crawford, born about 1842 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Cartha A. (A female) Crawford, born about 1844 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Adalade (A female) Crawford, born about 1845 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Pedler (A female) Crawford, born about 1848 in Tennessee and Mary C. Crawford, born about 1850 in Pennsylvania and noted as four months old. The family household was living in Subdivision 4 in Washington County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on September 10, 1850.

The compiler notes many soldiers in eastern Tennessee joined the Union war effort. However there was not a soldier named James H. Crawford who joined the Union Army from Tennessee. The inference for this being the correct soldier is Washington and Sullivan Counties in Tennessee are adjacent and he was taken prisoner in Bristol, Tennessee located in Sullivan County. And he was conscripted into the Confederate Army. The compiler further notes James Crawford and James H. Crawford were conscripted and the likely hood of them being the same soldier is a high probability. The compiler adds today Bristol is located in two states, Virginia and Tennessee however Bristol, Virginia officially became a city in 1890 and during the war was known as Goodson although it was also referred to as Bristol, Virginia by some.

Both soldiers in question James Crawford and James H. Crawford both had only Federal POW Records and both can be located under miscellaneous at fold 3 and some miscellaneous records are with Jas. H. Crawford.

The compiler will start with James H. Crawford.

Federal POW Records stated James H. Crawford was an unassigned conscript and his name appeared on a list of prisoners of war and was taken prisoner at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864 and other records stated he was taken prisoner in Sullivan County, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

The compiler notes James H. Crawford followed the usual prisoner flow for this time period and location and was taken from Bristol, Tennessee and forwarded to Knoxville, Tennessee and transferred to Chattanooga, Tennessee on December 25, 1864 and forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee and transferred to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and finally forwarded to Camp Chase on January 14, 1865. The compiler notes the prisoner took a roundabout way from Knoxville, Tennessee to Nashville, Tennessee because of Hood's Confederate Army of Tennessee in the Nashville area in mid December 1864 but was soundly defeated at the Battle of Nashville on December 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> 1864 and then eventually retreated southwest from Nashville.



Federal POW Records for James Crawford stated he was conscripted into the Confederate Army and had been with the Camp Dixie Guards and died at Camp Chase.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 26, 1865 at Guernsey, an island in the English Channel near Normandy the famous French novelist Victor Hugo celebrated his 63<sup>rd</sup> birthday.

And on Sunday, February 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas Crawford with the unassigned conscripts due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes his Camp Chase death record is located on fold3 under the name of Jas. Crawford in the miscellaneous section on page two. And under the name of James Crawford in the same miscellaneous on page two he is reported to have been with the Camp Dixie Guards and mentioned as a conscript and as died at Camp Chase and buried in grave number 1456.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**429) Citizen of Raleigh County, (West) Virginia John CRAWFORD** - Inscription on tombstone #611 reads ***"JNO. CRAWFORD CO. E 36 VA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner in Raleigh County, (West) Virginia in April 1863.

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

According to Virginia Compiled Marriages, 1740-1850; Samuel Crawford married Abigail Cook on December 16, 1824 in Wythe County, Virginia.

The compiler notes Wythe and Pulaski Counties in Virginia are adjacent.

The 1850 United States census listed John J. Crawford, born about 1825 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Samuel Crawford, born about 1803 in Virginia and his wife Abigail Crawford, born about 1798 in Virginia. Other family household members were: William Crawford, born about 1830 in Virginia and Elizabeth Crawford, born about 1828 in Virginia and James D. Crawford, born about 1833 in Virginia and Simeon Crawford, born about 1839 in Virginia and Chester B. Crawford, born about 1841 in Virginia and Esther M. Crawford, born about 1844 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 48 in Pulaski County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 3, 1850.

According to Virginia Compiled Marriages for Select Counties, 1851-1929; John Crawford married Susan J. Boothe on October 25, 1853 in Pulaski County, Virginia.

The 1860 United States census listed John Crawford, born about 1826 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$100.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Susan J. Crawford, born about 1835 in Virginia. Other family household members were: John S. Crawford, born about 1855 in Virginia and Edward A. Crawford, born about 1858 in Virginia and Zachariah T. Crawford, born about 1859 in Virginia and noted as eleven months old. The family household was living in the Shockley Neighborhood in Raleigh County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as the Raleigh Court House and the census was enumerated on June 21, 1860.

The compiler notes John Crawford's parents were also living in Raleigh County, (West) Virginia in the 1860 United States census.

Federal POW Records located on ancestry (21664) stated: John Crawford was a citizen of Pulaski County, Virginia and taken prisoner on April 24, 1863 in Raleigh County, (West) Virginia. The above citation also listed him as taken in arms and in connection to the murder of Jacob Harper.

His Compiled Military Service Record's as found on fold3 reported him enlisting in Raleigh County, (West) Virginia in 1861.

The compiler further notes according to his Confederate Compiled Military Service Records he was wounded at Fort Donelson, Tennessee in February 1862.

The compiler notes he did have duty with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Company C 36<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry (2<sup>nd</sup> Kanawha Regiment) and was noted as being blind in the right eye and received his discharge from the above unit on June 4, 1862.

In the compilers opinion since he received a discharge prior to his capture in 1863 he should have been listed as a citizen.

John Crawford has a physical description as follows; born in Montgomery (County) Virginia and age 37 in 1862 and five foot eleven inches in height with sandy hair with a fair complexion and blue eyes and by trade a carpenter and enlisted at the Raleigh Court House in (West) Virginia for three years.

**Juxtaposition:**

On December 13, 1864 in Washington, D.C. Mary Todd Lincoln would celebrate her 46<sup>th</sup> birthday and her last at the White House.

Federal POW Records located on ancestry (23126) stated: Jno. Crawford a citizen of Pulaski County, Virginia died on Tuesday, December 13, 1864 due to chronic diarrhea and was buried in grave number 611 at Camp Chase.

The compiler further notes his death record at Camp Chase listed him buried in grave 612 and his records seem to indicate the Union authorities were not sure of his status of being a soldier or a civilian.

The widow, Susan Jane Boothe Crawford has a Find A Grave Memorial # 94874093.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John Crawford did not own slaves in either Pulaski County, Virginia or Raleigh County, (West) Virginia.

The compiler notes because he was living in (West) Virginia in the 1860 United States census he should be considered a citizen although he may have been arrested in his onetime residence of Pulaski County, Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JOHN CRAWFORD CITIZEN OF RALEIGH COUNTY, (WEST) VIRGINIA”**

**430) Private John CRAWLEY** - Inscription on tombstone #1930 reads **“J. CRAWLEY CO. G 66 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; Simon Crawley married Sarah Cobb on October 25, 1818 in Morgan County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed John Crawley, born about 1823 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Simon Crawley, born about 1797 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 62 in Morgan County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 17, 1850.

According to Georgia Marriage Records from select counties, 1828-1978, John Crawley married Martha Ann Wiley on March 6, 1851 in Morgan County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed John Crawley, born about 1824 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a value of real estate of \$700.00 and a value of personal estate of \$3,500.00 and was noted as the head of the household and living with his wife Martha E. Crawley, born about 1832 in Georgia. Other household members were: William Crawley, born about 1852 in Georgia and Mary E. Crawley, born about 1854 in Georgia and John W. Crawley, born about 1856 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Simond (A male) Crawley in Georgia and Elizabeth Crawley, born about 1860 in Georgia and noted as two months old and (Spelled as) Simonis (A male) Crawley, born about 1799 in Georgia. The family household was living in Harris District of Morgan County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was listed as Madison and the census was enumerated on July 26, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Crawley served in Company G in the 66<sup>th</sup> 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 G of the 66<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry had soldiers from Greene and Morgan Counties in Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and not dated stated Private (Spelled as) J. Crawley of Captain George A. Hall’s Company\* enlisted on August 15, 1863 at Madison, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant Reese for three years or the war and noted as present for duty.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 15 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Crawley of Company G of the 66<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 15, 1863 at Madison, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant Reese for three years or the war and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes Madison, Georgia was located in Morgan County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1 to August 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Crawley of Company G of the 66<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 15, 1863 at Madison, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant Reese for three years or the war and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated missing September 1, 1864.

When Private John Crawley of Company G 66<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 22, 1864 he had been in Jackson’s Brigade in Bate’s Division in Cheatham’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Crawley of Company G of the 66<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Crawley of Company G of the 66<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and no place of capture and no date reported.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Crawley of Company G of the 66<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville,

Kentucky and discharged on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Crawley of Company G of the 66<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Crawley of Company G of the 66<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

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

### **Juxtaposition:**

On May 2, 1865 at Washington, D.C., the newspaper *The Evening Union* newspaper reported: CONFEDERATE FLAGS –Seventy-six (a coincidence '76) rebel flags were presented to the War Department yesterday, by General Gibbons, commanding 24<sup>th</sup> army corps. Secretary Stanton received them in his usual happy style. Prominently among these flags, was one formerly belonging to the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, which was captured April 9, 1865 at Appomattox Court House, by the provost guard of the 1<sup>st</sup> division 2<sup>nd</sup> army corps, during the engagement of that date, which, it will be remembered, immediately preceded the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, under General Lee.

The flag is of blue silk, and bears on the obverse side the Virginia coat of arms, with a repetition of its motto, in bold letters, above it, and the following inscription below ""Presented by the ladies of Norfolk to the N. L. A. Blues organized Feb. 22<sup>nd</sup> 1830"" On the reverse is a portrait of Washington, having above it the words: ""Our cause is just"" and below it: ""Our rights we will maintain"" It is bordered with heavy gold fringe, the letters of gilt, the devices well executed and altogether quite handsome in its appearance." (The compiler notes the flag is at a Norfolk, Virginia museum today)

And on Tuesday, May 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno Crawley of Company G of the 66<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John Crawley owned three slaves in Morgan County, Georgia. Two males ages 28 and 2 and one female age 18.

**431) Private Thomas M. CREED** - Inscription on tombstone #591 reads ***"THOS. M. CREED CO. A 53 MISS. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Allatoona, Georgia in October 1864.

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

The 1850 United States listed the family surname as Cread however the compiler believes it should have been spelled as Creed and will note it as such. The census listed Thomas Creed, born about 1841 in Mississippi and living in the household of Henry (Spelled as) Fleweller, born about 1800 in North Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Bersheba Fleweller, born about 1803 in South Carolina and Cornelius Creed, born about 1827 in South Carolina and Jack C. Creed, born about 1828 in Alabama and Jane Creed, born about 1835 in Alabama and Ellen Creed, born about 1837 in Alabama and Lafayette Creed, born about 1839 in Mississippi and Malinda Creed, born about 1843 in Mississippi and Joseph Creed, born about 1845 in Mississippi. The household was living in Kemper County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on August 29, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Greed but corrected to Creed by an ancestry transcriber to Creed. The census listed Thomas Creed, born about 1841 in Mississippi and living in the household of Crawford A. Jones, born about 1826 in Alabama. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Beshella Creed, born about 1805 in South Carolina and Ellen Creed, born about 1837 in Alabama and Lafayette Creed, born about 1839 in Mississippi and Nettie Creed, born about 1859 in Mississippi and Malinda Creed, born about 1843 in Mississippi and Joseph Creed, born about 1846 in Mississippi and Susan Creed, born about 1850 in Mississippi and D. T. (A male) Young, born about 1810 in Georgia and Nancy Young, born about 1812 in South Carolina and Amanda Young, born about 1842 in Mississippi and James Young, born about 1843 in Mississippi and Ezekiel Young, born about 1844 in Mississippi and Martha Young, born about 1845 in Mississippi and Frances Young, born about 1847 in Mississippi and Samuel Young, born about 1851 in Mississippi. The household was living in Kemper County, Mississippi with no Post Office being reported and the census was enumerated on August 25, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas M. Creed served in Company A in the 35<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company A of the 35<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Barry Guards" and raised in Kemper County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos. M. Creed of Company A of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 26, 1862 in De Kalb County, Mississippi for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private Thomas M. Creed of Company A of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 26, 1862 in De Kalb County, Mississippi for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos M. Creed of Captain Benjamin F. Rush's Company of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers\* enlisted on February 26, 1862 in De Kalb County, Mississippi for three years and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company A of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos M. Creed of Company A of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 26, 1862 in De Kalb County, Mississippi for three years and last paid by (Waits E.) Gibbs on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to June 30, 1863 stated Private Thomas M. Creed of Company A of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 26, 1862 in De Kalb County, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (William Taylor Sullivan) Barry for three years and last paid by (Waits E.) Gibbs on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private Thomas M. Creed of Company A of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 26, 1862 in De Kalb County, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (William Taylor Sullivan) Barry for three years and last paid by Captain Dasheill on June 30, 1863 and noted absent and under remarks stated without leave one month and twenty days.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private Thomas M. Creed of Company A of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 26, 1862 in De Kalb County, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (William Taylor Sullivan) Barry for three years and last paid by Captain Dasheill 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) T. M. Creed of Company A of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 26, 1862 in De Kalb County, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (William Taylor Sullivan) Barry for three years and last paid by Major Scott on December 31, 1863 and noted present for duty and under remarks stated rejoined from desertion voluntarily on April 26, 1864 at Selma, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1864 stated Private Thomas M. Creed of Company A of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 26, 1862 in De Kalb County, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (William Taylor Sullivan) Barry for three years and last paid by Scott on December 31, 1863 and noted present for duty and under remarks stated absent without leave from February 26, 1864 to April 26, 1864.

When Private Thomas M. Creed of Company A of the 35<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Vicksburg Mississippi Campaign he had been in Brigadier General John C. Moore's Brigade in Major General John H. Forney's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, Thomas M. Creed a private of Company A 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4<sup>th</sup> day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as T. A. Creed and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8 day of July 1863.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas M. Creed of Company A of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces on July 4, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

When Private Thomas M. Creed of Company A 35<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner the day after Battle of Allatoona Pass, Georgia on October 6, 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 Thomas M. Creed of Company A of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on October 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost



Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on October 3, 1864 and noted captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 6, 1864.

The numbers at Camp Chase are staggering although a bit skewed during the Atlanta Campaign based on the following statistics alone. Less than two dozen Confederates who were taken prisoners during the Atlanta Campaign while General Johnston was the commanding general (May 7, 1864 to July 16, 1864 or seventy days) would die at Camp Chase and have tombstones. More than 400 Confederates who were taken prisoners during the Atlanta Campaign while General Hood was the commanding general (July 17, 1864 to September 2, 1864 or forty-seven days) would die at Camp Chase and have tombstones.

After the fall of Atlanta, Georgia on September 2, 1864 General Sherman had seemingly secured the reelection of President Lincoln in November. The once mighty Confederate Army of Tennessee had suffered tremendously under the aggressive leadership of General Hood since taking command on July 17, 1864, in the battles in and around Atlanta. Hood's main Army was predominantly west of Atlanta during the later September days of 1864. Both Hood and President Jefferson Davis incorrectly philosophized that General Sherman could not continue to hold Atlanta with hundreds of miles of long supply lines with more than over one hundred in the form of the Western and Atlantic railroad from Atlanta, Georgia to Chattanooga, Tennessee. Both opposing armies waited to see what the other would do after the capitulation of Atlanta.

Wondering what General Hood was doing after the fall of Atlanta, General Sherman was quoted as saying "I cannot guess his movements as I could those of Johnston, who was a sensible man and only did sensible things."

However General Hood did perform the sensible military tactic and sent part of his Army to retake the towns of Acworth and Big Shanty both north of Marietta, Georgia and then tore up railroad track to deny General Sherman supplies and communication.

Likewise a huge supply base was located at the Allatoona Pass further north along the Western & Atlantic railroad and contained a million rations among other supplies. Knowing of the possible attempt to re-capture the Pass Sherman had ordered a smaller Army about 2,100 soldiers under Union General Corse at Rome, Georgia to reinforce the Pass.

General Hood ordered General Alexander Stewart one of his corps commanders to take a division and take Allatoona Pass and General Stewart elected to send General French's Division for the task. On October 5, 1864 a brief but hotly contested battle ensued. The battle had two names, the Battle of Allatoona and the Battle of Allatoona Pass. Confederate cavalry had incorrectly informed Confederate General French that additional Union troops were on their way and the following day his division limped back toward the Army of Tennessee. Faulty intelligence had prevented General French in taking his objective with superior Confederate numbers. In a message sent to General Sherman, General Corse is quoted as saying "I am short a cheek-bone and an ear, but am able to whip all hell yet." Through a series of misunderstandings General Sherman never sent major reinforcements to General Corse in more ways than one Corse had dogged a bullet. The Union ballad of "Hold the Fort" was inspired by General Corse

and his defiant stand at Star Fort at Allatoona Pass. For Hood's Army it was another missed opportunity as the Army of Tennessee began its pivotal and fateful return to Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos M. Creed of Company A of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending October 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 26, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Lexington, Kentucky and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos M. Creed of Company A of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on October 22, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas M. Creed of Company A of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 21, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones on October 22, 1864 to Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos M. Creed of Company A of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas M. Creed of Company A of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 24, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos M. Creed of Company A of the 35<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for the oath of allegiance from November 1 to 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Allatoona, Georgia on October 6, 1864.

The compiler notes his correct regiment was the 35<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry and that the 53<sup>rd</sup> Mississippi never existed because the numerical units in Mississippi did not go up that high.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On December 10, 1864 at Washington, D.C., the newspaper *The Daily National Intelligencer* reported: "PRECAUTIONARY ORDERS" "In view of the alleged incendiary attempts to destroy public property and military stores, originating among rebel refugees and sympathizers on the Canadian frontier, have issued circulars requiring special vigilance from all officers in charge of such property. The employment of persons who have recently resided in Canada, or who have fled thither to escape the draft, is

prohibited. The oath of allegiance will be administered in all cases, and satisfactory evidence of loyalty will be required.”

And on Saturday, December 10, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos M. Creed of Company A of the 35<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas Creed did not own slaves in Kemper County, Mississippi.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“THOS. M. CREED CO. A 35 MISS. INF. C.S.A.”**

**432) 2<sup>ND</sup> Lieutenant Preston H. CREEL** - Inscription on tombstone #1944 reads **“2D LIEUT. P. H. CREEL CO. K 29 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Preston Creel, born about 1840 in Alabama and living in the household of Levi Creel, born about 1806 in South Carolina and living with his wife (Spelled as) Sina Creel, born about 1803 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Daniel Creel, born about 1828 in South Carolina and William F. Creel, born about 1830 in South Carolina and James Creel, born about 1834 in South Carolina and George Creel, born about 1836 in South Carolina and Mary Creel, born about 1838 in Alabama and Levi Creel, born about 1842 in Alabama and Duncan Creel, born about 1844 in Alabama and Frances Creel, born about 1847 in Alabama. The family household was living in Division 23 in Barbour County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on September 24, 1850.

According to Alabama Marriage Collection, 1800-1969, Preston H. Creel was married to Frances M. Horn on September 9, 1860 in Barbour County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed Preston Creel, born about 1840 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and it was noted he was married within the year and living with his wife Fanny Creel, born about 1843 in Florida and the couple were living in the household of Levi Creel, born about 1805 in South Carolina and his wife Sinai Creel, born about 1800 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Duncan Creel, born about 1845 in Alabama and Levi Creel, born about 1843 in Alabama and Jane Cuchin, born about 1850 in Alabama. The household was living in Beat 12 in Barbour County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Texasville and the census was enumerated on September 21, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant Preston H. Creel was discharged as a Junior 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant and served in Company K in the 29<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and

noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“29th Infantry Regiment was formed at Pensacola, Florida, in February, 1862. This unit was organized by adding two companies to the 4th Alabama Infantry Battalion which had been assembled at Montgomery. Its members were recruited in the counties of Blount, Shelby, Talladega, Barbour, Russell, Montgomery, Bibb, and Conecuh. It was drilled in artillery and remained between Pollard and Pensacola for over a year. The regiment then moved to Mobile where it was stationed until the spring of 1864. At that time it joined the Army of Tennessee with more than 1,000 men. Assigned to General Cantey's and Shelley's Brigade the unit participated in many conflicts from Resaca to Nashville, and then fought at Kinston and Bentonville. It lost about 100 at Resaca, and had many disabled at New Hope Church, Peach Tree Creek, Franklin, and Nashville. Less than 90 surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John F. Conoley [John Francis Conoley – Find A Grave Memorial # 97422922] and John R. F. Tattall, Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin Morris, [Find A Grave Memorial # 43968359] and Major Henry B. Turner. [Find A Grave Memorial # 170576932]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 10, 1862 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant Preston H. Creel of Company K of the 4<sup>th</sup> Battalion Alabama Volunteers\* appeared on a bounty at Camp Stephens at Pensacola, Florida and enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Clayton, Alabama (Located in Barbour County, Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (John) C. McNab for three years or the war and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company K of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 10 to June 30, 1862 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant Preston H. Creel of Company K of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Clayton, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel D. M. Seals for the war and never paid and duty status not stated and under remarks stated sick furloughed from July 24 to September 8, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1862 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant Preston H. Creel of Company K of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Clayton, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel D. M. Seals for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) P. H. Creel of Company K of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Clayton, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel Seals for the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated commutation due from enlistment.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) P. H. Creel of Company K of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Clayton, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel Seals for the war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) P. H. Creel of Company K of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Clayton, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel D. M. Seals for the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Junior 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant (Spelled as) P. H. Creel of Company K of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roster of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Volunteers organized March 10, 1862 and mustered into the Confederate service for three years or the war and was in Cantey's Brigade 1<sup>st</sup> Division, Department Gulf Army of the West and roster dated April 15, 1864 near Pollard, Alabama and Creel had been elected to officer status on September 21, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant (Spelled as) P. H. Creel of Company K of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register containing rosters of Commissioned Officers, Provisional Army Confederate States.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Lieutenant (Spelled as) P. H. Creel of Company K of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a list of casualties in the 29<sup>th</sup> Alabama Regiment in the engagement at Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 and dated December 1, 1864 and under remarks stated he was wounded.

When 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant Preston H. Creel of Company K of the 29<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in a Confederate hospital due to a wound at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 and was taken prisoner due to the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Cantey's Brigade in Walthall's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant Preston H. Creel of Company "A" of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Rebel was admitted on March 26, 1865 to the United States Army Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had been transferred from Franklin, Tennessee and diagnosis was V. S. which was an abbreviation for vulnus sclopetarium which was a Latin term used by the medical doctors during the war meaning gun-shot wound and stated his wound was caused by a concave ball another term for minie ball and the wound had entered the his right side of body involving his lung and noted he had been wounded at Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 and transferred over to the Provost Marshal on March 27, 1865 and noted his age as twenty-five.

Federal POW Records stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant Preston H. Creel of Company K of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on March 27, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on March 27, 1865 and noted captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant Preston H. Creel of Company K of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland

forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 27, 1865 and noted captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant Preston H. Creel of Company K of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during six days ending March 31, 1865. Roll dated Office of Commissary of prisoners at Louisville, Kentucky on April 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant Preston H. Creel of Company K of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on March 28, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on April 3, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant Preston H. Creel of Company K of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 3, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of prisoners in Louisville, Kentucky on April 3, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant Preston H. Creel of Company K of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on April 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On May 8, 1865 at Washington, D.C., the newspaper *The Daily National Intelligencer* reported: "THE WAY TO FINISH THE GUERILLAS" "Now that all regular warfare is at an end, it is the duty of the Government promptly to suppress the roving bands of guerillas who are still scattered through the Southern States, preying alike upon friend and foe, if indeed they have any friends among the Southern people, who must necessarily be the greatest sufferers by their predatory raids. The way to finish these fellows is to declare them outlaws, and treat them as such whenever they are captured."

And on Monday, May 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant (Spelled as) P. H. Creel of Company K of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

**433) Private Levi Madison CRENSHAW** - Inscription on tombstone #1606 reads ***"D. CRENSHAW CO. K 52 VA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed Levi M. Crenshaw, born about 1827 in South Carolina and listed his occupation as a farmer and noted as the head of the household and living with his wife Martha A. Crenshaw, born about 1830 in South Carolina. Another family household member was Frances Crenshaw, born about 1849 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Western Division of Pickens District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on October 17, 1850.

Company K of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Georgia Infantry was known as the "Henry David Equal Right" and many soldier from Franklin County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 3 to December 2, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) L. M. Crenshaw of Company K of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on November 20, 1862 at Carnesville, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant Bagwell for three years or during the war and never been paid and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated he was due a \$50.00 bounty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) L. M. Crenshaw of Company K of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on November 20, 1862 at Carnesville, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant Bagwell for three years or during the war and last paid by Captain J. Logan on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated he was due a \$50.00 bounty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Levi Madison Crenshaw of Company K of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of the 1<sup>st</sup> Mississippi Confederate States Army Hospital at Jackson, Mississippi and admitted on March 25, 1863 for febris intermittens and sent to General Hospital on May 14, 1863 and under remarks stated Meridian.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) L. M. Crenshaw of Company K of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia appeared on a hospital muster roll at the General Hospital at Marion Mississippi dated June 30, 1863 and enlisted on March 20, 1862 at Carnesville, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant Bagwell for three years and last paid by Captain Logan on December 31, 1862 and noted as present.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) L. M. Crenshaw of Company K of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on November 20, 1862 at Carnesville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Cooper for three years or the war and last paid by Captain Thompson on December 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Levi M. Crenshaw of Company K of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Levi M. Crenshaw of Company K of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Levi M. Crenshaw of Company K of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Levi M. Crenshaw of Company K of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Levi M. Crenshaw of Company K of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged on January 2, 1865 to Camp Douglas, Illinois and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Levi M. Crenshaw of Company K of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Levi M. Crenshaw of Company K of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private died approximately 64 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 9, 1865 at Washington, D.C., the newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: "MISS BLANCHO BOOTH; EDWIN; J. WILKES BOOTH; ST. LOUIS" "We learn that Blancho Booth, a niece of Edwin and J. Wilkes Booth, will shortly make her debut in St. Louis. She is a dashing beauty, and will make a sensation in comedy. A magnificent wardrobe has been made for her at the expense of her uncle, Ben De Bar, the St. Louis manager." (The compiler notes her correct spelling was Blanche De Bar Booth and has a Find A Grave Memorial # 38775484)



And on Thursday March 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Levi M. Crenshaw of Company K of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Levi M. Crenshaw did not own slaves in Georgia or adjacent states.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“L. M. CRENSHAW CO. K 52 GA. INF. C.S.A.”**

**434) Corporal James M. CRENSHAW** - Inscription on tombstone #1544 reads **“CORP. J. M. CRENSHAW CO. F 7 FLA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near 3<sup>rd</sup> Battle of Murfreesboro in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal James M. Crenshaw served in Company F of the 7<sup>th</sup> Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“7th Infantry Regiment was organized at Gainesville, Florida, in April, 1862. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Bradford, Hillsborough, Alachua, Manatee, and Marion. During the war it served in R. C. Trigg's, Finley's, and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 7th took an active part in the arduous campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Nashville, [and] then fought its last battle at Bentonville. It sustained few casualties at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 278 men and 206 arms. The unit surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Robert Bullock [Find A Grave Memorial # 4536] and Madison S. Perry, [Madison Starke Perry – Find A Grave Memorial # 6840296] Lieutenant Colonel Tillman Ingram, [Find A Grave Memorial # 63710387 and Major Nathan S. Blount. [Nathan Snow Blount – Find A Grave Memorial # 17099416]”

Company F of the 7<sup>th</sup> Florida Infantry was a regional Company from Florida.

When Corporal James M. Crenshaw of Company F of the 7th Florida Infantry was taken prisoner at the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jas M. Crenshaw of Company F of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones 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.

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

According to Wikipedia and the “Confederate Order of Battle at Franklin, the “1st Regiment, Florida Infantry was in Bate’s Division of Cheatham’s Corps during the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864.”

Again, according to Wikipedia the “3<sup>rd</sup> battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee aka Wilkinson Pike aka the Cedars was fought in Rutherford County, Tennessee between December 5<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> 1864.”

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

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

Union forces:

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

Defenses of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad – Maj. Gen. Robert H. Milroy

1st Provisional Brigade – Col. Minor T. Thomas

8th Minnesota Infantry: Col. Minor T. Thomas, Lt Henry C. Rogers

61st Illinois Infantry: Lt. Col. Daniel Grass

174th Ohio Infantry: Col. John S. Jones

181st Ohio Infantry: Col. John O'Dowd

13th New York Light Artillery: Cpt. Henry Bundy

2nd Provisional Brigade (Post of Tullahoma) – Col. Edward Anderson

177th Ohio Infantry: Col. Arthur T. Wilcox

178th Ohio Infantry: Col. Joab A. Stafford

12th Indiana Cavalry: Col. Edward Anderson

5th Tennessee Cavalry: Col. William Brickly Stokes

Confederate

Cavalry Corps – Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest

Buford's Division – Brig. Gen. Abraham Buford

Bell's Brigade – Col. Tyree Bell

Crossland's Brigade – Col. Edward Crossland

Jackson's Division – Brig. Gen. William Hicks Jackson

Armstrong's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Frank C. Armstrong

Ross's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Lawrence S. Ross

Attached Infantry

Bate's Division (from Cheatham's Corps) – Maj. Gen. William B. Bate

Tyler's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Thomas Benton Smith

Finley's Brigade – Major Jacob A. Lash

Jackson's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Henry R. Jackson

Stevenson's Division

Brown's & Reynolds's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Palmer

French's Division

Sears' Brigade – Brig. Gen. Claudius W. Sears

Wikipedia specifically mentions the day that Corporal James M. Crenshaw was taken prisoner on December 7<sup>th</sup> 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”.

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

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On March 4, 1865 at Washington, D.C., the newspaper *The Evening Union* reported: “THE INAUGUAEL” “We are deeply indebted to Honorable J. C. Nicolay, the polite Private Secretary of the President, for his gentlemanly courtesy in promptly furnishing us with early copies of the Inaugural Address. We are thus enabled to lay it before our readers this afternoon in our several editions. “”The Inaugural”” will attract, if from no other reason, attention from its purely original and primitive style. We may hereafter refer to it.”

The reason for death is not readable on his Camp Chase death Records however Federal POW Records on ancestry (23137) stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jas M. Crenshaw of Company F in the 7<sup>th</sup> Florida Infantry died on Saturday, March 4, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**435) Private James H. CRESS** - Inscription on tombstone #343 reads **“JAS. H. CRESS CO. D 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 22 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed James H. Cress, born about 1843 in Virginia and living in the household of David Cress, born about 1809 in Virginia and his wife (Spelled as) Freelope Cress, born

about 1809 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Julia A. Cress, born about 1836 in Virginia and William Cress, born about 1841 in Virginia and Martha C. Cress, born about 1844 in Virginia and Sarah E. Cress, born about 1847 in Virginia and Andrew J. Cress, born about 1849 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 60 in Smyth County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on October 16, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James H. Cress, born about 1844 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a laborer and had attended school within the year and living in the household of David Cress, born about 1811 in Virginia and his wife (Spelled as) Freeloove Cress, born about 1809 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Martha C. Cress, born about 1845 in Virginia and Sarah E. Cress, born about 1846 in Virginia and Noah F. Cress, born about 1853 in Virginia and Phillip L. Cress, born about 1856 in Virginia. The family household was living in Smyth County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Seven Mile Ford and the census was enumerated on October 25, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James H. Cress served in Company "K" in the 21<sup>st</sup> Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas H. Cress of Company K of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on July 15, 1863 in Smyth County, Virginia and enrolled by Lieutenant Williams for three years and last paid by Captain Thompson on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia (Located in Hardy County) on August 7, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to October 31, 1864 stated Private James H. Cress of Company K of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on July 15, 1863 in Smyth County, Virginia and enrolled by J. M. Williams for three years and last paid by Captain Thompson on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was killed or captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia (Located in Hardy County) on August 7, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas H. Cress of Company K of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on July 15, 1863 in Smyth County, Virginia and enrolled by Lieutenant Williams for three years and last paid by Captain Thompson on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private James H. Cress of Company D of the 21<sup>st</sup> Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was taken on August 10, 1864 as follows age 22; height 5 feet 9 inches; complexion dark; eyes dark; hair dark; and told Union authorities prior to enlisting had been a farmer and listed his residence as Smyth County, Virginia and had been arrested by General Averell at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated he was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James H. Cress of Company D of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E. W. Over. [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry] And Private Cress was noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James H. Cress of Company D of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry was admitted on October 3, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital from the Camp Chase prison for small-pox and transferred to the General Hospital on October 20, 1864 and under remarks stated he had not been vaccinated at the Military Post Hospital at Camp Chase.

Private died approximately 70 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On October 21, 1864 at Washington, D.C. President and Tad watch torchlight procession from upper windows under portico. Later, crowd calls for President, and he responds briefly.

And on Friday, October 21, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas H. Cress of Company D of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James H. Cress did not own slaves in Smyth County, or adjacent counties in Virginia.

**436) Private John CREWS** - Inscription on tombstone #1348 reads **"J. W. CREWS CO. B 21 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Shelbyville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Crews served in Companies B and D in the 21<sup>st</sup> 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 B of the 21<sup>st</sup> Tennessee Infantry had soldiers from the city of Memphis and Shelby County, Tennessee.

The compiler notes he was with the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment, Tennessee Infantry.

The compiler notes there was a John W. Crews with the 20<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Cavalry however he surrendered on May 31, 1865.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Crews of Company D of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted captured near Shelbyville, Tennessee on December 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Crews of Company B of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and sent to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Shelbyville, Tennessee on December 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Crews of Company B of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Shelbyville, Tennessee on December 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. Crews of Company B of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured near Shelbyville, Tennessee on December 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Crews of Company B of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured near Shelbyville, Tennessee on December 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Crews of Company D of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry received on January 11, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Shelbyville, Tennessee on December 21, 1864.

Private died approximately 39 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 19, 1865 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin the newspaper *The Daily Milwaukee News* reported: "REBEL FLAG OF TRUCE BOAT BLOWN UP – Washington, February 18 – The Star has the following dispatch. City Point, Virginia, February 17 – 8:30 p.m. The rebel flag of truce boat *William Allison* while on her upward trip from Cox's Landing this p. m. was blown up by a torpedo. The boat went down almost immediately. Our pickets say there were no survivors from her. There were no prisoners aboard at the time. This catastrophe probably arose from one of the enemy's own torpedoes which has been in the water for a long time."

And on Sunday, February 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno. Crews Company D of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry.

He died on Sunday, February 19, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read **"JNO. CREWS CO. B 21 INF. TENN. C.S.A."**

**437) Musician Moses CRUSE** - Inscription on tombstone #1165 reads **"M. CREWS CO. F 43 N.C. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Morgan County, West Virginia in July 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Moses Cruse born about 1829 in Cabarrus County, North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Jacob Cruse, born about 1792 in Cabarrus County, North Carolina and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Charrity Cruse, born about 1787 in Cabarrus County, North Carolina. Other household members were: Elizabeth Waggener, born about 1789 in Cabarrus County, North Carolina and Catharine L. Cruse, born about 1833 in Cabarrus County, North Carolina and Paul Cruse, born about 1838 in Cabarrus County, North Carolina



and Sophia Cruse, born about 1841 in Cabarrus County, North Carolina. The household was living in Cabarrus County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Moses Cruse, born about 1832 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farm hand and listed his personal value as \$175.00 and noted he had been married within the year and as the head of the household and living with his wife Caroline Cruse, also born about 1832. The family household was living in Subdivision East of North Carolina Railroad in Cabarrus County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Mount Pleasant and the census was enumerated on July 25, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Moses Cruse served in Company F in the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Regiment Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Family genealogy has determined the correct surname spelling was Cruse.

The compiler notes his surname is spelled as Cruse on his Compiled Military Service Record's and only has Federal POW Records within the 43<sup>rd</sup> North Carolina Infantry.

The compiler he is also listed in the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Musician Moses Cruse served in Company F in the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry and noted an overview.

43rd Infantry Regiment was assembled at Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, North Carolina, in March, 1862. Its members were from counties in Mecklenburg, Wilson, Halifax, Edgecombe, Warren, and Anson. During the war the 43rd was assigned to General Daniel's, Hoke's, and Grimes' Brigade. It fought in the Seven Days' Battles and saw action at Goldsboro, Gettysburg, Plymouth, Drewry's Bluff, and Cold Harbor. The regiment was then involved in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations and the Appomattox Campaign. It was organized with 1,066 officers and men, lost twenty-six percent of the 572 engaged at Gettysburg, and had 4 killed and 13 wounded at Plymouth. On April 9, 1865, it surrendered 9 officers and 164 men. The field officers were Colonel Thomas S. Kenan, Lieutenant Colonel William G. Lewis, and Major Walter J. Boggan.

The compiler notes other Moses Cruse's and similar surnames but all were accounted for and captured at different times and places.

The inference for the compiler listing him in the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina is partly because the 57<sup>th</sup> North Carolina had some soldiers from Cabarrus County, North Carolina and the 43<sup>rd</sup> North Carolina did not. And he only had Federal POW Records within the 43<sup>rd</sup> North Carolina and not enlistment Records. However the 57<sup>th</sup> North Carolina did have a Moses Cruse and he enlisted in Concord, North Carolina which was and is located in Cabarrus County, North Carolina and his age matches and also noted he was taken POW within two days of the capture of Moses Cruse in the 43<sup>rd</sup> North Carolina in a nearby capture site and at times he is also listed as a musician in the 57<sup>th</sup> North Carolina. The compiler will list his Compiled Military Service Records in the 57<sup>th</sup> North Carolina and after his Federal POW Records within the 43<sup>rd</sup> North Carolina.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated July 17, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Moses Cruse of Captain James C. Cannon's Company of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops)\* enlisted on July 7, 1862 at Concord, North Carolina and enrolled by James C. Cannon for three years or war and duty status not stated.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company F of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 17 to September 1, 1862 stated Musician (Spelled as) Moses Cruse of Company F of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 7, 1862 at Concord, North Carolina and enrolled by (James) C. Cannon for three years or war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Moses Cruse of Company F of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 7, 1862 at Concord, North Carolina and enrolled by Captain Cannon for three years or war and last paid by Captain Hardy on November 1, 1862 and duty status not stated.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Musician (Spelled as) M. Cruse of Company F of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina appeared on a register of the Medical Director's Office in Richmond, Virginia in General Hospital Number 4 and admitted on October 28, 1862 and furloughed on December 3, 1862.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Musician Moses Cruse of Company F of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina appeared on a register of the Institute Hospital in Richmond, Virginia and admitted on October 28, 1862 for intermit fever and furloughed on December 2, 1862 to Salisbury, North Carolina.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Moses Cruse of Company F of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina appeared on a register of approved furloughs at the Medical Director's Office in Richmond, Virginia on November 26, 1862 for thirty days and signed by surgeon James B. Read.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Musician Moses Cruse of Company "H" of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina appeared on a register of patients at the General Hospital Number 4 at Richmond, Virginia and dated October 28, 1862 and noted as thirty-two years old and prior occupation was a farmer and reason for entering hospital was intermit fever and dated October "18" 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Musician (Spelled as) Moses Cruse of Company F of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 7, 1862 at Concord, North Carolina and enrolled by Captain (James C) Cannon for three years or war and duty and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was sent to a General Hospital Number 4 R in Virginia on October 28, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Drummer (Spelled as) Moses Cruse of Company F of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 7, 1862 at Concord, North Carolina and enrolled by Captain (James C) Cannon for three years or war and last paid by Captain (William G. McNeely) on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to May 11, 1863 stated Musician (Spelled as) Moses Cruse of Company F of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 7, 1862 at Concord, North Carolina and enrolled by (James) C. Cannon for three years or war and last paid by Captain (William G. McNeely) on March 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to September 1, 1863 stated Musician (Spelled as) Moses Cruse of Company F of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 7, 1862 at Concord, North Carolina and enrolled by J. C. Cannon for three years or war and last paid by Captain (William G. McNeely) on May 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Musician (Spelled as) Moses Cruse of Company F of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 7, 1862 at Concord, North Carolina and enrolled by Captain (James) C. Cannon for three years or war and last paid by Captain (William G. McNeely) 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 stated Musician (Spelled as) Moses Cruse of Company F of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 7, 1862 at Concord, North Carolina and enrolled by Captain (James C) Cannon for three years or war and last paid by Captain (William G. McNeely) on November 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Musician (Spelled as) Moses Cruse of Company F of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 7, 1862 at Salisbury, North Carolina and enrolled by Captain (James C) Cannon

for three years and last paid by Captain (William G. McNeely) on January 1, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to September 1, 1864 stated Musician (Spelled as) M. Cruse of Company F of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 7, 1862 at Concord, North Carolina and enrolled by Captain (James C) Cannon for three years and last paid by Captain (William G. McNeely) on January 1, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured July 8, 1864 near Harper's Ferry, (West) Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Moses Cruse of Company F of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 7, 1862 at Concord, North Carolina and enrolled by Captain (James C) Cannon for the war and last paid by Captain (William G. McNeely) on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since July 8, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Moses Cruse of Company F of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 7, 1862 at Concord, North Carolina and enrolled by Captain (James C) Cannon for three years and last paid by Captain (William G. McNeely) on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since July 8, 1864 and captured near Harper's Ferry, (West) Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) Moses Cruse of Company F of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 7, 1862 at Concord, North Carolina and enrolled by Captain (James C) Cannon for three years or war and last paid by Captain (William G. McNeely) on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured near Harper's Ferry on July 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Musician (Spelled as) Moses Cruse of Company F of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as Athenaeum Prison and a physical description was made on July 13, 1864 age 34; height five foot nine inches; complexion dark; eyes gray; hair dark and by occupation prior to the war was a farmer and told Union authorities his residence was Cabarrus County, North Carolina and arrested by General Hunter in Morgan County, (West) Virginia on July 10, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase on July 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Musician (Spelled as) Moses Cruse of Company F of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 15, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been received from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E. W. Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry]. Musician Cruse was noted as captured in Morgan County, (West) Virginia on July 10, 1864.

The compiler notes Morgan County and Jefferson County (West) Virginia and are adjacent and Harper's Ferry was and is located in Jefferson County, (West) Virginia.

Musician Moses Cruse died approximately 210 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 10, 1865 at Washington, D.C., the newspaper *The Evening Union* reported: "SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY" "Officer Crump, of the First Ward, day before yesterday, arrested John Dorrety, who keeps a tavern on the corner of Twenty-second and G streets, for keeping his house open on Sunday. Justice Drury fined him \$20. Thomas Welch, grocer, on Twentieth Street, near M was fined \$20 for selling liquor on Sunday.

And on Friday, February 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Musician (Spelled as) Moses Crews of Company F of the 43<sup>rd</sup> North Carolina Regiment Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Moses Cruse did not own slaves in Cabarrus County or adjacent counties in North Carolina.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"MOSES CRUSE CO. F 57 N.C.S.T. INF. C.S.A."**

**438) Private Eli Henry CRONK** - Inscription on tombstone #1525 reads **"ELI H. CRONK CO. D 54 VA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Itawamba County, Mississippi in January 1865.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Eli Cronk, born about 1831 in Floyd County, Virginia and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of William Cronk, born about 1816 but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to 1795 and his wife Elizabeth Cronk, born about 1796 in Floyd County, Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Rody (A female) Cronk, born about 1829 in Floyd County, Virginia and (Spelled as) Reney (A female) Cronk, born about 1836 in Floyd County, Virginia. The family household was living in Western District 15 in Floyd County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 1, 1850.

According to Virginia, Select Marriages, 1785-1940 Eli H. Cronk was married to Mary E. Griggs on September 22, 1853 in Floyd County, Virginia.

The 1860 United States census listed Eli Cronk, born about 1832 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$130.00 and a personal value of \$214.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary Cronk, born about 1838 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Benjamin Cronk, born about 1858 in Virginia and William Cronk, born about 1795 in Virginia. The family household was living in Floyd County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as the Floyd County Courthouse and the census was enumerated July 7 through July 9, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Eli H. Cronk served in Company D in the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“54th Infantry Regiment was organized in October, 1861. It was soon ordered to Kentucky and took an active part in the engagement at Middle Creek. Later the unit was assigned to Trigg's, Reynolds', Brown's and Reynolds' Consolidated, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It participated in many battles of the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations, and fought in North Carolina. On April 9, 1865, it merged into the 54th Battalion Virginia Infantry. This regiment sustained 47 casualties at Chickamauga, totaled 390 men and 329 arms in December, 1863, and had 128 present in December, 1864 and 212 in January, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Robert C. Trigg; [Robert Craig Trigg – Find A Grave Memorial # 9720756] Lieutenant Colonels Henry A. Edmundson, [Henry Alonzo Edmundson – Find A Grave Memorial # 12133826] William B. Shelor, and John J. Wade; [Find A Grave Memorial # 7115929] and Majors John S. Deyerle, [John Scott Deyerle – Find A Grave Memorial # 16282138] Austin Harman, [Find A Grave Memorial # 10295937] and James C. Taylor. [James Craig Taylor – Find A Grave Memorial # 30655890]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 9 to December 31, 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private Eli H. Cronk of Company D of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 7, 1862 in Richmond, Virginia and enrolled by Captain Taylor for the war and last paid by Captain Charlton on July 11, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since December 15, 1863.

When Private Eli H. Cronk of Company D of the 54<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry was taken prisoner in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865 he belonged in Brown's and Reynolds' Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee. (The compiler notes Lieutenant General John Bell Hood was not relieved of command of the Army of Tennessee until January 27<sup>th</sup> 1865)

Federal POW Records stated Private Eli H. Cronk of Company D of the 54<sup>th</sup> 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 on January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1865 and noted captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Eli H. Cronk of Company D of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Eli H. Cronk of Company D of the 54<sup>th</sup> 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 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 Eli H. Cronk of Company D of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 16, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 16, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Eli H. Cronk of Company D of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia 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 captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Eli H. Cronk of Company D of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 18, 1865 and Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Private Eli Henry Cronk died approximately 44 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On March 3, 1865 in Scotland, the famous Alexander Graham Bell celebrated his 18<sup>th</sup> birthday.

And on Friday, March 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Eli H. Cronk of Company D in the 54<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry at the Camp Chase Hospital due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes some members of the Cronk family including Eli H. Cronk has an In Memory of Stone at Find A Grave Memorial #24014314 and noted Eli Henry Cronk's birth date as May 25, 1831.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Eli Cronk did not own slaves in Floyd County or adjacent counties in Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“ELI H. CRONK CO. D 54 VA. INF. C.S.A.”**

**439) Private Henry CROSSWHITE** - Inscription on tombstone #1590 reads **“H. CROSSWHITE CO. G 10 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Courtland, Alabama in January 1865.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Henry Crosswhite, born about 1841 in Alabama and living in the household of William Crosswhite, born about 1819 in Alabama and his wife (Spelled as) Pamilia Crosswhite, born about 1822 in Alabama. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Adaline (A

female) Crosswhite, born about 1840 in Alabama and Joseph Crosswhite, born about 1843 in Alabama and Nancy Crosswhite, born about 1848 in Alabama and Nancy Saint, born about 1833 and Thomas Saint, born about 1792. The household was living in District 5 in Franklin County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on January 7, 1850.

The compiler notes from looking at siblings and parents the family surname was spelled as Crosswhite in both pre war and post war records.

The compiler notes Colbert County, Alabama was created from Franklin County, Alabama in 1867 and the Crosswhite Cemetery is located today in Colbert County.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Henry Crossway served in Company G in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“3<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry Regiment was formed at Tupelo, Mississippi, in June, 1862. It was made up of independent companies which had seen prior service, some had fought at Shiloh. These companies were form [from] Monroe, Choctaw, Wilcox, Mobile, Perry, Dallas, Calhoun, and Autauga counties. The unit served under Generals J. T. Morgan and W. W. Allen, and participated in the Battles of Bramlet's Station, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, and Chickamauga. Later it fought in the Knoxville and Atlanta Campaigns, the defense of Savannah, and the conflicts at Aiken, Fayetteville, Bentonville, Raleigh, and Chapel Hill. Only a few men were present when the Army of Tennessee surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonel James Hagan, [Find A Grave Memorial # 50714135] Lieutenant Colonel Tyirie H. Mauldin, [T. Harris Mauldin] and Majors Frank Y. Gaines and Josiah Robins. [Find A Grave Memorial # 25392380]”

The compiler notes there were several soldiers with the surname of Crosswhite that served with Union Tennessee units.

He only has Federal POW Records.

His Federal POW records are listed under Henry Crossway of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment, Alabama Cavalry.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Henry Crossway of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry is referenced with Henry Crossway of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry Crossway of Company G of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1864\* and noted captured at Courtland, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

The above asterisk stated “So on Roll” But the compiler believes it should have been January 15, 1865.



The compiler notes Courtland, Alabama was and is located in Lawrence County, Alabama which was adjacent to Franklin County.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry Crossway of Company G of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured at Courtland, Alabama on January 4, 1865 and transferred to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry Crossway of Company G of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Courtland, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry Crossway of Company G of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 16, 1865 and the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured at Courtland, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry Crossway of Company G of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured at Courtland, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry Crossway of Company G of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 18, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Portland, (Courtland) Alabama on January 4, 1865.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 8, 1865 at Springfield, Illinois the newspaper *The Illinois State Journal* reported: "THE MOVEMENT AGAINST MOBILE – A private letter from a member of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Illinois volunteers, (veteran) dated at Fort Gaines, Alabama, February 17<sup>th</sup> states that the regiment was then encamped on Dauphin Island, at the mouth of Mobile Bay, having left Kenney (above New Orleans) on the 11<sup>th</sup>. The regiment was luxuriating on oysters, which were gathered on the beach when the tide was out. Several thousand troops had left within a few days previous, for points along the coast near Pensacola, from which it is inferred that the principal part of the expedition against Mobile would move up on the east side of the Bay. Deserters from Mobile were arriving every day. They report about seven thousand men there, about half being veterans and the remainder old men and boys. General Granger's raid around the city a few weeks ago, with only 3,500 men, produced great consternation there."

And on Wednesday, March 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Henry (Spelled as) Crossway of Company G of the "10" Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one with the surname of Crosswhite owned slaves in Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“HENRY CROSSWHITE CO. G 3 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

**440) Private John S. CROW** - Inscription on tombstone #1345 reads **“JNO. S. CROW CO. G 14 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 42 years old.

According to the Alabama, Marriage Collection, 1800-1969; John Crow married Susan Irons on September 15, 1846 in Limestone County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed John S. Crow, born about 1822 in Alabama and listed his occupation as an overseer and as the head of the household and living with his wife Susan C. Crow, born about 1826 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Western Division of Monroe County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on November 16, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John S. Crow, born about 1822 in Alabama and noted his occupation as an overseer with a real estate value of \$1,000.00 and a personal estate of \$1,000.00 and it was further noted, William E. Ervin of Columbus, Mississippi had a personal value of \$79,000.00 and that J. S. Crow was the manager, John S. Crow was listed as the head of his household and living with his wife Susan Crow, born about 1826 in Alabama. Other household members were: Anna Della Crow, born about 1858 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Phoebee Irion (Probably Irons) born about 1838 in Alabama and Francis H. Erwin, born about 1836 in Mississippi and Benjamin Brown, born about 1837 in Tennessee. The household was living in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was noted as Starkville and the census was enumerated on July 19, 1860.

Company G of the 14<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Agency Rifles”

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John S. Crow served in Company G in the 14<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“14th Infantry Regiment [also called Beauregard Rifles] was organized at Jackson, Mississippi, in October, 1861. The men were from the counties of Clarke, Oktibbeha, Lauderdale, Winston, Lowndes, Monroe, and Tishomingo. Sent to Kentucky then Tennessee, it was captured at Fort Donelson in February, 1862. After being exchanged, it was attached to Tilghman's and Gregg's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. The regiment saw action at Coffeerville and in various conflicts around Vicksburg. A detachment was captured when that city fell in July, 1863. Later it was attached to J. Adams' and Lowrey's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 14th was active in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's

Tennessee operations, and the fight at Bentonville. It was organized with 1,034 officers and men, had 650 effectives in February, 1862, and had 24 officers and 287 men fit for duty in April, 1863. The unit surrendered with no officers and 40 men. Its commanders were Colonels George W. Abert, [George William Abert Jr. – Find A Grave Memorial # 12916160] William E. Baldwin, [William Edwin Baldwin – Find A Grave Memorial # 10831 – the compiler notes the Find A Grave contributor noted him with the 17<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry and in the compilers opinion this was in error and should have been the 14<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry] and Washington L. Doss, [Washington Lafayette Doss – Find A Grave Memorial # 131096265] and Lieutenant Colonels Robert J. Lawrence [Find A Grave Memorial # 19484433] and M. E. Norris. [Marion E. Norris – Find A Grave Memorial # 13324428]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. Crow of Company G of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 14, 1863 at Meridian, Mississippi and enrolled by Lieutenant (John Martin) Rollins for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. Crow of Company G of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 14, 1863 at Meridian, Mississippi and enrolled by Lieutenant (John Martin) Rollins for the war and last paid by Captain Doss on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John S. Crow of Company G of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 13, 1863 at Meridian, Mississippi and enrolled by Lieutenant (John Martin) Rollins for the war and last paid by Captain Doss on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty. Note: The Company re-volunteered for the war at Demopolis, Alabama on March 8, 1864 and under remarks stated he was detailed as a regimental ambulance driver by order of Major (Robert F.) Lawrence.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John S. Crow of Company G of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a bounty roll of the organization named above made in accordance with Paragraph III General Order Number 27 of the Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office in Richmond, Virginia dated March 2, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John S. Crow of Company G of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 13, 1863 at Meridian, Mississippi and enrolled by Lieutenant (John Martin) Rollins for the war and last paid by Captain Doss on December 31, 1863 and noted as sick in Division Hospital.

When Private John S. Crow of Company G of the 14<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Adams’ Brigade in Loring’s Division in Stewart’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private John S. Crow of Company G of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major

General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John S. Crow of Company G of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private John S. Crow of Company G of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno S. Crow of Company G of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 7, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno S. Crow of Company G of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno S. Crow of Company G of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private died approximately 39 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 19, 1865 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin the newspaper *The Daily Milwaukee News* reported: "DRAFT IN MEMPHIS – The draft to fill the quota of the district of Memphis, under General Canby's order, passed off quietly. Three hundred and eighty-seven names were drawn."

And on Sunday, February 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. S. Crow of Company G of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John S. Crow of Oktibbeha County, Mississippi owned 70 slaves in the 1860 slave schedules.

**441) Private William L. D. CROW** - Inscription on tombstone #1011 reads ***“W. L. D. CROW  
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 40 years old.

The 1860 United States census listed W. L. D. Crow, born about 1824 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$960.00 and a personal value of \$895.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with Nancy Crow, born about 1836 in Georgia. Other household members were: John C. Crow, born about 1852 in Georgia and Margaret Crow, born about 1855 in Alabama and Andrew B. Crow, born about 1858 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Eastern Division of Pike County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Milo and the census was enumerated on July 20, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William L. D. Crow alternate name W. L. D. Crow served in Company A in the 57th Alabama Infantry.

Company A of the 57<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was known as the “Clanton Rifles”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The compiler notes his service records are listed as Wm. L. D. Crow of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. L. D. Crow of Company A of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry\* enlisted on February 12, 1863 at Greenville, Alabama and enrolled by C. J. L. Cunningham for the war and had not been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated furloughed from hospital on August 21, 1863 for twenty days.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company A of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. L. D. Crow of Company A of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on February 12, 1863 at Greenville, Alabama and enrolled by Major C. J. L. Cunningham for the war and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. L. D. Crow of the 57<sup>th</sup> Alabama Company A appeared on a special requisition and received one pair of pants and one pair of drawers on October 24, 1864 and it was noted "this soldier being destitute of the above articles and signed by the surgeon in charge.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. L. D. Crow of Company A of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. L. D. Crow of Company A of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. L. D. Crow of Company A of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. L. D. Crow of Company A of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. L. D. Crow of Company A of the 57<sup>th</sup> 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 Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private died approximately 29 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 2, 1865 at Bloomington, Illinois the newspaper *The Pantagraph* reported: "NEW YORK, February 1. – The Tribune publishes a list of about 1,400 names of Union prisoners who died at Salisbury, North Carolina during the 60 days preceding and ending December 18<sup>th</sup> last. The *Herald's* Newbern correspondent of the 26<sup>th</sup> says: Intelligence from within the rebel lines represent the utmost consternation prevailing. There is really no communication between Virginia and the South. A scheme was set on foot by several members of the North Carolina Senate to bring about a meeting of the different Governors of States at Raleigh. The latter had met the approval of the Governors, the purpose being understood to be to discuss the question of the crisis and reconstruction but Governor Vance, by sending information to Jeff. Davis broke up the entire arrangement."

And on Thursday, February 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. L. D. Crow of Company A of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William L. D. Crow did not own slaves in Alabama.

**442) Private James W. CROWDER** - Inscription on tombstone #1767 reads "**JAS. W. CROWDER CO. F 5 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Sweetwater, Tennessee in February 1865.

Federal POW Records located on ancestry (38722) stated: He was taken prisoner at Sweetwater, Tennessee on February 28, 1865.

The compiler notes he has no Compiled Military Service Record's or Federal POW Records other than his death record at Camp Chase.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 26, 1865 at

And on Sunday, March 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas W. Crowder of Company F of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**443) Private Silas H. CROWE** - Inscription on tombstone #205 reads ***"SILAS H. CROWE CO. F 3 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner in Murfreesboro, Tennessee in May 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Silas H. (Spelled as) Crow, born about 1836 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Claiborne Martin, born about 1767 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Sarah Crow, born about 1807 in Georgia and Frances Martin, born about 1776 in Virginia and Mary F. Crow, born about 1833 in Alabama. The household was living in the Radfordville Beat in Perry County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 16, 1850.

According to the Alabama Marriages, 1809-1920 from Selected Counties; Silas H. Crow married Sarah A. Martin on April 1, 1857 in Perry County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States listed (Given name spelled as Srylas but the compiler believes it was Silas and will be noted this way) Silas H. Crowe, born about 1837 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$600.00 and a personal value of \$442.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Sarah A. Crowe, born about 1839 in Alabama. Other household members were: J. D. (A male) Addy, born about 1837 in Alabama and E. C. (A male) Williams, born about 1839 in Alabama. The household was living in the Perryville Beat in Perry County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Perryville and the census was enumerated on July 23, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Silas H. Crowe served in Company F in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"3<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry Regiment was formed at Tupelo, Mississippi, in June, 1862. It was made up of independent companies which had seen prior service, some had fought at Shiloh. These companies were form [from] Monroe, Choctaw, Wilcox, Mobile, Perry, Dallas, Calhoun, and Autauga counties. The unit served under Generals J. T. Morgan and W. W. Allen, and participated in the Battles of Bramlet's Station, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, and Chickamauga. Later it fought in the Knoxville and Atlanta Campaigns, the defense of Savannah, and the conflicts at Aiken, Fayetteville, Bentonville, Raleigh, and Chapel Hill. Only a few men were present when the Army of Tennessee surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were



Colonel James Hagan, [Find A Grave Memorial # 50714135] Lieutenant Colonel Tyrie H. Mauldin, [T. Harris Mauldin] and Majors Frank Y. Gaines and Josiah Robins. [Find A Grave Memorial # 25392380]"

Company F of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Alabama Cavalry had many soldiers from Dallas and Perry Counties in Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated March 18, 1861 stated Private Silas H. Crowe of Captain Murphy's Company Alabama Mounted Volunteers\* enlisted on November 18, 1861 in Perry County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain Samuel Jennings Murphy for twelve months and noted the valuation in dollars for his horse as \$200.00 and equipment as \$25.00 and noted his age as twenty-five and duty status not stated.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company F of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 18 to December 31, 1861 stated Private Silas H. Crowe of Captain Murphy's Independent Company Alabama Mounted Volunteers\* enlisted on November 18, 1861 in Perry County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain Samuel Jennings Murphy for twelve months and never paid and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company F of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30, 1862 to June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. H. Crowe of Company F of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on December 3, 1861 in Perry County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Samuel Jennings) Murphy and last paid by Captain Gibbons on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was wounded and left at hospital at Murfreesboro on December 31, 1862 and as a prisoner not exchanged.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 31, 1863 and dated February 15, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) S. H. Crowe of Company F of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on December 3, "1862" in Perry County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Samuel Jennings) Murphy for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Burwell) Boykin on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was wounded and left at hospital at Murfreesboro on December 31, 1862 and as a prisoner not exchanged.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. H. Crow of Company F of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee on May 28, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. H. Crow of Company F of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a list of wounded and attendants sent north from Confederate hospital at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. List dated Murfreesboro, Tennessee on May 28, 1863 and noted he was shot in hip.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. H. Crow of Company F of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Murfreesboro. Roll dated Nashville on May 28, 1863 and noted as captured at Stone River.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. H. Crow of Company F of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 31, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. H. Crow of Company F of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee in August 1863\* Roll dated Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Murfreesboro, Tennessee on May 28<sup>th</sup>.

The above asterisk stated "certificate on roll, signed by General Spalding, Lieutenant Colonel and Provost Marshall showed that the prisoners were forwarded to Colonel M. Mundy, Commanding Post of Louisville, Kentucky the enlisted men to be sent to Point of Exchange and the Officers to Camp Chase, Ohio, for the month of August 1863."

Federal POW Records stated "Sergeant" (Spelled as) S. H. Crow of Company F of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at a Prison Hospital at Nashville, Tennessee on August 10, 1863 and noted as captured Stone River, Tennessee on December 31, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated "Sergeant" (Spelled as) S. H. Crow of Company F of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 9, 1863 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Murfreesboro, Tennessee on May 28, 1863.

The compiler notes the Battle of Stones River also known as the Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee was fought on December 31, 1862 to January 2, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Silas H. Crow of Company F of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a list of medical officers, attendants, nurses and patients at a Confederate Hospital Number 2 at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. List dated Murfreesboro, Tennessee on April 3, 1863 and under remarks stated he was a patient.

Federal POW Records stated "Sergeant" (Spelled as) J. H. Crow of Company F of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on September 5, 1863 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Military Prison on September 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Murfreesboro, Tennessee on May 28, 1863 and stated he was to be exchanged and under remarks stated Prison Hospital.

Federal POW Records stated "Sergeant" (Spelled as) J. H. Crow of Company F of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 5, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Murfreesboro, Tennessee on May 28, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated "Sergeant" (Spelled as) J. (With an X over the letter J indicting a wrong initial) H. Crow of Company F of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent from Louisville at the Military Prison to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 9, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky in Louisville on September 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Murfreesboro, Tennessee on May 28, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated "Sergeant" (Spelled as) S. H. Crow (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on September 10, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio by order of Brigadier General J. T. Boyle of Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Murfreesboro, Tennessee on May 28, 1863.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On August 16, 1864 at Buffalo, New York the newspaper *The Buffalo Commercial* reported: "REBEL ITEMS – Fort Monroe, August 14. Richmond papers of August 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> contain the following items of interest: Mrs. Dr. Mary E. Walker, captured in Georgia upwards of five months ago, has been released from Castle Thunder and goes down on a flag of truce. She was exchanged as a surgeon and has arrived at Old Point."

And on Tuesday, August 16, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) S. H. Crowe of Company F of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Alabama Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

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

**444) Private W. R. CRUM-** Inscription on tombstone #128 reads "**W. R. CRUM STOCKDALE CAV. MISS.**" He was taken prisoner at Natchez, Mississippi in January 1864.

His Compiled Military Service Record's listed his surname spelled as Crumm.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Crumm of Stockdale's Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on March 25, 1864 and had been sent from Cairo, Illinois by order of Brigadier (Hugh Thompson) Reid and noted as captured at Natchez, Mississippi on January 1, 1864.

Private died approximately 13 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On April 7, 1864 at

And on Thursday, April 7, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. R. Crumm of Stockdale's Cavalry due to lung disease.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23120) stated he died on Thursday, April 7, 1864 due to lung disease.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“W. R. CRUM STOCKDALE'S  
BATT'N CAV. MISS. C.S.A.”**

**445) Private J. S. CRUTCHFIELD** - Inscription on tombstone #1062 reads **“PVT. J. S.  
CRUTCHFIELD C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Coahoma County, Mississippi in May 1864.

The compiler notes his service records are located at fold 3 under miscellaneous.

The compiler notes Hugh Simmons correctly identified his position as a Chief Wagon Master.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 5, 1865 at

And on Sunday, February 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23131) stated he died on Sunday, February 5, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**446) Private William T. CULLUM** - Inscription on tombstone #1258 reads **“Wm. CULLAM CO.  
A 19 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 44 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 Cullom but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Cullum and will be noted this way and the compiler notes the Cullum family was living in family dwelling 1411 and the Lott family was living in family dwelling 1410 according to the actual

census. The census listed William T. Cullum, born about 1824 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Ann Cullum, born about 1826 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Joseph P. Cullum, born about 1845 in South Carolina and Patience P. Cullum, born about 1847 in South Carolina and Lawrence A. Cullum, born about 1850 in South Carolina and noted as ten months old. The family household was living in the Edgefield District of South Carolina and the census was enumerated on October 24, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William Cullum, born about 1820 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,700.00 and a personal value of \$300.00 and was listed as the head of the household was living with his wife Ann Cullum, born about 1822 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Joseph Cullum, (Son was also in Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry) born about 1845 in South Carolina and Patience Cullum, born about 1848 in South Carolina and Lawrence Cullum, born about 1850 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Emeline Cullum, born about 1855 in South Carolina and Elizabeth Cullum, born about 1858 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Edgefield District of South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Ridge and the census was enumerated on June 7, 1860.

The inferences for this being the correct spelling of the soldier are many of the soldiers who were with Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> South Carolina came from the Edgefield District of South Carolina. William Cullum also had a son named Joseph P. Cullum who was in the same company and regiment and died in 1925. The son has a tombstone made by the government in 1930 through the United States, Headstone Applications for Military Veterans, 1925-1963 and it listed the soldier's name as Joseph P. Cullum and the tombstone was shipped to Mrs. Mary E. Cullum in Johnston, South Carolina and Joseph Peter Cullum has a Find A Grave Memorial number 33480986 that noted his father was William Cullum. The compiler notes the tombstone made for the son, Joseph P. Cullum was made in Tate, Georgia and the tombstone was made in the same nearby quarry for his father, William Cullum at the Camp Chase Confederate National Cemetery.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William (Spelled as) Cullam served in Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“19th Infantry Regiment was organized during the winter of 1861-1862. It moved to Mississippi, then to Kentucky where it saw action at Munfordsville. The unit was brigaded under Generals Manigault and Sharp and from September, 1863, to April 1864, was consolidated with the 10th Regiment. It served with the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, fought with Hood in Tennessee, and was active in the North Carolina operations. The regiment lost 8 killed and 72 wounded at Murfreesboro, and the 10th/19th sustained 236 casualties at Chickamauga and totaled 436 men and 293 arms in December, 1863. During the Atlanta Campaign, July 22-28, the 19th reported 12 killed, 60 wounded, and 25 missing, and there were 9 killed, 34 wounded, and 8 missing at Ezra Church. It surrendered on April 26, 1865, with 76 men. The field officers were Colonels Augustus J. Lythgoe, [Augustus Jackson Lythgoe – Find A Grave Memorial # 49043167] William Caine Moragne, [Find A Grave Memorial # 90116261] James F. Pressley, [Killed at the Battle of Atlanta, 1864] and Thomas Pickens Shaw, [Find A Grave

Memorial # 39457923] Lieutenant Colonel Abraham Jones, and Majors John A. Crowder, Tillman Watson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 71678803] and James L. White [James Leonard White – Find A Grave Memorial # 110286888]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. Cullam of Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared in the organization above in accordance with General Order Number 27 Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office enlisted on February 29, 1864 at Columbia, South Carolina for the war and noted as present for duty.

“The 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry was composed of ten companies, A to K, which were organized on various dates in November and December, 1861 for twelve months. The regiment was re-organized for the war in May, 1862 and temporarily consolidated with the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry about January 1, 1863, this regiment forming four companies of the consolidated organization but each company of the original regiments was mustered separately. The 19<sup>th</sup> and the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiments South Carolina Infantry were again consolidated about April 10, 1865 and formed the South Carolina Battalion of Infantry (Walker’s) the men of this regiment being finally paroled on May 1, 1865 at Greensboro, North Carolina, as companies C to F of that battalion.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William Cullam of Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on March 1, 1864 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by Captain Radcliffe for the war and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated he joined by enlistment on March 1, 1864.

When Private William Cullum of Company A 19<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864 he had been in Manigault’s Brigade in Johnson’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Cullam of Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 17, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 17, 1865 and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Cullom of Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry was admitted on December 16, 1864 to the United States Army Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee for a gun-shot fracture of left tibia caused by a conball which was a short name for a conical ball which was a medical term for a minie ball and he had been wounded at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864 and returned to the Provost Marshal on January 17, 1865 and noted as age 44.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Cullam of Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland

and sent to Louisville, Kentucky on January 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Callan (With an X over the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Cullam of Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 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 Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Cullam of Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 18, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase on January 18, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Cullam of Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 18, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 18, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1865. (The compiler notes this was an error and should have been 1864)

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Cullam of Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 20, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 15, 1865 at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Star of the North* reported: "MEADVILLE BANK THIEF ARRESTED – Mr. Dyer, the Teller of the Bank of Crawford County, Pennsylvania, was arrested yesterday, while getting on the cars at Meadville, on suspicion of being the perpetrator of the theft at the bank on Thursday evening. Upon being searched the sum of about \$27,000 was found sewed up in the seat of his pantaloons. He is now confined in the Crawford county jail to await trial."

And on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. Cullen (With an X above the surname indicating a wrong spelling) of Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William Cullum did not own slaves in Edgefield County, South Carolina.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm T. CULLUM CO. A 19 S.C. INF. C.S.A.”**

**447) Private James M. CULLINS-** Inscription on tombstone #1052 reads **“J. M. CULLIN CO. H 22 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.

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

According to the South Carolina Marriage Index, 1641-1965; Cullins married Rhoda Shirley in Abbeville District, South Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed James M. Cullins, born about 1827 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of James (Spelled as) Callins but corrected by the compiler to Cullins, born about 1798 in South Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Rheda Cullins, born about 1802 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Cloe (A female) Cullins, born about 1833 in South Carolina and Nathaniel Cullins, born about 1840 in South Carolina and Jane Cullins, born about 1842 in South Carolina and Rosanna Cullins, born about 1844 in South Carolina and Catherine Cullins, born about 1848 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Saluda Regiment in Abbeville District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on October 11, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James M. Cullins, born about 1827 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a carpenter and living with his wife Margaret Cullins, born about 1838 in South Carolina as supported by Find A Grave Memorial 81489056 and noted she died in 1860 and buried in Calhoun County, Alabama. The couple was living in the household of James Cullins, born about 1798 in South Carolina with his wife (Spelled as) Roda Cullins, born about 1801 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Roda Jane Cullins, born about 1842 in South Carolina and Rosanna Cullins, born about 1844 in South Carolina and William F. Cullins, born about 1852 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Ranges 5, 6 and 7 in Calhoun County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Alexandria and the census was enumerated on June 22, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James M. Cullins served in Company H in the 22<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.



“22nd Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Montgomery, [Montgomery] Alabama, in November, 1861,[and] then moved to Mobile. Its companies were raised in the counties of Walker, Clarke, Cherokee, Mobile, Pike, Choctaw, Montgomery, Calhoun, and Randolph. The unit suffered severe losses at Shiloh under General Gladden, [and] then saw action in Bragg's Kentucky Campaign under General Gardner. Later the 22nd was attached to Deas', G. D. Johnston's, and Brantley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It fought in many conflicts from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was part of General Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. After the Battle of Shiloh, the regiment reported only 123 men fit for duty. It sustained 94 casualties at Murfreesboro, and lost fifty-three percent of the 371 engaged at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 272 men and 171 arms. It reported 5 killed and 35 wounded in the fight at Ezra Church; many were also disabled at Franklin and Nashville. The regiment was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. Its field officers were Colonels Zach C. Deas, [Zachariah Cantey Deas - Find A Grave # 10855] B. R. Hart, [Benjamin R. Hart – Killed during the Atlanta Campaign] John C. Marrast,[- Died in 1863] and Harry T. Houlmin; [Harry Theophilus Toulmin – Find A Grave Memorial # 36796173] Lieutenant Colonels E. Herbert Armistead, [Edward Herbert Armistead – Killed at Battle of Franklin - Find A Grave Memorial # 8450713] Napoleon B. Rouse, [Find A Grave Memorial # 32944321] and John Weedon; [Killed at Battle of Chickamauga – Find A Grave Memorial # 14731822] and Majors Robert B. Armistead,[Robert Burbage Armistead - Killed at Battle of Shiloh – Find A Grave Memorial # 30318057] Robert Donnell, [Robert Smith Donnell – Find A Grave Memorial # 107661877] and T. M. Prince. [The compiler believes it was Thomas McCarroll Prince – Find A Grave Memorial # 116872815]”

Company H of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Infantry was known as the “Sam Cooper Rifles”

He only has Federal POW Records and no enlistment records.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private James M. Cullins of Company H of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for a period of service from March 14, 1863 to April 30, 1863 and paid on May 27, 1863 by B. F. Bonar in the amount of \$17.60.

When Private James M. Cullins of Company H of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 3, 1864 he had been in Deas' Brigade in Anderson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. Cullins of Company H of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 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 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Collins (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15<sup>th</sup> Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General

Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864 and forwarded on August 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas M. Cullins of Company H of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas M. Cullins of Company H of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. Cullins of Company H of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. Cullins of Company H of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. Cullins of Company H of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 14, 1864 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas M. Cullins of Company H of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for the oath of allegiance from October 1 to 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Private James M. Cullins died approximately 175 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 5, 1865 at

And on Sunday, February 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. M. Cullins of Company H of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither James Cullins or James Cullin owned slaves in Calhoun County, Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“J. M. CULLINS CO. H 22 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

**448) Private John T. CUNNINGHAM** - Inscription on tombstone #353 reads **“J. T. CUNNINGHAM CO. G 54 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John T. Cunningham served in Company G in the 54<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“54th Infantry Regiment [also called 50th Regiment] was organized in October, 1862, by adding four Alabama companies of Walker's 5th Confederate Regiment to the 4th Confederate Regiment. Its members were from Coffee, Macon, Choctaw, Limestone, Blount, Morgan, and De Kalb counties. The unit served in General Tilghman's and Buford's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and saw action at Fort Pemberton and Champion's Hill. After the siege of Jackson, it was assigned to A. Baker's, Gibson's, and Brantley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 54th participated in the Atlanta Campaign, moved to Mobile, then returned to the army in North Carolina. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 7-June 2, it lost 12 killed and 49 wounded, and in the Battle of Atlanta more than half of the regiment was disabled. Few were included in the surrender on April 25, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Alpheus Baker [Find A Grave Memorial # 8796] and John A. Minter, [John Abner Minter – Find A Grave Memorial # 7967175] and Lieutenant Colonel T. H. [Taddeus Henry Shackelford – Find A Grave Memorial # 26944553]”

Company G of the 54<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was known as the “DeKalb Rifles” Many soldiers from DeKalb County, Alabama.

When Private John T. Cunningham of Company G of the 54<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 3, 1864 he had been in Baker’s Brigade in Clayton’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. Cunningham of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a report of Confederate prisoners captured by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Division, 23<sup>rd</sup> Army Corps, from June 1 to September 9, 1864. Report dated Office Provost Marshal, 2<sup>nd</sup> Division 23<sup>rd</sup> Army Corps, Decatur, Georgia on September 9, 1864 and noted captured on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. Cunningham of Company G of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in charge of the Provost Marshal General of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Army Corps and was noted captured on August 3, 1864 and turned over to the Army of the Cumberland on August 5, 1864 and noted he had been in Baker's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno T. Cunningham of Company G of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones 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 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno T. Cunningham of Company G of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno T. Cunningham of Company G of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John T. Cunningham of Company G of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno T. Cunningham of Company G of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John T. Cunningham of Company G of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 14, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Private John T. Cunningham died approximately 70 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On October 23, 1864 at Montgomery, Alabama the newspaper *The Montgomery Advertiser* reported: "OFFICE ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL, ALABAMA MONTGOMERY OCTOBER 21, 1864. General Order Number. All men, not in the Confederate service on the 17<sup>th</sup> day of February, 1864, who have

been elected to State offices since that time and before actual enrollment into Confederate service, are hereby notified that they are not bound to obey General Order Number 11, issued by Major General Withers on the 13<sup>th</sup> instant. Their official duties require their attention at home and unless their exemption from Confederate Military service has been or is hereafter revoked by the Governor they will not be permitted to be put into Confederate service. By order of the Governor, Joel Riggs, Adjutant and Inspector General, Alabama.

(The compiler notes the 3<sup>rd</sup> and final Confederate Conscription Act was passed on February 17, 1864 by the Confederate Congress lowering the age for conscription down to 17 years of age and raising it to 50 years of age).

And on Sunday, October 23, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno T. Cunningham of Company G of the 54<sup>th</sup> 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: **“JNO. T. CUNNINGHAM CO. G 54 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

**449) Private Jonas C. CUNNINGHAM** - Inscription on tombstone #841 reads **“J. C. CUNNINGHAM CO. I 3 CONFED. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Anderson County, Tennessee in September 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Jonas Cunningham, born about 1845 in Alabama and living in the household of Jonathan Cunningham, born about 1815 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Martha Cunningham, born about 1821 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Mary Ann Cunningham, born about 1841 in Alabama and Sarah Ann Cunningham, born about 1842 in Alabama and Jefferson Cunningham, born about 1844 in Alabama [Jefferson Cunningham was also a member of Company I of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Confederate Cavalry) and Nancy Cunningham, born about 1846 in Alabama and John Cunningham, born about 1848 in Alabama and Green Cunningham, born about 1849 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 24 in DeKalb County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 22, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the given name as Janos but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Jonas and will be noted this way. The census listed Jonas Cunningham, born about 1845 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Jonathan Cunningham, born about 1815 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Martha Cunningham, born about 1817 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Mary A. Cunningham, born about 1841 in Alabama and Sally A. Cunningham, born about 1842 in Alabama and Jefferson Cunningham, born about 1844 in Alabama and Nancy Cunningham, born about 1846 in Alabama and John Cunningham, born about 1848 in Alabama

and Temple G. (A male) Cunningham, born about 1849 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Sarilda (A female) Cunningham, born about 1851 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Arniva (A female) Cunningham, born about 1852 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Eveline (A female) Cunningham, born about 1853 in Alabama and Maria Cunningham, born about 1854 in Alabama and Jonathan Cunningham, born about 1857 and Patsy Cunningham, born about 1859 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Northern Division of DeKalb County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Rawlingsville and the census was enumerated on September 9, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 4 which noted Private J. C. Cunningham of Company I of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Confederate Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was (unreadable initials) Cunningham and listed the Post Office as Rawlingsville, 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 Rawlingsville was located in DeKalb County, Alabama.

The compiler notes Rawlingsville, Alabama is now a ghost town.

His service records are listed under Jonis C. Cunningham of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Confederate Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30, 1863 to ----- and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jonis Cunningham of Company I of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on August 27, 1863 at (Appears to be spelled as) McGuins, Alabama and enrolled by Captain Rees for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated he was due \$50.00 bounty and he was recruit and joined on August 27, 1863.

The compiler notes the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry also known as the 11<sup>th</sup> and the 13<sup>th</sup> and Howard's Regiment Confederate Cavalry and as Howard's Battalion Confederate Cavalry and the 11<sup>th</sup> Battalion Alabama Cavalry, completed its organization on August 20, 1862 with ten companies A to K. Some of the men had prior service in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Smith's Regiment Tennessee Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated in March 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jonis Cunningham of Company I of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on August 22, 1863 at McGuins, Alabama and enrolled by Captain Rees for three years and last paid by J. L. Gibbons on October 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to June 30, 1864 and dated June 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jonious Cunningham of Company I of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on August 27, 1863 at Lebanon, Alabama (Lebanon, Alabama was located in DeKalb County) and enrolled by Captain Rees for three years and last paid by J. L. Gibbons on October 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick since May 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jonas C. Cunningham of Company I of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate 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 October 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on October 20, 1864 and noted captured in Anderson County, Tennessee on September 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jonas C. Cunningham of Company I of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at Louisville, Kentucky at the Military Prison during five days ending October 25, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Lexington, Kentucky and noted as captured in Anderson County, Tennessee on September 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas C. Cunningham of Company I of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured in Anderson County, Tennessee on September 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James (With an X above name indicating an incorrect name) C. Cunningham of Company I of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 21, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on October 22, 1864 to Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Anderson County, Tennessee on September 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas C. Cunningham of Company I of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured in Anderson County, Tennessee on September 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Cunningham of Company I of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 24, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Anderson County, Tennessee on September 15, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 22, 1865 at Atlanta, Georgia the newspaper the *Southern Confederacy* reported: "Brigadier General Manigault, who received quite a severe wound in the head, at the battle of Franklin, in now at Columbia"

And on Sunday, January 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. C. Cunningham of Company I of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Jonas Cunningham did not own slaves in DeKalb County, Alabama.

**450) Private Silas CUNNINGHAM** - Inscription on tombstone #673 reads ***"S. CUNNINGHAM CO. I 17 VA. CAV. C.S.A."*** **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Braxton County, West Virginia in June 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 31 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Silas Cunningham, born about 1833 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Enoch Cunningham, born about 1803 in Virginia and living with his wife Elizabeth Cunningham, born about 1800 in Virginia. Other family household members were: William Cunningham, born about 1832 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Pheba Cunningham, born about 1830 in Virginia and Flavius Cunningham, born about 1835 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Meneva (A female) Cunningham, born about 1835 in Virginia and Margaret Cunningham, born about 1839 in Virginia (Spelled as) Esteline (A female) Cunningham, born about 1844 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 30 in Lewis County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 23, 1850.

The compiler notes Lewis County and Braxton County West Virginia are adjacent to each other.

The 1860 United States census listed Silas Cunningham, born about 1833 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Rebecca Cunningham, born about 1838 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Amanda Cunningham, born about 1855 in Virginia and Stewart Cunningham, born about 1857 in Virginia and Margaret Cunningham, born about 1859 in Virginia and noted as ten months old. The family household was living in Braxton County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Braxton and the census was enumerated on August 5, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Silas Cunningham served in Company I in the 17<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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



The compiler notes he appears to have been known as a horse thief.

Silas Cunningham had prior duty with the 14<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry and will be noted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Silas Cunningham of Captain John T. Bland's Company 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry\* enlisted on October 4, 1862 at Little Birch and enrolled by Captain (John T) Bland for three years. Note: Mustered in the Confederate States service at Summerville, Nicholas County, (West) Virginia on October 4, 1862 for service in General Jenkins' Cavalry Brigade.

The above asterisk stated this company appears to have been attached to the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry as Company L until assigned to the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry as Company I when that regiment was organized on January 28, 1863.

And now for his service in the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private Silas Cunningham of Company I of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry\* enlisted on October 4, 1862 at Little Birch in Braxton County, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (John T.) Bland for three years or for the war and last paid by Captain Porteaux on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was sick at hospital.

The above asterisk stated this company appears to have been attached to the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry as Company L until its assignment to this regiment when the latter was organized.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1862 to April 30, 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private Silas Cunningham of Company I of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on October 4, 1862 at Little Birch and enrolled by Captain (John T.) Bland for three years and last paid by Portaux on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was sick in Pocahontas, County, (West) Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private Silas Cunningham of Company I of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry had deserted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private Silas Cunningham of Company I of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on October 4, 1862 at Little Birch and enrolled by Captain (John T.) Bland and under remarks stated he had deserted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated Private Silas Cunningham of Company I of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on October 4, 1862 at Little Birch and enrolled by Captain (John T.) Bland for three years and under remarks stated he had deserted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 and dated April 30, 1864 stated Private Silas Cunningham of Company I of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry name appeared as a deserter.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30, to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private Silas Cunningham of Company I of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry re-enlisted on February 22, 1864 at Narrows and enrolled by Captain (John T.) Bland for the war and last paid by Captain Van Fossen and noted as absent under remarks stated he was a prisoner of war since April 20, 1864 and dropped from the rolls but taken.

The compiler notes Silas Cunningham appears to have been known as a horse thief to Union authorities.

He has about sixteen pages of accusations by Union authorities and the compiler will note a few of them.

The following letter is from Jno S. Anderson to the first governor of West Virginia. "Anderson's Store Lewis County, West Virginia August 24, 1864. Governor Boreman; Dear Sir: I am informed today that there are no charges against Silas Cunningham a rebel prisoner from Braxton in Wheeling. I hereby informed the military authorities that he said Cunningham did help to rob my store of its contents in a Rebel raid upon the same. And besides this he has stole many horses from Union men of this country. In truth there is not a much meaner man anywhere."

The following is a deposition by Andrew Carr at the Braxton Court House West Virginia July 21, 1864. "Andrew Carr being duly sworn deposes and said that he is personally acquainted with the prisoner Silas Cunningham and knows him to be a horse thief and connected with Captain Perry A. Cunningham band of guerrillas. Signed A. Carr sworn to and subscribed before me the day above written W. D. Rollyson Major of State Troops."

The following is deposition by Samuel E. Meadows on September 10, 1864. "Being duly sworn deposes and said that in the month of June 1863 near Frames Mills in Braxton County he seen Silas Cunningham in company with eleven men all mounted on what he every reason to believe were stolen horses and further asserts that to the best of his knowledge said Cunningham has been engaged in the business of horse stealing for the last year. Sworn and subscribed before me the day and date above written S. F. Taylor Captain Braxton County State Troops."

Federal POW Records stated Private Silas Cunningham of Company I of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as Athenaeum Prison and a physical description was noted on June 25, 1864 age 31; height six feet three inches; complexion sallow; eyes blue; hair light; and told Union authorities before the war he had been a farmer and noted his residence as Braxton County, (West) Virginia and had been arrested by William G. Pearson in Braxton County, West Virginia on June 18, 1864 and under remarks stated he was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Silas Cunningham of Company I of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 11, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Wheeling, West Virginia and noted as captured in Braxton County, (West) Virginia on June 18, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On December 27, 1864 at Davenport, Iowa the newspaper *The Quad-City Times* reported: "GENERAL SULLY – After another heavy and decisive campaign among the belligerent red skins of the North West, General Sully is in town again, looking none the worse for his arduous Summers labor. He has accomplished a vast amount of heavy marching through the hitherto un-explored wilds of the West and has taught the savages such lessons as will cause them to entertain a wholesome respect for Uncle Sam's authority."

And on Tuesday, December 27, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Silas Cunningham of Company I of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry due to erysipelas.

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Silas Cunningham did not own slaves in either Virginia or (West) Virginia.

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

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 29 years old according to a Confederate Muster Roll.

When Private William Cunningham of Company I of the 154<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry was wounded and taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh he had been with the 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Division in Major General Leonidas Polk's 1<sup>st</sup> Army Corps in the Army of Mississippi with Albert Sidney Johnston and P. G. T. Beauregard as the Commanding Generals of the Army of Mississippi.

The compiler notes William Cunningham's Compiled Military Service Records are listed with the 154<sup>th</sup> Senior Regiment, Tennessee Infantry and this regiment did participate in the Battle of Shiloh and William Cunningham was listed as missing.

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."

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

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

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

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

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

The wounded men were crying for help from everywhere,  
While others who were dying were offering God their prayer,

"Protect my wife and children if it is Thy holy will!"  
Such were the prayers I heard that night on Shiloh Hill.

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

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

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

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

The compiler notes a few Confederates thought to have been killed at Shiloh would later turn up at northern hospitals and this is the compilers inference with William Cunningham.

A Company Muster-in roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Cunningham of Captain C. Sheridan's Company of the 154<sup>th</sup> Senior Regiment Tennessee Infantry\* and roll dated August 13, 1861 was mustered into service on May 14, 1861 at New Madrid, Missouri at age twenty-eight and joined for duty on May 4, 1861 in Purty, Tennessee (Located in about four miles northeast of Selmer, Tennessee in McNairy County) and enrolled by W. H. Carroll for twelve months and duty status not stated.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company I of the 154<sup>th</sup> Senior Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 154<sup>th</sup> Senior also known as the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized May 14, 1861 for twelve months. It was accepted into the service of the Confederate States on August 13, 1861 and re-organized May 3, 1862. Company L was organized March 8, 1862. Early in 1862 1<sup>st</sup> Company B became a company of sharp shooters in General Preston Smith's Brigade: February 25, 1863 it was assigned as a part of Company F of the 11<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry and finally became 2<sup>nd</sup> Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Forrest's Regiment Tennessee Cavalry. 2<sup>nd</sup> Company B was organized May 16, 1862. The regiment appears to have been consolidated with the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry about March 1, 1863 but each company of the two organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by this consolidation. About April 9, 1865, the 11<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup>,

13<sup>th</sup>, 29<sup>th</sup>, 47<sup>th</sup>, 50<sup>th</sup>, 51<sup>st</sup>, 52<sup>nd</sup>, and 154<sup>th</sup> Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 2<sup>nd</sup> Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry, which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 2, 1865.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 14 to November 1, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Cunningham of Company I of the 154<sup>th</sup> Senior Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 14, 1861 at Randolph, Tennessee (Located in Tipton County) by W. H. Carroll for twelve months and last paid by C. Deloach on August 14, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to July 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Cunningham of Company I of the 154<sup>th</sup> Senior Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 14, 1861 at Randolph, Tennessee (Located in Tipton County) by W. H. Carroll for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1861 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was missing since the battle of Shiloh on April 7, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 1, 1863 at Shelbyville, Tennessee stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Cunningham of Company I of the 154<sup>th</sup> Senior Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 4, 1861 in Randolph, Tennessee and enrolled by W. H. Carroll for twelve months and under remarks stated not heard from since Battle of Shiloh.

Juxtaposition:

On May 6, 1862 at

And on Tuesday, May 6, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of He died on Tuesday, May 6, 1862 due to pneumonia. The compiler notes the date of death and reason for death was taken from Surgeon Brown's hospital reports located at the Ohio Historical Society.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1867 he was not listed as buried at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio where the compiler would expect to find him for this time period.

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

Agent 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 Mark E. Irving wrote a letter to his superior General Bingham of the Great Lakes Department and stated that he had dug fifty-eight Confederate graves at the East Cemetery and eight of them were empty. He removed fifty Confederates to the Chase Cemetery but who the fifty were remains in question. Private William Cunningham may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. CUNNINGHAM CO. I 154  
TENN. SENIOR REG. C.S.A.”**

**452) Private Alexander CUPP** - Inscription on tombstone #1896 reads ***"A. CUPP CO. K 7 GA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Knoxville, Tennessee in February 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the surname as Capp but corrected to Cupp by an ancestry transcriber. The census listed Alexander Cupp, born about 1844 in Georgia and living in the household of Henry Cupp, born about 1809 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Sarah Cupp, born about 1823 in Georgia and Mary Cupp, born about 1833 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Harvy Cupp, born about 1835 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Juliane Cupp, born about 1850 in Georgia. The family household was living in the (Spelled as) Merritts District of Cobb County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 12, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed A. (A male) Cupp, born about 1844 in Georgia and living in the household of Sarah Cupp, born about 1820 in Georgia. Another family household member was (Spelled as) J. A. (This time reported as a male) Cupp, born about 1850 in Georgia. The family household was living in (Spelled as) Merritts District in Cobb County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Marietta and the census was enumerated on August 14, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Alexander Cupp served in Companies H and K in the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"7th Infantry Regiment was formed in May, 1861, at Atlanta, Georgia, and in June moved to Harper's Ferry, Virginia. Its members were raised in the counties Coweta, Paulding, De Kalb, Franklin, Fulton, Heard, and Cobb. Assigned to Colonel F. S. Bartow's Brigade, Army of the Shenandoah, it was active in the fight at First Manassas. In April, 1862, the regiment had 611 effectives and served under the command of General G. T. Anderson until the end of the war. It participated in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia from the Seven Days' Battles to Cold Harbor, except when it was detached with Longstreet at Suffolk, in Georgia, and at Knoxville. The 7th was not involved in the Battle of Chickamauga. It was active in the long Petersburg siege south and north of the James River and later the Appomattox Campaign. It reported 153 casualties at First Manassas, 147 during the Seven Days' Battles, and 120 at Second Manassas. Losses were light at Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, but from April 14 to May 6 there were 98 disabled, and from August 1 to December 31, 1864, the unit had 56 killed or wounded. On April 9, 1865, it surrendered with 24 officers and 164 men. The field officers were Colonels George H. Carmical, [Find A Grave Memorial # 14047678] Lucius J. Gartrell, [Lucius Jeremiah Gartrell – Find A Grave Memorial # 9661] William W. White, [William Wilkinson White – Find A Grave Memorial # 106822473] and William T. Wilson; [Find A Grave Memorial # 106036447] Lieutenant Colonels Moses T. Almon, [Moses Taylor Almon – Find A Grave Memorial # 112250181] James F. Cooper, and John Dunwoody; [Find A Grave Memorial # 40641580] and Majors Lemuel B. Anderson, [Lemuel Benjamin Anderson – Find A Grave Memorial # 69317742] E. W. Hoyle, [Eli Wilson Hoyle – Find A Grave Memorial

# 98489999] John F. Kiser, [Find A Grave Memorial # 8271629] and Horace H. Witt. [Horace Hill Witt – Find A Grave Memorial # 106878396]”

Company H of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry was known as the “Roswell Guards” and many soldiers from Cobb County, Georgia.

Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry was known as the “Davis Infantry” and many soldiers from Fulton County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 31 to August 31, 1861 stated Private Alexander Cupp of Company H of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 31, 1861 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Major (Arnold) Elezy for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1861 stated Private Alexander Cupp of Company H of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 31, 1861 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Major (Arnold) Elezy for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private Alexander Cupp of Company H of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 31, 1861 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Major (Arnold) Elezy for twelve months and last paid by (Robert) K. Holliday on October 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated Private Alexander Cupp of Company H of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 31, 1861 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Major (Arnold) Elezy for twelve months and last paid by (Robert) K. Holliday on December 31, 1861 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to General Hospital on February 27, 1861.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) A. Cupp of Company H of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 31, 1861 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Major (Arnold) Elezy for twelve months and last paid by (Robert) K. Holliday on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) A. Cupp of Company H of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 31, 1861 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Major (Arnold) Elezy for twelve months and last paid by (Robert) K. Holliday on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) A. Cupp of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 31, 1861 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Major (Arnold) Elezy for twelve months and last paid by (Robert) K. Holliday on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated he was transferred from Company H to Company K.



A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Alex. Cupp of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 31, 1861 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Major (Arnold) Elezy for twelve months and last paid by (Robert) K. Holliday on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was absent without leave since December 25, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Alex. Cupp of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 31, 1861 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Major (Arnold) Elezy for twelve months and last paid by (Robert) K. Holliday on October 31, 1862 and noted as present and under remarks stated pay due from October 31, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated May 11, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Alex. Cupp of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May "30," 1861 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Major (Arnold) Elezy for twelve months and last paid by (Robert) K. Holliday 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 Alexander Cupp of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 31, 1861 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Major (Arnold) Elezy for twelve months and last paid by (Robert) K. Holliday on May 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private Alexander Cupp of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 31, 1861 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Major (Arnold) Elezy for twelve months and last paid by (Robert) K. Holliday on July 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Alex. Cupp of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 31, 1861 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Major (Arnold) Elezy for twelve months and last paid by (Robert) K. Holliday on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Alex. Cupp of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 31, 1861 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Major (Arnold) Elezy for twelve months and last paid by (Robert) K. Holliday on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was left in the hands of the enemy on December 1, 1863 at Knoxville, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Alex. Cupp of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 31, 1861 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Major (Arnold) Elezy for twelve months and last paid by (Robert) K. Holliday on September 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was left in the hands of the enemy on December 1, 1863 at Knoxville, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Alex. Cupp of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 31, 1861 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Major (Arnold) Elezy for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was left in hands of enemy on December 4, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Alex. Cupp of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 31, 1861 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Major (Arnold) Elezy for twelve months and last paid by (Robert) K. Holliday on September 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was left in the hands of the enemy on December 4, 1863 at Knoxville.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Alex. Cupp of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 31, 1861 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Major (Arnold) Elezy for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was left in the hands of the enemy on December 4, 1863 at Knoxville.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) Alex. Cupp of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 31, 1861 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Major (Arnold) Elezy for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated in the hands of the enemy on December 4, 1863.

Federal POW Record stated Private Alexander Cupp of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky on April 12, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on April 12, 1864 and noted as captured in Knoxville, Tennessee on February 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Alexander Cupp of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and noted as captured on February 21, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Alexander Cupp of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and confined on February 21, 1864 and released on February 23, 1864 and noted as paroled as nurse at Paper Mills and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on April 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Capp of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared was admitted to the Military Prison Hospital Knoxville, Tennessee for diarrhea and returned to duty on April 8, 1864 and under remarks stated nurse sent north.

Federal POW Records stated Private Alexander Cupp of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to

Louisville, Kentucky on April 12, 1864 and noted as captured at Knoxville, Tennessee on February 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Alexander Cupp of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Knoxville, Tennessee on February 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Alexander Cupp of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the transferred from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending April 15, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshall District of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky on April 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Knoxville, Tennessee on February 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Alexander Cupp of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received on April 12, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on April 15, 1864 and noted as captured at Knoxville, Tennessee on February "1" 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Alexander Cupp of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 13, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville on April 13, 1864 and noted as captured on Knoxville, Tennessee on February 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Alexander Cupp of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received April 14, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General Burbridge and noted as captured at Knoxville, Tennessee on February 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alex Cupp of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia 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 Knoxville, Tennessee on February 21, 1865 and in pencil at the bottom of the page the transfer was cancelled.

The compiler notes he was left behind at a Confederate hospital in Knoxville, Tennessee.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On April 19, 1865 in California, the newspaper *The Sacramento Daily Union* reported: "VARIOUS DIVERS AND SUNDRY" "Twenty-two rebel battle flags were deposited at the War Department yesterday by private soldiers of Sheridan's command, who captured them when on their late great raid. Most of the

flags were captured by men of the First, Eighth and Twenty-Second New York Cavalry regiments, and speeches were made by Senator Ira Harris, Secretary Stanton and Senator Howard, of Michigan. Mrs. Custer, wife of the gallant General of that name, was present and shook hands with the men, each of whom received a furlough, a present of pocket money and a medal. Among the trophies were Breckinridge's old headquarters flag, that of Early, and the saddle, pistols, field glass and other equipments of "'Ole Jubal'" as our men fondly call the fugacious Early."

And on Wednesday, April 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Alexander Cupp of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

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

**453) Private Alexander T. CARRIER** - Inscription on tombstone #766 reads ***"A. T. CURRIER CO. F 22 ALA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Alexander T. Carrier served in Company F in the 22<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"22nd Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Montgomery, [Montgomery] Alabama, in November, 1861,[and] then moved to Mobile. Its companies were raised in the counties of Walker, Clarke, Cherokee, Mobile, Pike, Choctaw, Montgomery, Calhoun, and Randolph. The unit suffered severe losses at Shiloh under General Gladden, [and] then saw action in Bragg's Kentucky Campaign under General Gardner. Later the 22nd was attached to Deas', G. D. Johnston's, and Brantley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It fought in many conflicts from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was part of General Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. After the Battle of Shiloh, the regiment reported only 123 men fit for duty. It sustained 94 casualties at Murfreesboro, and lost fifty-three percent of the 371 engaged at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 272 men and 171 arms. It reported 5 killed and 35 wounded in the fight at Ezra Church; many were also disabled at Franklin and Nashville. The regiment was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. Its field officers were Colonels Zach C. Deas, [Zachariah Cantey Deas - Find A Grave # 10855] B. R. Hart, [Benjamin R. Hart – Killed during the Atlanta Campaign] John C. Marrast,[- Died in 1863] and Harry T. Houlmin; [Harry Theophilus Toulmin – Find A Grave Memorial # 36796173] Lieutenant Colonels E. Herbert Armistead, [Edward Herbert Armistead – Killed at Battle of Franklin - Find A Grave Memorial # 8450713] Napoleon B. Rouse, [Find A Grave Memorial # 32944321] and John Weedon; [Killed at Battle of Chickamauga – Find A Grave Memorial # 14731822] and Majors Robert B. Armistead,[Robert Burbage Armistead - Killed at Battle of Shiloh – Find A Grave Memorial # 30318057] Robert Donnell, [Robert Smith Donnell – Find A Grave Memorial # 107661877] and T. M. Prince. [The compiler believes it was Thomas McCarroll Prince – Find A Grave Memorial # 116872815]"

Company F of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Alabama had many soldiers from Randolph County, Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Alexander T. Carrier of Company F of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on March 11, 1864.

When Private Alexander T. Carrier of Company F of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 3, 1864 he had been in Deas' Brigade in Anderson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. T. Carrier of Company F of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15<sup>th</sup> Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alex T. Carrier of Company F of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 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 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alex T. Carrier of Company F of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alex T. Carrier of Company F of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alex T. Carrier of Company F of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alex T. Carrier of Company F of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Alexander T. Carrier of Company F of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 14, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Private Alexander T. Carrier died approximately 175 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 14, 1865 at Elkton, Maryland the newspaper *The Cecil Whig* reported: "VACCINATION – Quite a stir was made among school teachers and pupils the beginning of the present week, in our town in consequence of having discovered an act passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, in 1864. Schools were suspended and scholars sent in search of physicians' certificates that they had been vaccinated."

(The compiler notes the vaccination was in response to small-pox)

And on Saturday, January 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. T. Carrier of Company F of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**454) Private James W. CURRY** - Inscription on tombstone #458 reads "**JAS. M. CURRY CO. E 4 KY. MTD. 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 John W. Curry alternate name James W. Curry served in Company E in the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Mounted Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"4th Infantry Regiment was organized at Bowling Green, Kentucky, in September, 1861, and became part of the Orphan Brigade or Louisville Legion. Its members were recruited in the counties of Barren, Henderson, Union, Owen, Scott, Green, Jefferson, Taylor, Franklin, Estill, Nicholas, Davies, and Trigg. This unit had 213 men disabled at Shiloh, [and] then was active at Baton Rouge and Jackson. Later it was assigned to Hanson's, Helm's, and J.H. Lewis' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 4th took an active part in the Battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga and saw action in the Atlanta Campaign. During the fall of 1864 it was mounted, aided in the defense of Savannah, and ended the war in North Carolina. It reported 12 killed, 49 wounded, and 8 missing at Murfreesboro, lost twenty-one percent of the 275 engaged at Chickamauga, and totalled [totalled] 335 men and 251 arms in December, 1863. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Joseph P. Nuckols, Jr. [Find A Grave Memorial # 6270838] and Robert P. Trabue; [Robert Paxton Trabue – Find A Grave Memorial # 6270813]

Lieutenant Colonels John A. Adair, [John Alexander Adair – Find A Grave Memorial # 10505451] Andrew R. Hynes, [Andrew Rose Hynes – Find A Grave Memorial # 110718947] and Thomas W. Thompson; [Thomas Williams Thompson – Find A Grave Memorial # 6266815] and Majors Joseph H. Millett, [Joseph Henry Millett] Thomas B. Munroe, Jr., [Thomas Bell Monroe Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 15725235] and John B. Rogers. [John Byrd Rogers – Find A Grave Memorial # 110316355]”

A Company Muster-in roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated September 14, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas W. Curry of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Foot Volunteers mustered into service at age nineteen at Camp Burnett for three years or during the war and noted traveling place of rendezvous was 230 miles. And under remarks stated this company was enlisted by Captain (Benjamin J.) Monroe in Franklin County, Kentucky and joined the camp with most of them August 20.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records (No date) stated Private James W. Curry of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted August 24, 1861 at Camp Burnett and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin J.) Monroe for three years or the war and last paid by Major Davis on September 23, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records to May 1, 1862 stated Private James W. Curry of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted August 24, 1861 at Camp Burnett and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin J.) Monroe for three years or the war and last paid by Major Boyd on January 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was wounded at Shiloh on April 7, 1862 and sent to Castalian Springs (Tennessee, located in Sumner County) by order of the surgeon of the post, April 12, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated September 1, 1862 stated Private James W. Curry of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted August 24, 1861 at Camp Burnett and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin J.) Monroe for three years or the war and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private James W. Curry of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted August 24, 1861 at Camp Burnett and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin J.) Monroe for three years or the war and last paid by Captain H. T. Massengale on September 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas W. Curry of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Volunteers of the Confederate States Army appeared for pay from July 1, to September 2, 1862 for a period of two months at \$11.00 per months in the amount of \$22.00 received on November 5, 1862 and paid by Captain H. T. Massengale Quartermaster Confederate States Army.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 to December 2, 1862 stated Private James W. Curry of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted August 24, 1861 at Camp Burnett and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin J.) Monroe for three years or the war and last paid on September 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated in hospital at Atlanta, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Curry of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted August 24, 1861 at Camp Burnett and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin J.) Monroe for three years or war and last paid by Captain (William S.) Phillips on November 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private James W. Curry of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted August 24, 1861 at Camp Burnett and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin J.) Monroe for three years or war and last paid by Captain (William S.) Phillips 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 James W. Curry of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted August 24, 1861 at Camp Burnett and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin J.) Monroe for three years or war and last paid by Captain (William S.) Phillips on March 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas W. Curry of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted August 24, 1861 at Camp Burnett and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin J.) Monroe for three years or war and last paid by Captain (William S.) Phillips on May 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1 to November 1, 1863 stated Private James W. Curry of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted August 24, 1861 at Camp Burnett and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin J.) Monroe for three years or war and last paid by Captain (William S.) Phillips on July 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private James W. Curry of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted August 24, 1861 at Camp Burnett and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin J.) Monroe for three years or war and last paid by Captain (William S.) Phillips on September 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was wounded November 25, 1863 and in hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private James W. Curry of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted August 24, 1861 at Camp Burnett and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin J.) Monroe for three years or war and last paid by Captain (William S.) Phillips on September 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private James W. Curry of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted August 24, 1861 at Camp Burnett and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin J.) Monroe for three years or war and last paid by Captain (William S.) Phillips on June 1, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private James W. Curry of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted August 24, 1861 at Camp Burnett and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin J.) Monroe for three years or war and last paid



by Captain (William S.) Phillips on January 1, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private James W. Curry of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Regiment appeared on a list of casualties of Lewis' Brigade Bate's Division Hardee's Corps Army of Tennessee, at Mill Creek Gap on May 9, 1864 and at Resaca, Georgia on May 14, 1864 and under remarks stated he was wounded slightly.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas W. Curry of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry appeared on a report of killed and wounded of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry from May 9 to 16, 1864 Dalton and Resaca, Georgia and character of wound was neck, severe.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private James W. Curry of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry enlisted August 24, 1861 at Camp Burnett and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin J.) Monroe for three years or war and last paid by Captain (William S.) Phillips on January 1, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

When Private James W. Curry of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Mounted Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Lewis' (Orphan) 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) Jno. (With an X above the given name indicating a wrong spelling) W. Curry of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky 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, 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) John W. Curry of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 14, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Curry of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Curry of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky 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) Jno W. Curry of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky 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) John W. Curry of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry 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 (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On November 13, 1864 at

And on Sunday, November 13, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. W. Curry of Company E of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**455) Private Jackson CUTLIP** - Inscription on tombstone #1532 reads ***"J. CUTLIP CO. H 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A."*** **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Webster County, West Virginia in March 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Jackson Cutlip, born about 1825 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Allen Cutlip, born about 1816 in Virginia and his wife Margaret Cutlip, born about 1825 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Lydia Cutlip, born about 1844 in Virginia and Mary Cutlip, born about 1846 in Virginia and George Cutlip, born about 1848 in Virginia and Samuel Cutlip, born about 1850 in Virginia and noted as four months old. The family household was living in the Western District of Nicholas County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 14, 1850.

The compiler notes Webster County, (West) Virginia was created on January 10, 1860 from parts of Braxton and Nicholas and Randolph Counties in (West) Virginia.

The 1860 United States census listed Jackson Cutlip, born about 1826 in Nicholas County, (West) Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$300.00 and a personal value of \$71.00 and noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Nancy J. Cutlip, born about 1838 in Braxton County, (West) Virginia. Another family household member

was John M. Cutlip, born about 1856 in Nicholas County, (West) Virginia and noted his race was mulatto. The family household was living in Webster County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Sandrun and the census was enumerated on June 21, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jackson Cutlip served in Company H in the 19<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“19<sup>th</sup> Cavalry Regiment was formed in April, 1863, using the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Virginia State Line as its nucleus. It served in Jenkin's and W. L. Jackson's Brigade and confronted the Federals in western Virginia. Later the unit took part in the operations in the Shenandoah Valley and disbanded during April, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel William L. Jackson, [William Lowther Jackson Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 8927] Lieutenant Colonel William P. Thompson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 79083067] currently has him incorrectly listed as being with the 19<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry] and Majors George Downs [Find A Grave Memorial # 13271916] and Joseph K. Kesler. [Joseph R. Kessler]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and noted dated stated Private (Spelled as) Jackson Cutlip of Captain William P. O'Brien's Company of Cavalry\* enlisted on March 19, 1863 at Frankfort, (West) Virginia (Located in Greenbrier County) and enrolled by Colonel William L. Jackson for three years or the war and duty status not reported. And under note stated this is a new company of North Western Virginians mounted in by me at the date indicated in presence of an authority from the Secretary of War and signed by William L. Jackson Colonel Inspector and Mustering Officer.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jackson Cutlip of Company H of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted in August 1863 in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia and enrolled by William P. O'Brien for three years and had never received pay and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jackson Cutlip of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as Athenaeum Prison and noted a physical description on April 22, 1864 age 36; height six foot and 1 and ½ inches; complexion florid; eyes blue; hair dark; and told Union authorities prior to the war he was a farmer and noted his residence as Braxton County, (West) Virginia had been arrested by Lieutenant Delts in Webster County, (West) Virginia on March 25, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on May 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jackson Cutlip of Company H of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on May 11, 1864 at Camp

Chase, Ohio and had been sent to Chase from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E. (W) Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured in Webster County, (West) Virginia on March 25, 1864 and under remarks stated he desired to take the oath.

Private Jackson Cutlip died approximately 297 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 4, 1865 in Washington, D.C. President Lincoln takes oath of office, administered by Chief Justice Chase, shortly after noon and delivers Second Inaugural Address.

And on Saturday, March 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Jackson (Spelled as) Cutlipp of Company H of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Jackson Cutlip did not own slaves in Virginia or (West) Virginia.

**456) Private Milton DAGLEY** - Inscription on tombstone #176 reads ***"MILTON DAGLEY CO. H 2 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Big Hill, Kentucky in July 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Dagly but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Dagley. The census listed Milton Dagley, born about 1845 in Tennessee and living in the household of William Dagley, born about 1818 in Tennessee and living with his wife Mary Dagley, born about 1824 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Franklin Dagley, born about 1843 in Tennessee and Robert Dagley, born about 1847 in Tennessee and William R. Dagley, born about 1850 in Tennessee and noted as one month old. The family household was living in Subdivision 16 in Anderson County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on September 17, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Milton Dagley, born about 1845 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of William Dagley, born about 1815 in Tennessee and living with his wife Amanda Dagley, born about 1826 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Franklin Dagley, born about 1843 in Tennessee and Robert Dagley, born about 1847 in Tennessee and William R. Dagley, born about 1850 in Tennessee and Joseph Dagley, born about 1852 in Tennessee and Cynthia Dagley, born about 1855 in Tennessee and Martha J. Dagley, born about 1858 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Anderson County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Wallaces Crossroads and the census was enumerated on July 30, 1860.

Company H of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Tennessee Cavalry (Ashby's) was known as the "Lookout Rangers"

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private Milton Dagley of Company H of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 6, 1863 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Big Hill, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Milton Dagley of Company H of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Big Hill, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Milton Dagley of Company H of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky August 6, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky in Louisville on August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Big Hill, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Milton Dagley of Company H of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 7, 1863 from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General J. T. Boyle and noted as captured at Big Hill, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Milton Dagley of Company H of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio who desire taking the oath of allegiance June 10, 1864 and noted as captured at Big Hill, Kentucky on July 30, 1863 and under remarks stated he was a conscript and deserter.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On June 11, 1864 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln addresses the 130<sup>th</sup> Ohio Volunteers, 100 day troops recently arrived in Washington. (The compiler notes this was the 130<sup>th</sup> Ohio National Guards who were on duty for 100 days and then discharged)

And on Saturday, June 11, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Milton Dagley of Company H in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Tennessee Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Milton Dagley did not own slaves in Tennessee.

**457) Private Thomas H. DAILE** - Inscription on tombstone #367 reads ***"T. H. DAILE CO. C 22 ALA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas H. Dail served in Company C in the 22<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“22nd Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Montgomery, [Montgomery] Alabama, in November, 1861,[and] then moved to Mobile. Its companies were raised in the counties of Walker, Clarke, Cherokee, Mobile, Pike, Choctaw, Montgomery, Calhoun, and Randolph. The unit suffered severe losses at Shiloh under General Gladden, [and] then saw action in Bragg's Kentucky Campaign under General Gardner. Later the 22nd was attached to Deas', G. D. Johnston's, and Brantley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It fought in many conflicts from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was part of General Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. After the Battle of Shiloh, the regiment reported only 123 men fit for duty. It sustained 94 casualties at Murfreesboro, and lost fifty-three percent of the 371 engaged at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 272 men and 171 arms. It reported 5 killed and 35 wounded in the fight at Ezra Church; many were also disabled at Franklin and Nashville. The regiment was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. Its field officers were Colonels Zach C. Deas, [Zachariah Cantey Deas - Find A Grave # 10855] B. R. Hart, [Benjamin R. Hart – Killed during the Atlanta Campaign] John C. Marrast,[- Died in 1863] and Harry T. Houlmin; [Harry Theophilus Toulmin – Find A Grave Memorial # 36796173] Lieutenant Colonels E. Herbert Armistead, [Edward Herbert Armistead – Killed at Battle of Franklin - Find A Grave Memorial # 8450713] Napoleon B. Rouse, [Find A Grave Memorial # 32944321] and John Weedon; [Killed at Battle of Chickamauga – Find A Grave Memorial # 14731822] and Majors Robert B. Armistead,[Robert Burbage Armistead - Killed at Battle of Shiloh – Find A Grave Memorial # 30318057] Robert Donnell, [Robert Smith Donnell – Find A Grave Memorial # 107661877] and T. M. Prince. [The compiler believes it was Thomas McCarroll Prince – Find A Grave Memorial # 116872815]”

Company C of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Infantry was known as the “Brownrigg Warriors” Many soldiers from Choctaw County, Alabama.

He only has Federal POW Records and they are listed under Thomas H. Dail of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry.

When Private Thomas H. Daile of Company C of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 3, 1864 he had been in Deas' Brigade in Anderson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. H. Dail of Company C of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15<sup>th</sup> Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and specifically forwarded on August 6, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas H. Dail of Company C of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on

August 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 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos H. Dail of Company C of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Lexington, Kentucky and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos H. Dail of Company C of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 13, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos H. Dail of Company C of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 13, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos H. Dail of Company C of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas H. Daile of Company C of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 14, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas H. Dale (With an X above the surname indicating an error in the spelling) of Company C of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry was admitted on October 8, 1864 to the Camp Chase United States General Hospital from Camp Chase for small-pox and then transferred to the General Hospital on October 20, 1864 and vaccinated at the M. P. H. at Camp Chase.

Private Thomas H. Daile died approximately 73 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

### **Juxtaposition:**

On October 26, 1864 in Washington, D.C. President Lincoln receives a petition from citizens of Allen and Barren Counties in Kentucky asking refund of money assessed by military authorities.

And on Wednesday, October 26, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) T. H. Daile of Company C of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**458) Private Patrick DAILEY** - Inscription on tombstone #1641 reads ***"PATRICK DAILY CO. B 1 GA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Triune, Tennessee in December 1864.

He only has Federal POW Records.

The compiler notes his place of capture at Triune, Tennessee was located in Williamson County, Tennessee and Triune was about half way between Franklin and Murfreesboro.

Federal POW Records stated Private Patrick Dailey of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted captured at Triune, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Patrick Dailey of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Triune, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Patrick Dailey of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending 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 Triune, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Patrick Dailey of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 9, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Triune, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Patrick Dailey of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Triune, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Patrick Dailey of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 11, 1865 from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Triune, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**



On March 13, 1865 at

And on Monday, March 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Patrick Dailey of Company "K" of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry at the hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**459) Private Edger DANIEL** - Inscription on tombstone #1428 reads **"E. DANIEL CO. D 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Paint Rock, Alabama in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Danell but the compiler believes it was Daniel and will be noted this way. The census listed Edger M. Daniel, born about 1846 in Alabama and living in the household of Pearson Daniel, born about 1802 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Susan Daniel, born about 1811 in Virginia. Other family household members were: John W. Daniel, born about 1834 in Alabama and Martha R. Daniel, born about 1838 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Dorcas E. (A male) Daniel, born about 1839 in Alabama and Henry H. Daniel, born about 1843 in Alabama and Stephen J. Daniel, born about 1850. The family household was living in Division 10 in Morgan County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Edger Daniel, born about 1847 in Alabama and living in the household of (Spelled as) Pierce Daniel, born about 1803 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Susan Daniel, born about 1812 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Darcus (A female) Daniel, born about 1841 in Alabama and Henry Daniel, born about 1845 in Alabama and Josiah Daniel, born about 1850 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Southern Division in Lawrence County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Moulton and the census was enumerated on July 5, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Edgar (Spelled as) Daniels served in Company B in the 4<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry and did not have an overview.

The compiler notes he has nothing but Federal POW Records and all of them refer him to Company B and not D of the 4<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private Edgar Daniels of Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 3, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 3, 1865 and noted captured at Paint Rock, Alabama on December 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Edgar Daniels of Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and sent to Louisville, Kentucky on January 3, 1865 and noted as captured at Paint Rock, Alabama on December 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Edgar Daniels of Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip noted as captured at (Point Rocks), Alabama on December 8, 1864.

(The compiler notes this should have been Paint Rock, Alabama located in Jackson County which is the most northeastern County in the State and is adjacent to both Georgia and Tennessee)

Federal POW Records stated Private Edgar Daniels of Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 3, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 9, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Paint Rock, Alabama on December 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Edgar Daniels of Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Paint Rock, Alabama on December 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Edgar Daniels of Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry 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 Paint Rock, Alabama on December 8, 1864.

Private died approximately 44 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On February 24, 1865 Winslow Homer celebrated his 29<sup>th</sup> birthday. He has been regarded as one of the more influential American painters of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

And on Friday, February 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Edgar Daniel of Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Edgar Daniel did not own slaves in Lawrence or adjacent counties in Alabama.

**460) Private James W. DANIEL** - Inscription on tombstone #1787 reads ***"JAS. W. DANIEL  
CO. C 15 MISS. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed James Daniel born about 1845 in Mississippi and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household Levi Daniel, born about 1801 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Frances M. Daniel, born about 1816 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Mary Daniel, born about 1837 in Mississippi and Sarah Daniel, born about 1843 in Mississippi and Harriet Daniel, born about 1847 in Mississippi and Susan Daniel, born about 1849 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Dark Corner Beat of Holmes County, Mississippi and no Post Office was stated and the census was enumerated on August 14, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James W. Daniel served in Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“15th Infantry Regiment, organized at Choctaw, Mississippi, in May, 1861, contained men from Holmes, Choctaw, Quitman, Montgomery, Yalobusha, and Grenada counties. [The compiler notes Grenada County was not established until 1870 and created from parts of Carroll, Yalobusha, Choctaw, Tallahatchie, Webster and Montgomery Counties in Mississippi] The regiment was active at Fishing Creek, Shiloh, Baton Rouge, and Corinth, then was placed in Rust's, Tilghman's, and J. Adams' Brigade. After serving in the Vicksburg area, it joined the Army of Tennessee and participated in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's winter operations, and the Battle of Bentonville. This unit had 34 officers and 820 men on January 7, 1862, and lost 44 killed, 153 wounded, and 29 missing at Fishing Creek. Many were disabled at Peach Tree Creek and Franklin, and only a remnant surrendered in April 1865. The field officers were Colonels Michael Farrell and Winfield S. Statham; [Walter Scott Statham – Find A Grave Memorial # 33075652] Lieutenant Colonels James R. Binford, [James Robert Binford – Find A Grave Memorial # 22413306] J. W. Hemphill, and Edward C. Walthall; [Edward Cary Walthall – Find A Grave Memorial # 11104] and Majors William F. Brantley, [William Felix Brantley – Find A Grave Memorial # 10839] James B. Dennis, [Find A Grave Memorial # 17712438] Russell G. Prewitt, [Find A Grave Memorial # 40265531] and Lamkin S. Terry. [Lamkin Straughn Terry – Find A Grave Memorial # 21368634]”

Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Quitman Rifles”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Daniel of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 31, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel (Walter Scott) Statham for one year and duty status not reported.

The compiler notes the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in May and June 1861 of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for twelve months. About May 1862 the regiment was re-organized for the war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 3, 1861 to April 30, 1862 and dated June 16, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Daniel of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 31, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel

(Walter Scott) Statham for one year and last paid on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated wounded at Shiloh on April 6, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Daniel of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 31, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel (Walter Scott) Statham for one year and last paid by Captain Jayne on April 30, 1862 and under remarks stated discharged and final statements given under age at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 16, 1862.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated the following and the compiler has not transcribed words that could not be readable and can be read by others on page 25 of his Compiled Military Service Records. "I certify that the within named James W. Daniel private of Captain P. C. Norton's Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Regiment, born in Noxubee County, State of Mississippi, age seventeen years, five feet eleven inches, fair complexion, light hair and by occupation when enlisted a farmer was enlisted at Knoxville, Tennessee on the 27<sup>th</sup> day of August 1861 and enrolled for the period of one year and is now entitled to a discharge by reason of his being under the age of eighteen years. The said J. W. Daniel was last paid by Captain Jayne on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of April 1862 and there is due him from that date to the present date. There is due him transportation from Vicksburg, Mississippi the place of discharge to his home. There is due him twenty five dollars in lieu of clothing. He is unfit to the Confederate States nothing given in duplicate at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 16<sup>th</sup> day of July 1862."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Daniel of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on December 8, 1862 at Goodman, Mississippi (Located in Holmes County) and enrolled by Captain (Patrick H.) Norton for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Daniel of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on December 8, 1862 at Goodman, Mississippi (Located in Holmes County) and enrolled by Captain (Patrick H.) Norton for three years 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. W. Daniel of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on December 8, 1862 at Goodman, Mississippi (Located in Holmes County) and enrolled by Captain (Patrick H.) Norton for three years and last paid by Captain (Charles G.) Armstead on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Daniel of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on December 8, 1862 at Goodman, Mississippi (Located in Holmes County) and enrolled by Captain (Patrick H.) Norton for three years and last paid by Captain (Charles G.) Armstead on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated absent without leave from August 11 to August 30, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Daniel of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on December 8, 1862 at Goodman, Mississippi (Located in Holmes County) and enrolled by Captain (Patrick H.) Norton for three years and last paid by (Captain Byron J.) Dudley on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Daniel of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on December 8, 1862 at Goodman, Mississippi (Located in Holmes County) and enrolled by Captain (Patrick H.) Norton for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on pass.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private James W. Daniel of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a bounty roll of the organization name above made in accordance with Paragraph III General Order Number 27 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office in Richmond, Virginia on March 2, 1864 and enlisted on December 8, 1862 at Goodman, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Patrick H.) Norton and noted as present for duty and dated April 1, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private James W. Daniel of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on December "21", 1862 at Goodman, Mississippi (Located in Holmes County) and enrolled by Captain (Patrick H.) Norton for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private James W. Daniel of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Adams' Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private James W. Daniel of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry was admitted on December 25, 1864 to the United States Army Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee and noted as a convalescent and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 3, 1865 and noted as age twenty.

Federal POW Records stated Private James W. Daniels (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James W. Daniels (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of

prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Private Jas W. Daniels of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending 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) Jas W. Daniels of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 9, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas W. Daniels of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James W. Daniels of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 30, 1865 in the Netherlands, Vincent Van Gogh celebrated his 12<sup>th</sup> birthday.

And on Thursday, March 30, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private J. W. Daniel of Company C in the 15<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry at the Camp Chase Hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James W. Daniel did not own slaves in Mississippi due to his age.

**461) Private Joseph DANIEL** - Inscription on tombstone #48 reads ***"JOS. DANIEL CO. I 17 TENN. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Cowan, Tennessee in July 1863.

The 1860 United States census listed Joseph Daniel, born about 1847 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm Prince, born about 1804 in Tennessee and his wife Isabella Prince, born about 1808 in Tennessee. The household was living in

District 12 in Franklin County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Andersonville and the census was enumerated on September 7, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private J. Daniel served in Company I of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“17th Infantry Regiment was organized at Camp Trousdale, Sumner County, Tennessee, in June, 1861, with 914 men. Its companies were raised in the counties of Bedford, Marshall, Franklin, Moore, Coffee, Jackson, and Putnam. It served at Cumberland Gap, [and] then moved to Kentucky where it was engaged at Rock Castle and Fishing Creek. Later the unit was ordered to Mississippi and assigned to A. T. Hawthorn's Brigade. Returning to Kentucky attached to B. R. Johnson's Brigade, it fought at Perryville, then joined the Army of Tennessee. After fighting at Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, the regiment was consolidated with the 23rd Infantry. This command was sent to Knoxville, [and] then Virginia where it saw action at Drewry's Bluff, took its place in the Petersburg trenches, and, assigned to McComb's Brigade, ended the war at Appomattox. The 17th totalled [totalled] 547 effectives in June, 1862, lost forty-one percent of the 598 at Murfreesboro, and had fifty-two percent disabled of the 249 at Chickamauga. It surrendered 5 officers and 63 men on April 9, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Albert S. Marks, [Albert Smith Marks – Find A Grave Memorial # 6844148]; T. C. H. Miller, [Thomas C. H. Miller – Find A Grave Memorial # 107734303] and Tazewell W. Newman; [Died of wounds received at the Battle of Chickamauga – Find A Grave Memorial # 94148048] Lieutenant Colonel Watt W. Floyd; and Majors James C. Davis and Absalom L. Landis. [Absalom Lowe Landis – Find A Grave Memorial # 13813345]”

The compiler notes Cowan, Tennessee where he was captured is located in Franklin County, Tennessee.

Company I of the 17<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Franklin County, Tennessee.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. Daniel of Company I of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee on July 18, 1863 and noted as captured at Cowan, Tennessee on July 13, 1863 and under remarks stated he was a deserter to be released at Louisville, Kentucky upon taking oath.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. Daniel of Company I of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of deserters from the Rebel Army to be released at Louisville, Kentucky on taking the oath of allegiance. Roll dated Nashville, Tennessee on July 18, 1863 and noted as captured at Cowan, Tennessee on July 13, 1863 and under remarks stated he had been with Johnson's (Brigade) Stewart's (Division) and Hardee's (Corps)

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. Daniel of Company I of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky

and noted as captured at Cowan, Tennessee on July 13, 1863 and discharged to Johnson's Island on July 24, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. Daniel of Company I of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who were deserters from the rebel army, received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 19, 1863. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 19, 1863 and noted as captured at Cowan on July 13, 1863 and under remarks stated he was with Johnson's (Brigade) Stewart's (Division) and Hardee's (Corps)

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. Daniel of Company I of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared of deserters from the Rebel Army and discharged on July 26, 1863 to Camp Chase and received at Louisville on July 19, 1863 and noted as captured at Cowan, Tennessee on July 10, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. Daniel of Company I of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 27, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville on July 27, 1863 and noted as captured at Cowan, Tennessee on July 13, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. Daniel of Company I of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 27, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and received from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General J. T. Boyle and noted as captured at Cowan, Tennessee on July 13, 1863.

Private died approximately 91 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On October 12, 1863 at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Pittsburgh Gazette* reported: "On the 14<sup>th</sup> of last month Lieutenant Tramel and ten men of the First Alabama Federal cavalry, started on foot from Glendale, some ten miles from Corinth, where the regiment is stationed and proceeded into the center of Alabama and after an absence of two weeks, returned to camp in safety, bringing with them one hundred and ten recruits for their regiment, as well as five prisoners, one a Lieutenant and a rebel mail, as trophies. The Lieutenant captured was engaged in conscripting and says he thinks that the Confederacy is about played out, if ten men can travel all through it. They report that the country is full of conscripting officers and the Union men are all hiding in the woods. The recruits were obtained in the counties of Fayette, Walker, Winston and Pickens and are a fine-looking set of men who will do good service for the Union. They report that thousands are ready and anxious to join the Union army and are only waiting the opportunity."

And on Monday, October 12, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Joseph (Spelled as) Dammal (With an X by surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules



**462) Private John DANIELS** - Inscription on tombstone #305 reads ***"JNO. DANIELS CO. E 2 VA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner in August 1864 at Cumberland, Maryland.

The compiler notes his Camp Chase death records are located under miscellaneous under John Daniels on page three.

The compiler notes there was not a John Daniels in either the 2<sup>nd</sup> Virginia Infantry or the 2<sup>nd</sup> Virginia Cavalry. Nothing of what he told Federal authorities can be confirmed.

Company E of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Virginia Infantry was known as the "Hedgesville Blues"

Federal POW Records located on ancestry (38741) stated: "John Daniels of Company E 2<sup>nd</sup> Virginia was taken prisoner on August 30, 1864 at Cumberland, Maryland."

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On October 12, 1864 at

And on Wednesday, October 12, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

He died on Wednesday, October 12, 1864 due to dysentery.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**463) Private Joseph W. DANIELS** - Inscription on tombstone #536 reads ***"JOS. W. DANIELS CO. A 54 ALA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Company A of the 54<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was formerly Company H of the 40<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. W. Daniels of Company A of the 54<sup>th</sup> Alabama Regiment appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty at Canton, Mississippi during month of December 1863 and nature of service was a teamster for period of service between December 1 to 31, 1863 and under remarks stated driving a wagon.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. W. Daniels of Company A of the 54<sup>th</sup> Alabama Regiment appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty at Canton, Mississippi during month of January 1864 and nature of service was a teamster for period of service between January 1 to 31, 1864 and under remarks stated driving a four mule wagon.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. W. Daniels of Company A of the 54<sup>th</sup> Alabama Regiment appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed in the field during month of February 1864 and nature of service was a driver for period of service between February 1 to 29, 1864 and under remarks stated driving wagon.

When Private Joseph W. Daniels of Company A of the 54<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 7, 1864 he had been in Baker's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos. Daniel of Company A of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. W. Daniel of Company A of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph W. Daniel of Company A of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos W. Daniel of Company A of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph W. Daniel of Company A of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph W. Daniel of Company A of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 18, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Private Joseph W. Daniels died approximately 104 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On November 30, 1864 at

And on Wednesday, November 30, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jos W. Daniels of Company A of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**464) Private Kinchen DANIELS** - Inscription on tombstone #822 reads ***"K. DANIELS CO. F 57 ALA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to Georgia Marriage Records from select counties, 1828-1978, Kichen Daniel married Telitha Bailey on February 13, 1842 in Randolph County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Kinchen Daniel, born about 1820 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Lelitha Daniel, born about 1819 in Georgia. Other household members were: Nancy Daniel, born about 1839 in Georgia and Harriette Daniel, born about 1840 in Georgia and Isaac Daniel, born about 1843 in Georgia and Marion Daniel, born about 1844 in Georgia and Mary Daniel, born about 1845 in Georgia and Lyntha (A female) Daniel, born about 1849 in Alabama. The family household was living in Pike County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on December 19, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Kinchen Daniels, born about 1814 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal estate value of \$337.00 and it was noted he could not read nor write and interestingly his oldest daughter Nancy was noted as a teacher of either a county school or country school in Pike County, Alabama. His wife (Spelled as) Delitha Daniels, born about 1816 was born in Georgia. Other household members were: Nancy Daniels, born about 1837 in Georgia and Harriet Daniels, born about 1840 in Georgia and Isaac Daniels, born about 1843 in Georgia and Mary J. Daniels, born about 1846 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Cinthia Daniels, born about 1849 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Rilda (A female) Daniels, born about 1851 in Alabama and Alexander Daniels, born about 1853 in Alabama and John A. Daniels, born about 1856 in Alabama and Caroline A. Daniels, born about 1857 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Eastern District of Pike County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office reported as Milo and the census was enumerated on July 30, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Kinchen Daniels served in Company F in the 57th Alabama Infantry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as Kinchen Daniels of Company F of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry\* enlisted on March 10, (1863) at Troy, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (James N) Arrington for three years or war and had not been paid and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company F of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as Kincheon Daniels of Company F of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry\* enlisted on March 10, 1863 at Troy, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (James N) Arrington for the war and paid by Captain Alexander McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Kinchen Daniels of Company F of the 57<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 after 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) Kinchen Daniel of Company F of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Kinchen Daniel of Company F of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Kinchen Daniel of Company F of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Kinchen Daniel of Company F of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 5, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Kinchen Daniel of Company F of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Kinchen Daniel of Company F of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 11, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private Kinchen Daniels died approximately 10 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 21, 1865 at Evansville, Indiana the newspaper *The Evansville Daily Journal* reported "REINFORCEMENTS FOR SHERMAN – Several thousand of Sherman's veteran troops, who were left on detached duty in Tennessee and Northern Georgia, belong to the 15<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> corps, commanded by General Meagher and forming a part of the Provisional Army of the Tennessee, passed up the river yesterday en route to join their respective commands in Georgia and South Carolina. The troops are all veterans and will greatly swell General Sherman's already invincible army and enable him to sweep as a tornado over the treasonable State of South Carolina. The boys are in high glee at the prospect of re-joining their old and favorite commander. General Meagher received a high compliment from General Steadman before leaving Chattanooga for his vigilance and efficiency in protecting railroads and lines of communications. This detachment was under command of Captain Pierce, Aide-De-Camp to General Meagher, a gallant and accomplished young officer and courteous gentleman. Almost all the States are represented in this detachment."

On January 21, 1865 at

And on Saturday, January 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Kinchen Daniels of Company F of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Kinchen Daniels did not own slaves in Pike or adjacent counties in Alabama.

**465) Private Benjamin Franklin DARBY** - Inscription on tombstone #385 reads ***“B. F. DARBY CO. A 57 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 45 years old.

According to the Alabama United States County Marriage Records, 1805-1967 – Benjamin F. Darby married Ann Elizabeth Moore in Pike County, Alabama on October 18, 1842.

The compiler notes she received a widow’s pension from Texas in 1899.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) B. F. (A male) Darby, born about 1820 in Alabama and noted as a farmer and as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as Amy but corrected by ancestry transcriber to Ann) Darby, born about 1822 in South Carolina. Other household members were: James Darby, born about 1839 in Alabama and Benjamin Darby, born about 1843 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Malitea (Corrected to Malissa by an ancestry transcriber) Darby, born about 1845 in Alabama. The family household was living in Pike County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 2, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) B. F. (A male) Darby, born about 1824 (Family genealogist Sarah Miller stated his name was Benjamin Franklin Darby and was born on November 30, 1819 in Montgomery County) in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal estate value of \$300.00 and living with his wife (Spelled as) A. E. (A female) (Family genealogist Sandra Miller stated her name was Ann Elizabeth) Darby, born about 1826 in South Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) B. C. (A male) Darby, born about 1844 with no birth State listed (Family genealogist Sandra Miller stated his name was Benjamin Cromwell and he was born on October 18, 1843) and (Spelled as) M. A. (A female) Darby, born about 1845 with no birth State listed (Family genealogist Sandra Miller stated her name was Malissa Ann and born on March 28, 1845) and (Spelled as) S. R. (A female) Darby, born about 1847 with no birth State listed (Family genealogist Sandra Miller stated her name was Susan Rebecca and was born on January 18, 1847) and (Spelled as) M. C. (A female) Darby, born about 1850 with no birth State listed (Family genealogist Sandra Miller stated her name was Martha Celestial born on August 2, 1850) and (Spelled as) T. J. (A male) born about 1853 with no birth State listed (Family genealogist Sandra Miller stated his name was Thomas Jefferson born on

September 20, 1852) and (Spelled as) J. A. W. (A male) Darby, born about 1855 with no birth State listed (Family genealogist Sandra Miller stated his name was John Anthony Winston born on October 11, 1855) and (Spelled as) M. J. (A female) Darby, born about 1860 and noted as four months old with no birth State listed (Family genealogist Sandra Miller stated her name was Mary Ida born February 14, 1860) and (Spelled as) J. (A male) McCrery, born about 1839 in Alabama and (Spelled as) D. (A male) Carroll, born about 1840 with no birth State listed. The family household was living in Precinct 13 in Butler County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office reported as Armadillo and the census was enumerated on June 19, 1860.

The compiler further notes a Darby genealogist named Sandra Miller stated that Benjamin Franklin Darby was born on November 30, 1819 in Montgomery County, Alabama and was first married to Evalina Rainer and then to Ann Elizabeth Moore. She further mentioned some of the family after the war moved to Texas.

From the Personal Memoirs-Butler County on page 55 stated "Benjamin F. Darby, was born in Montgomery County, Alabama, on Line Creek, about the year 1818 and was a man of much more than ordinary powers of mind, a great reader, especially of literature pertaining to the political history of the country. He was first married about 1838 in Pike County, Alabama to Evaline Rainer, who died in 1841, leaving one child, the gentlemen whose name appears at the head of this sketch. His second marriage was consummated in 1842 with Anne E. Moore, by who he became the father of seven children, namely; Benjamin C., Melissa, wife of J. B. Bockman; and Ida. Benjamin F. Darby was about one year old when the Indians forced the family to move to Clarke County, where remained a short time only and then removed to Pike County, Alabama, remained until 1858, and then changed his residence to Butler County, near Garland....."

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Benjamin F. Darby served in Company A of the 57th Alabama Infantry.

Company A of the 57<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was known as the "Clanton Rifles"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Darby of Company A of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on October 13, 1863 at Pollard, (Alabama) and enrolled for the war and had never been paid and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Darby of Company A of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at the General Hospital in Marion, Alabama for March and April 1864 and dated April 30, 1864 and had enlisted on October 10, 1863 at Pollard, Alabama and enrolled for the war and attached to the Hospital as a patient on April 4, 1864 and had never been paid and noted as present for duty.

When Private Benjamin F. Darby of Company A of the 57<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign at Oxford, Georgia on July 22, 1864 he had been in Scott’s Brigade in Loring’s Division and in Stewart’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Darby of Company A of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15<sup>th</sup> Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and noted as captured near Stone Mountain, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and forwarded on July 28, 1864.

(The compiler notes the proximity of Stone Mountain to Oxford, Georgia is about twenty-one miles).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. F. Darby of Company A of the “51” Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky August 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on August 2, 1864 and noted as captured at Oxford, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. F. Darby of Company A of the “51” Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured at Oxford, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

The compiler notes both his widow’s Confederate pension records and the Alabama Muster Rolls 1861-1865 listed him with Company A of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry. It is the opinion of the compiler



the references on some of his Federal POW Records with the 51<sup>st</sup> Alabama were either not made legible enough by the turn of the century clerks or an error had been made.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. F. Darby of Company A of the "51" Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Oxford, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. F. Darby of Company A of the "51" Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and received in Louisville in August 1864 and discharged on August 3, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Oxford, Georgia on July "20" 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. F. Darby of Company A of the "51" Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Oxford, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. F. Darby of Company A of the "51" Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 4, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Captain Stephen (Edward) Jones from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Oxford, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

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

According to the 1880 United States census Mrs. A. E. Durby but corrected to A. E. Darby, born about 1825 in South Carolina and noted as widowed and living in Precinct 4 in Camp County, Texas.

According to the Alabama, Texas and Virginia Confederate Pensions from 1884-1958 his widow Mrs. A. E. Darby had moved from Alabama to Camp County, Texas and she was approved for a pension in 1899. She stated her husband was B. F. Darby of Company A of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry and swore she had never remarried and was married to him in 1842 in Pike County, Alabama and in 1899 she was seventy-six years old and that her husband had died in October 1864.

### **Juxtaposition:**

On October 30, 1864 at New York, New York the newspaper *The New York Daily Herald* reported: "TROPHIES OF THE BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK – Twenty-three pieces of artillery and a number of caissons, captured by Sheridan at Cedar Creek, arrived here today on the cars from Martinsburg and were presented by General Torbert to the War Department. Owing to the lateness of their arrival the Secretary of War was not present at the department and without any formality Adjutant General Townsend received the guns and ordered them to be parked in the grounds adjacent to the War Office, when the gates are to be thrown open to the public tomorrow. Many of the carriages are broken down and all exhibit marks of hard usage. General Torbert returns to the front tomorrow."

And on Sunday, October 30, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Benj F. Darby of Company A of the "51" Regiment Alabama Infantry due to dyspepsia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Benjamin F. Darby owned two slaves in Butler County, Alabama according to the 1860 slave schedule. One female age thirty and one male age eight.

**466) Private William H. DARLER** - Inscription on tombstone #1215 reads ***"Wm. H. DARLER CO. A 32 MISS. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

His title page of his Compiled Military Service Records stated the name was William H. Darler but everything else on records say it was Private William A. Darling.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William H. Darler served in Company A in the 32<sup>nd</sup> 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 A of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Tishomingo Rifles" The Company was raised in Tishomingo County, Mississippi.

When Private William H. Darler of Company A in the 32<sup>nd</sup> Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 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) Wm A. Darling of Company A of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Darling of Company A of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 13, 1865 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Philadelphia Inquirer* reported: "THE UNITED STATES STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS. – On Saturday morning the U.S. supply steamer *Massachusetts*, Lieutenant West commanding, arrived off the Navy Yard, from Charleston, in sixty-three hours. She brought a large number of discharged seamen and invalids from the South Atlantic blockading squadron. When the *Massachusetts* sailed thirty vessels were at Savannah, loaded with cotton, which were to leave for New York on the 8<sup>th</sup> instant, under a convoy of United States steamers. The news brought by the *Massachusetts* is unimportant. She has on board a number of bales of prize cotton."

And on Monday, February 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

He died on Monday, February 13, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**467) Private James DAVIDSON Senior** - Inscription on tombstone #602 reads "**JAS. DAVIDSON CO. F 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 44 years old.

The 1860 United States census listed James Davidson, born about 1821 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,500 and a personal value of \$445.00 and listed as

the head of the household. Other family household members were: Mary Davidson, born about 1819 in Virginia and listed as a spinster and William H. Davidson, born about 1839 in Virginia and Mary T. Davidson, born about 1840 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Loueza J. (A female) Davidson, born about 1842 in Virginia and Nancy M. Davidson, born about 1844 in Virginia and Hannah A. Davidson, born about 1846 in Virginia and John S. Davidson, born about 1849 in Virginia and Robert C. Davidson, born about 1851 in Virginia and Lydia Davidson, born about 1853 in Virginia and James B. Davidson, born about 1856 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Menvina Z (A female) Davidson, born about 1859 in Virginia and Martha E. Davidson, born about 1859 in Virginia. The family household was living in Scott County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Estillville and the census was enumerated on September 11, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 36 which noted Private James Davidson of Company C of the 27<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was Mary Davidson and listed her Post Office as Duncan's Mill, 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 773 the Post Office at Duncan's Mill was located in Scott County, Virginia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service, Private James Davidson Sr. served in Company C of the 25<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"25th Cavalry Regiment was organized in July, 1864, using the 27th Battalion Virginia Partisan Rangers as its nucleus. Serving in McCausland's and Imboden's Brigade, the unit fought in numerous engagements in western Virginia and 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. the Edmundson, [Henry Alonzo Edmundson – Find A Grave Memorial # 12133826] and Major Sylvester R. McConnell. [Sylvester Patton McConnell – Find A Grave Memorial # 58323712]

Predecessor unit:

27th Battalion Partisan Rangers was formed in September, 1862, with seven companies, later increased to nine. The unit served in General Hodge's and W. E. Jones' Brigade and participated in various engagements in East Tennessee and western Virginia. During April, 1864, it contained 240 effectives, and in July it merged into the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel Henry A. Edmundson was in command."

The compiler notes the 27<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry changed its unit designation to the 25<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry on July 8, 1864 and his Confederate Compiled Military Service Records can be found with the 25<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private James Davidson of Company C of the 27<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia. (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) On August 10, 1864 a physical description was made: Age 44 years and 6’ 1” in height with a light complexion and blue eyes and brown hair and by occupation was a farmer and told Federal authorities his residence was Scott County, Virginia and arrested by General Averell at the Battle of Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Davidson of Company C of the 27<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 12, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, West Virginia by Captain Ew Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry] and had been captured at Moorefield on August 7, 1864.

Private died approximately 121 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On December 11, 1864 at Montpelier, Vermont the newspaper *The Daily Green Mountain Freeman* reported: “FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA – In the Legislature at Wheeling on Tuesday, Mr. Stewart offered a resolution requiring all persons, before taking the oath to transact any business, to first take the oath to support the Constitution and restore the Government of Virginia. Mr. Brown of the Kanawha Valley, offered a resolution to relieve the people of that Valley of taxes this year on account of the devastation committed there.”

And on Sunday, December 11, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas Davidson of Company C of the 27<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry on Sunday, December 11, 1864 due to enteritis.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JAS. DAVIDSON SR. CO. C 25 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

**468) Private Columbus DAVIS** - Inscription on tombstone #1689 reads **“C. DAVIS CO. K 8 S.C. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Opequon Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike in September 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed Columbus Davis, born about 1840 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$125.00 and living by himself. He was living in the Marlboro District of South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Bennettsville and the census was enumerated on July 16, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Columbus Davis served in Company K in the 8<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and made brackets including additional information:

“8th Infantry Regiment was organized at Marion, South Carolina, during the spring of 1861. Many of the men were from Darlington and Marion counties. The unit moved to Florence, then during the end of May was ordered to Virginia. It fought at First Manassas under General Bonham before being assigned to General Kershaw's, Kennedy's, and Conner's Brigade. The 8th was engaged in many conflicts from the Seven Days' Battles to Gettysburg, moved to Georgia with Longstreet, and was active at Chickamauga and Knoxville. Returning to Virginia, it participated in the battles at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor, then saw action in the Shenandoah Valley with Early. Later it was involved in the North Carolina Campaign. The regiment reported 5 killed and 23 wounded at First Manassas and in April, 1862, totalled [totalled] 276 men. It lost 7 killed, 36 wounded, and 9 missing at Malvern Hill, 6 killed and 28 wounded out of 126 at Maryland Heights, 1 killed, 17 wounded [wounded], and 4 missing of the 71 at Sharpsburg, and 2 killed and 29 wounded at Fredericksburg. Of the 300 engaged at Gettysburg, thirty-three percent were disabled. On March 23, 1865, there were only 52 present for duty. The unit surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. Its commanders were Colonels Ellerbee B. C. Cash [Ellerbe Boggan Crawford Cash – Find A Grave Memorial # 45618060] and John W. Henagan, [John Williford Hanagan captured at Winchester, Virginia and died in prison at Johnson's Island, Ohio – Find A Grave # 25830594] Lieutenant Colonels Axalla J. Hoole [Axalla John Hoole killed at Chickamauga, Georgia – Find A Grave # 84462140] and Eli T. Stackhouse, [Eli Thomas Stackhouse – Find A Grave # 6918227] and Majors Thomas E. Lucas [Thomas Ephraim Lucas – Find A Grave # 45652482] and D. M. McLeod. [Donald McDiarmid McLeod died after Battle of Gettysburg and originally buried in Pennsylvania during Lee's retreat – Find A Grave #25251947]”

Company K of the 8<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry was known as the “McQueen Guards”

Federal POW records reported him taken prisoner by General Sheridan's Forces near Opequon Creek, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

The following was taken from the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion Series I, Volume 43 Part 2 page 77:

“NEAR BERRYVILLE, September 13, 1864 - 7 p. m. (Received 14th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT: This morning I sent General Getty's division, of the Sixth Corps, with two brigades of cavalry, to the crossing of the Summit Point and Winchester road, over Opequon Creek, to develop the force of the enemy at the crossing in that vicinity. Rodes', Ramseur's, Gordon's, and Wharton's division were found on the west bank. At the same time General Wilson, with McIntosh's

brigade of cavalry, dashed up the Winchester pike, drove the rebel cavalry at a run, came in contact with Kershaw' division, charged it, and captured the Eighth South Carolina Regiment (16 officers and 145 men) and its battle-flag, and Colonel Henagan, commanding brigade, with a loss of only 2 men killed and 2 wounded. Great credit is due to general Wilson, McIntosh, and Third New Jersey and Second Ohio. The charge was a gallant one. A portion of the Second Massachusetts, Reserve Brigade, made a charge on the right of our line and captured 1 officer and 11 men of Gordon's division of infantry. Our loss in the reconnaissance is very light.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.”

The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion Series I Volume XLIII page 87 reported the following: “Honorable E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Harper’s Ferry, September 14, 1864 evening: Nothing further from the front. The captured regiment, Eighth South Carolina, Kershaw’s division colonel and colors, about 200 officers and men are here. The colors have been in all the heavy battles of the armies of the Potomac. Respectfully, Jno. D. Stevenson, Brigadier General.”

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

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On St. Patrick’s Day, March 17, 1865 at Williamsport, Pennsylvania a tremendous flood devastated the town.

And on Friday, March 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Given name spelled as Charles however an X was above the given name indicating the given name was incorrect) Davis, of Company K in the 8<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Columbus Davis did not own slaves in South Carolina.

**469) Private Peter F. DAVIS** - Inscription on tombstone #13 reads **“P. F. DAVIS CO. A 5 N.C. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Irvine, Kentucky in July 1863.

Company A of the 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion North Carolina Cavalry had many soldiers from Madison County, North Carolina.

The compiler notes on August 3, 1863 the 5<sup>th</sup> and the 7<sup>th</sup> North Carolina Cavalry Battalions were consolidated to form the 6<sup>th</sup> North Carolina Cavalry Regiment. However the Confederate authorities in Richmond, Virginia made an error and listed them as the 65<sup>th</sup> North Carolina State Troops. The error was later corrected.

Private Peter F. Davis was taken prisoner as a member of the 5<sup>th</sup> North Carolina Battalion Cavalry but died as a member of the 6<sup>th</sup> North Carolina Cavalry Regiment.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On September 13, 1863 at

And on Sunday, September 13, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

He died on Sunday, September 13, 1863 due to dysentery according to ancestry POW Records on (5258).

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"P. F. DAVIS CO. A 5 BATTN. N.C. CAV. C.S.A."**

**470) Private George DAVIS** - Inscription on tombstone #850 reads **"GEO. DAVIS CO. F 20 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 24 years old.

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850, the parents of George Davis were Edith Brice and Israel Davis and married on June 28, 1825 in Harrison County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed George Davis, born about 1840 in Virginia and noted he had attended school within the year and living with Israel Davis, born about 1801 in Virginia and living with his wife Edith Davis, born about 1802 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Nancy Davis, born about 1830 in Virginia and Jacob Davis, born about 1838 in Virginia and William Davis, born about 1842 in Virginia and Elizabeth Davis, born about 1844 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 22 in Harrison County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 22, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed George Davis, born about 1840 in Virginia and living in the household of Israel Davis, born about 1800 in Virginia and his wife Edith Davis, born about 1803 in Pennsylvania. Other household members were: Jacob Davis, born about 1838 in Virginia and Nancy Davis, born about 1834 in Virginia and William J. Davis, born about 1842 in Virginia and Elizabeth Davis, born about 1846 in Virginia and Edith Hardman, born about 1847 in Virginia. The household was living in Harrison County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Clarksburg and the census was enumerated with no date other than 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 George Davis of Company F of the 20<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was Israel Davis and listed his Post Office as Romine's Mills located in Harrison County, (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 794 the Post Office at Romine's Mills, West Virginia located in Harrison County, West Virginia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George Davis served in Company F in the 20<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"20th Cavalry Regiment was organized in August, 1863, and was composed of "North Western Virginians." The unit served in W. L. Jackson's Brigade and confronted the Federals in western Virginia and in the Shenandoah Valley. It disbanded in mid-April, 1865. The field officers were Colonel W. W. Arnett, [William Wiley Arnett – Find A Grave Memorial # 70304312] Lieutenant Colonels Dudley Evans [Died 1910 and was president of the Wells Fargo Company] and John B. Lady, [John Buford Lady – Find A Grave Memorial # 10604947] and Major Elihu Hutton. [Find A Grave Memorial # 163034446]"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated July 20, 1863 stated Private George Davis of Captain Asbury Lewis' Company enlisted on May 10, 1863 at Bulltown, Virginia and enrolled by Captain Asbury Lewis for three years and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company F 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1, 1863 to August 31, 1864 and dated January 6, 1865 stated Private George Davis of Company F of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on May 10, 1863 at Bulltown, Virginia and enrolled by Asbury Lewis for three years by and last paid on July 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent and entitled to bounty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September and October 1864 and dated December 20, 1864 stated Private George Davis of Company F of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on May 10, 1863 at Bulltown, Virginia and enrolled by Asbury Lewis for three years by and last paid on July 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner since October 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private George Davis of Company F of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured at Beverly, West Virginia, by the 8<sup>th</sup> 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 on November 2, 1864 and listed his residence as Harrison County, West Virginia and noted as captured at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private George Davis of Company F of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment 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 noted a physical description; Age twenty-four; Height six feet two inches; Complexion fair; Eyes blue; Hair dark and told Union authorities he had been born in Harrison County, West Virginia and had been a farmer and listed his residence as Harrison County, West Virginia and had enrolled in May 1863 in Braxton County, West Virginia and had been captured on October 29, (1864) at Beverly, (West Virginia) by the 8<sup>th</sup> Ohio Cavalry and had been in Jackson's Brigade and under remarks stated sent to Wheeling November 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Davis of Company F of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and noted another physical description; Age 24, Height 6' 2"; Eyes grey; Hair dark and occupation had been a farmer and listed his residence as Harrison County, West Virginia and had been captured by the 8<sup>th</sup> Ohio Cavalry at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, (1864) and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on November 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private George Davis of Company F of the 20<sup>th</sup> 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 sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on November 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private George Davis of Company F of the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from November 20 to 25, 1864 and specifically arrived on November 23, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia and noted as captured at Beverly, (West) Virginia on October 29, 1864 and under remarks stated desires to take the oath.

Private George Davis died approximately 61 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

### **Juxtaposition:**

On January 23, 1865 at Ogden, Utah a Mormon and the future famous gun maker John M. Browning celebrated his 10<sup>th</sup> birthday.

And on Monday, January 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private George Davis of Company F in the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to erysipelas.

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**471) Private Harrison DAVIS** - Inscription on tombstone #1440 reads ***"H. DAVIS CO. C 3 ENG. TROOPS C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner in Franklin County, Alabama in January 1865.

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

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; Solomon Davis married Martha (Spelled as) Spinnett Jordan.

The 1850 United States census listed Harrison Davis, born about 1840 in Tennessee and living in the household of (Spelled as) Soloman but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Solomon Davis, born about 1814 in North Carolina and his wife Martha Davis, born about 1821 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Rachael Davis, born about 1842 in Tennessee and Jane Davis, born about 1845 in Tennessee and John Davis, born about 1847 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 27 in Hamilton County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 17, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Harrison Davis, born about 1841 in Tennessee and living in the household of Martha Davis, born about 1822 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Rachael Davis, born about 1843 in Tennessee and Jane Davis, born about 1846 in Tennessee and John Davis, born about 1848 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 13 in Hamilton County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Zion Hill and the census was enumerated on June 13, 1860.

The compiler notes some members of the household lived in Texas County, Missouri after the war.

The compiler notes there was another man who carried the name of Harrison Davis and was born in Tennessee. Harrison Davis died in April of 1912 and has a death certificate at Find A Grave Memorial 10199605 and likewise other men with the name of Harrison Davis had been born near Chattanooga, Tennessee but had joined other units and survived the war. Another Harrison H. Davis had joined the Company D of the 62<sup>nd</sup> Tennessee Mounted Infantry in Monroe County, Tennessee and would marry Elizabeth during the war and would live in Arkansas after the war. And another Harrison Davis born in Walker County, Georgia would join the 23<sup>rd</sup> Georgia Infantry and would be accounted for.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that Harrison Davis enlisted at Chattanooga, Tennessee (Located in Hamilton County, Tennessee) on October 9, 1862 in Captain A. W. Gloster's Company, Presstman's Battalion Engineer Troops which subsequently became Company C of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Engineer Troops, C. S. A., and his hospital records stated his residence was Hamilton County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 1 to October 31, 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated Laborer (Spelled as) Harrison Davis of Captain A. W. Gloster's Company Presstman's Battalion Engineer Troops\* enlisted on October 9, 1862 at Chattanooga, Tennessee and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (F.M) Duffy on July 31, 1863 and had

been transferred by Special Order Number 205 from Headquarters Army of Tennessee on August 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated due him fifty dollars bounty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company C 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Engineer Troops, C. S. A. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Engineer Troops, C. S. A. was formerly known as Presstman's Battalion Engineer Troops."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 dated December 31, 1863 stated Laborer (Spelled as) Harrison Davis of Captain A. W. Gloster's Company Presstman's Battalion Engineer Troops enlisted on October 9, 1862 at Chattanooga, Tennessee and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (F. M) Duffy October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 dated February 29, 1864 stated Laborer (Spelled as) Harrison Davis of Captain A. W. Gloster's Company Presstman's Battalion Engineer Troops enlisted on October 9, 1862 at Chattanooga, Tennessee and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (F. M) Duffy December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Harrison Davis of Company C of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Engineers C. S. A. appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 1864 and specifically issued on May 1, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Harrison Davis of Company C of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Engineer Corps appeared on a register of patients at the Ocmulgee Hospital in Macon, Georgia and admitted on July 8, 1864 for rubella and transferred on July 14, 1864 and stated his residence was Hamilton County.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Harrison Davis of Company C of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Engineers appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1864 and noted as captured in Franklin County, Alabama on January 2, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Harrison Davis of Company C of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Engineers appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Franklin County, Alabama on January 2, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Harrison Davis of Company C of the 3<sup>rd</sup> C. S. A. Engineers appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and

had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Franklin County, Alabama on January 2, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Harrison Davis of Company C of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment C. S. A. Engineers appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, (1865) and discharged on January 16, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured in Franklin, County, Alabama on January 2, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Harrison Davis of Company C of the (And corrected to the) 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment C. S. A. Engineers appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Franklin County, Alabama on January 2, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Harrison Davis of Company C of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment C. S. A. Engineers appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 18, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Franklin County, Alabama on January 2, 1865.

Private Harrison Davis died approximately 38 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 25, 1865 at Elkton, Maryland the newspaper *The Cecil Whig* reported: "KILLED – (Captain John Brown Rowan) John B. Rowan, who left this county in the fall of 1862, and joined the Rebel army, where he has served since then, as an officer in an artillery company, was killed at the battle of Nashville, where Hood's army so narrowly escaped annihilation by Thomas. Of the little band of traitors, who left this county for their country's good, about that time, he is the only one, we believe, that has been killed. Rowan was killed by a piece of shell passing through his body."

And on Saturday, February 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Harrison Davis of Company C of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Engineers due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Harrison Davis did not own slaves in Hamilton County, Tennessee.

**472) Private James P. DAVIS** - Inscription on tombstone #1597 reads **"JAS. P. DAVIS CO. A 2 KY. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Kingsport, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

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

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

His Compiled Military Service Record’s are located with Company A of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Kentucky Cavalry. (Dortch’s)

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 9, 1865 at

And on Thursday, March 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

He died on Thursday, March 9, 1865 due to measles.

However the compiler notes his grave sequence would be more in line with the date of March 8, 1865.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: “JAS. P. DAVIS CO. A 2 BATT’N. (DORTCH’S) KY. CAV. C.S.A.”

**473) Private Melville J. DAVIS** - Inscription on tombstone #1638 reads **“M. J. DAVIS CO. G 45 VA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Cloyd’s Mountain, Virginia in May 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Melville Davis, born about 1842 in Virginia and living in the household of Jacob Davis, born about 1799 in Virginia and living with his wife Jane Davis, born about

1803 in Virginia. Other members of the household were: Alexander Davis, born about 1827 in Virginia and Martha Davis, born about 1828 in Virginia and Julia Ann Davis, born about 1831 in Virginia and Harriet Davis, born about 1833 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Lidy Davis, born about 1835 in Virginia and Marion Davis, born about 1836 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Arminda Davis, born about 1838 in Virginia and Lucinda Hines, born about 1829 in Virginia. The household was living in District 68 in Wythe County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 14, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Melville Davis, born about 1844 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of Jacob Davis, born about 1798 in Virginia and living with his wife Jane Davis, born about 1802 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Elmira Davis, born about 1834 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Armindo (A female) Davis, born about 1842 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 68 in Wythe County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Wytheville and the census was enumerated on August 7, 1860.

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

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

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

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

Nevertheless, Jenkins was an experienced soldier. During the 1863 Gettysburg Campaign, Jenkins' Brigade had formed the cavalry screen for Richard S. Ewell's Second Corps. Jenkins led his men through the Cumberland Valley into Pennsylvania and seized Chambersburg, burning down nearby railroad structures and bridges. He accompanied Ewell's column to Carlisle, briefly skirmishing with Union militia

at the Battle of Sporting Hill near Harrisburg. During the Battle of Gettysburg, Jenkins was wounded on July 2 and missed the final day's fighting. He did not recover to rejoin his command until autumn. Jenkins spent the early part of 1864 raising and organizing a large cavalry force for service in western Virginia. By May, he had been appointed Commander of the Department of Western Virginia with his headquarters at Dublin.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



4th Brigade — Col. John McCausland

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

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

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

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

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

Home Guards

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

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

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

Ringgold (Va.) Battery — Capt. Crispin Dickenson

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

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

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 30, 1864 at Saltville, Virginia stated (Spelled as) M. J. Davis of the 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia joined by enlistment.

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

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

Federal POW Records at ancestry stated (Spelled as) M. J. Davis entered the hospital at Camp Chase on February 20, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Melville Davis (With an X by the name) of Company F of the 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia 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 February 25, 1865 and noted as captured at Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia on May 9, 1864. At the bottom of the page in pencil the X indicated his entry was cancelled.

Private Melville J. Davis died approximately 291 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 13, 1865 at

And on Monday, March 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Melville J. Davis of Company F of the 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry due to diphtheria at the hospital.

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

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

**474) Private Elson DAVIS** - Inscription on tombstone #1599 reads **"N. DAVIS CO. E 1 MISS. BATT. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Turner's Company Light Artillery was raised in Choctaw County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) E. Davis of Captain M. Smith's Company Light Artillery\* enlisted on January 10, 1862 at Pensacola, (Florida) and enrolled for two years and last paid on September 1, 1862 and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was successively designated as Captain Terrall's Company Mississippi Infantry, Captain Smith's Company Mississippi Light Artillery and Captain Turner's Company Mississippi Light Artillery."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) E. Davis of Captain M. Smith's Company Light Artillery enlisted on January 10, 1862 at Pensacola, (Florida) and enrolled for two years and last paid on October 31, 1862 and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. Davis of Captain M. Smith's Company Light Artillery enlisted on January 10, 1862 at Pensacola, (Florida) and enrolled for two years and last paid on January 1, 1863 and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. Davis of Captain M. Smith's Company Light Artillery enlisted on January 10, 1862 at Pensacola, (Florida) and enrolled for two years and last paid on March 1, 1863 and duty status not reported.

When Private Elson Davis of Captain Turner's Company Mississippi Light Artillery was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Hoxton's Battalion in Hardee's Corps of Artillery in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elson Davis of the Turners Mississippi Battery 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 as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elson Davis of the Turners Mississippi Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elson Davis of the Turners Mississippi Battery 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) Elson Davis of the Turners Mississippi Battery 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) Elson Davis of the Turners Mississippi Battery 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) Elson Davis of the "Loomis" Battery Mississippi appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elson Davis of the "Loomis" Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have applied for the oath of allegiance from October 1 to 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private Elson Davis died approximately 218 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 8, 1865 at Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Wyoming Democrat* reported: "THE COLORED PEOPLE OF SAVANNAH – There are six churches for colored people in Savannah. The pastors of four of them have always been colored men. Three of these Churches are decidedly very fine edifices and cost not less than ten thousand dollars each. And all this in a section of country where the Abolitionists have persisted, for years, in telling the Northern people that the religious instruction fo the blacks was prohibited as a crime?"

And on Wednesday, March 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) N. Davis and corrected at the top of the page to Turners Company Light Artillery due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"ELSON DAVIS (TURNER'S CO.) MISS. LGT. ART. C.S.A."**

**475) Private Henry M. DAVIS** - Inscription on tombstone #1557 reads **"N. N. DAVIS CO. K 14 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The soldier is fairly complicated but not overly so. According to his Compiled Military Service Records his name is spelled as Henry M. Davies within the 14<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Cavalry. Upon research it is the compilers opinion his surname was spelled as Davis.

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

He only has Federal POW Records in the 14<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Cavalry and name listed as Henry M. Davies.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry M. Davies of Company K of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain

(Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee December 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry "N" (With a X by the initial N indicating an incorrect initial) of Company K of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry "N" Davies of Company K of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry "N" (With a X by the initial N indicating an incorrect initial) of Company K of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry "W" Davies of Company K of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry M. Davies of Company K of the 14<sup>th</sup> "Kentucky" Cavalry 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.

Federal POW Records located on ancestry (38965) stated: He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee on December 10, 1864.\*

Private died approximately 60 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 27, 1865 at Davenport, Iowa the newspaper *The Quad-City Times* reported: "ACCIDENT – While the steamer *Hawkeye State*, Captain Mason, was coming down through the draw of the Clinton Bridge yesterday, with a barge, the strong current swept her against one of the piers. Fortunately the barge was between the boat and the pier and took the heaviest of the shock. It was crushed together like a cockle shell and is a total wreck. It had on about 350 sacks of oats, which will be saved in a damaged condition. Captain Mason says that the Clinton Bridge is far more dangerous to navigation than is the bridge at this point and will be a source of much damage before the season is over."

And on Monday, March 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

The above citation also listed him as died on Monday, March 27, 1865 of pneumonia and buried in grave 1557.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**476) Private Henry DAVIS** - Inscription on tombstone #777 reads ***"P. DAVIS CO. A 24 S.C. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Henry Davis served in Company A of the 24<sup>th</sup> 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 A of the 24<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry had many soldiers from the Charleston District, South Carolina.

The compiler notes there was a soldier named P. Davis in Company A of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry however he was not taken prisoner nor did he die at Camp Chase.

There was however a Henry Davis who also was in Company A of the 24<sup>th</sup> South Carolina and he was taken prisoner and did die at Camp Chase and buried in grave #777.

There was one entry on the Federal POW Records at Camp Chase about Henry Davis at the Camp Chase hospital.

It had his name as Pringle Davis but a notation was made and it said see Henry.

When Private Henry Davis of Company A of the 24<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Gist's Brigade in Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Davis of Company A of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones 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) Henry Davis of Company A of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending 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) Henry Davis of Company A of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky December 22, 1864 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Franklin, (Tennessee) on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Davis of Company A of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Davis of Company A of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Davis of Company A of the 24<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

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

### Juxtaposition:

On January 15, 1865 at Chicago, Illinois the newspaper *The Chicago Tribune* reported: "THE LIE OF THE N. Y. NEWS RELATIVE TO OUR TREATMENT OF PRISONERS – We publish in another column a real or pretended letter from some concealed rebel in Chicago to the New York News relative to the treatment of the rebel prisoners in our hands at Rock Island, Illinois. The skin-deep pretenses of Unionism contained in it will deceive no one. It is concocted whether in Chicago or in the editorial office of the New York News for but one purpose, viz: to justify the rebels in staving our prisoners. It will be re-published by every rebel paper at the South and greedily devoured by rebel sympathizers in Europe. It is an unmitigated, atrocious and fiendish LIE from beginning to end and the editors of the traitorous N. Y. News, who published it knowing it to be a lie and intending it to palliate and encourage the rebels in staving our soldiers and to cause them in inflict if possible new sufferings on our brave men, deserve to be HUNG. Jefferson Davis is an honorable man and a gentleman compared with them." .....

And on Sunday, January 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of (Spelled as) Henry Davis of Company A of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia in his quarters.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"HENRY DAVIS CO. A 24 S.C. INF. C.S.A."**

**477) Private Presley DAVIS** - Inscription on tombstone #39 reads **"PRESLEY DAVIS CO. B 53 ALA. PAR. RANGERS C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Dixon, Tennessee in June 1863.

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; William Davis married Elizabeth B. Gardner on March 20, 1823 in Wilkes County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Presley Davis, born about 1841 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of William Davis, born about 1800 in South Carolina and his wife Elisabeth Davis, born about 1805 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Nancy Davis, born about 1832 in Alabama and Jane Davis, born about 1834 in Alabama and Samuel Davis, born about 1837 in Alabama and Francis Davis, born about 1838 in Alabama and Martha Davis, born about 1840 in Alabama and William Davis, born about 1843 in Alabama and Sarah Davis, born about 1849 in Alabama. The family household was living in Pike County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States listed his given name spelled as Pressley but the compiler believes it was Presley and will be noted this way. The census listed Presley Davis, born about 1844 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of William Davis, born about 1792 in South Carolina and his wife Elizabeth Davis, born about 1800 in Georgia. Other family household members were:



William Davis, born about 1845 in Alabama and Lucinda Davis, born about 1849 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Eastern Division in Pike County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Troy and the census was enumerated on July 18, 1860.

According to the Alabama United States Select Marriage Indexes, 1816-1942 Presley Davis married (Spelled as) Araminda Simmons on May 16, 1861 in Pike County, Alabama.

It appears the couple had two children Francis Davis and William M. Davis.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Presley Davis served in Company B in the 53<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry Alabama Partisan Rangers and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Partisan Rangers was organized at Montgomery, Alabama, in November, 1862. Two of its companies had seen prior service with the 7th Alabama Infantry Regiment. Men of this command were from the counties of Autauga, Lauderdale, Macon, Pike, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Dallas, Monroe, Wilcox, Lowndes, Dale, Coffee, and Montgomery. It first served in the District of the Gulf and in December contained 517 effectives. The unit was later assigned to Roddey's and M. W. Hanno's Brigade, Wheeler's Corps. It saw action at Thompson's Station, Brentwood, and Town Creek, was involved at the Atlanta Campaign, [and] then participated in the defense of Savannah and the campaign of the Carolinas. Only a small number surrendered in April, 1865. Colonel Moses W. Hannon, [Moses Wright Hannon – Find A Grave Memorial # 20245] Lieutenant Colonel John F. Gaines, and Major Thomas F. Jenkins [Thomas Farewell Jenkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 25239947] were in command.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated August 5, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Presley Davis of Captain Hamner's Company 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers\* enrolled for the war and received a fifty dollars in full for his bounty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company B 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 5 to September 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Presley Davis of Company B of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers enlisted on August 5, 1862 at Troy, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William L) Hamner for the war and last paid by Captain (Jno. P) Dickinson on September 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 1 to December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Presley Davis of Company B of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers enlisted on August 5, 1862 at Troy, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William L) Hamner for the war and last paid by Captain (Jno. P) Dickinson on September 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1862 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Presley Davis of Company B of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers enlisted on August 5, (1862) at Troy, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William L) Hamner for

the war and last paid by Captain (Jno. P) Dickinson on December 31, (1862) and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Presley Davis of Company B of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers enlisted on August 5, (1862) at Troy, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William L) Hamner for the war and last paid by Captain (Jno. P) Dickinson on December 30, (1862) and noted as absent and under remarks stated at dismounted camp Chattanooga.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) "Presly" Davis of Company B of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register at the St. Mary's Hospital at Dalton, Georgia and admitted on May 12, 1863 for debilitas (meaning weakness or feebleness) and returned to duty on May 17, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Presley Davis of Company B of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers enlisted on August 5, 1862 at Troy, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William L) Hamner for the war and last paid by Captain (Jno. P) Dickinson on December 30, 1862 and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated March 8, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) "Prestley" Davis of Company B of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers enlisted on August 5, (1862) at Troy, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William L) Hamner for the war and last paid by Captain (Jno. P) Dickinson on December 30, (1862) and noted as absent and under remarks stated his whereabouts unknown, was sent to Hospital at Chattanooga.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) "Presly" Davis of Company B of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured on July 2, 1863 at Elk River and forwarded to Nashville, (Tennessee) on July 10, 1863 and under remarks started Louisville, Kentucky July 14, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) "Piersley" Davis of Company B of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on July 21, (1863).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) "Priesly" Davis of Company B of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Dixon, Tennessee on June 16, 1863 and noted as discharged to Johnson's Island on July 27, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) "Piersley" Davis of Company B of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky on July 21, 1863 and noted as captured at Dixon, Tennessee on June 16, 1863 and noted as discharged to Johnson's Island on August 13, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Presley Davis of Company B of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky on July 14, 1863 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 14, 1863 and noted as captured at Elk River (Tennessee) on July 2, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Presley Davis of Company B of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky on July 14, 1863 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 21, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) "Prisley" Davis of Company B of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 27, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville July 27, 1863 and noted as captured at Dixon, Tennessee on June 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Presley Davis of Company B of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 27, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Brigadier General Jeremiah Tilford Boyle and noted as captured at Dixon, Tennessee on June 16, 1863.

Private Presley Davis died approximately 70 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On October 5, 1863 in Washington, D.C. President Lincoln, in answer to petition of delegation from Missouri and Kansas, declines to remove General Schofield.

And on Monday, October 5, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Presley Davis of Company B of the 53<sup>rd</sup> Alabama due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules our soldier Presley Davis did not own slaves.

However on the surface it does appear that our soldier Presley Davis did own seventeen slaves in Pike County, Alabama according to the 1860 slave schedule. Our soldier was born in 1844 and had no measurable amount of income. Our soldier's father also owned no slaves in Pike County, Alabama. According to Alabama State census of 1850 a Presley Davis was the head of the household and living in Pike County, Alabama and did own some slaves. Further research has determined that the other Presley Davis had passed away in 1863 in Pike County, Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"PRESLEY DAVIS CO. B 53 ALA. CAV. PART. RANGERS C.S.A."**

**478) Private Thomas J. DAVIS** - Inscription on tombstone #1469 reads ***"THOS. J. DAVIS CO. E 33 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 47 years old based on his enlistment records.

According to the Alabama United States Select Marriage Indexes, 1816-1942 – Thomas J. Davis married Mary F. Calloway in Montgomery County, Alabama on April 29, 1847.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Thos Davis, born about 1820 in Connecticut and listed his occupation as a clerk and married to Mary F. Davis, born about 1828 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Lucy Davis, born about 1848 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Mory (A female) Evans, born about 1805 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Montgomery Ward 1 in Montgomery County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 4, 1850.

The compiler notes Montgomery County and Butler County were adjacent during the war and that Greenville, Alabama was the county seat of Butler County.

The compiler further notes the Alabama, United States Civil War Muster Rolls 1861-1865 have Private T. J. Davis enlisting at age 45 at Greenville, Alabama in 1862 in Company E of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Alabama Infantry and the compiler notes his name is listed in script on page seven.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas J. Davis served in Company E in the 33<sup>rd</sup> 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 Munfordville 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 E of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Montgomery County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 9, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Davis of Captain Norman's Company Alabama Volunteers\* enlisted at age forty-five on March 12, 1862 at Greenville, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain) Henderson H. Norman for three

years or the war and traveling place of rendezvous number of miles was thirty-six and under remarks stated received \$50.00 bounty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. Davis of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 12, 1862 at Greenville, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Henderson H.) Norman for three years or was and last paid by (E. C) Milner on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Davis of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 12, 1862 at Greenville, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Henderson H.) Norman for three years or was and last paid by (E. C) Milner on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sent to hospital since muster order of surgeon of regiment.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Davis of Company E of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 12, 1862 at Greenville, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Henderson H.) Norman for three years or was and last paid by (E. C) Milner on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital December 1863 by order of surgeon of regiment.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Davis of Company E of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on February 29, 1864.

When Private Thomas J. Davis of Company E 33<sup>rd</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 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) Thomas J. Davis of Company E of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas J. Davis of Company E of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas J. Davis of Company E of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865

and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas J. Davis of Company E of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas J. Davis of Company E of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Davis of Company E of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Private Thomas J. Davis died approximately 54 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On February 27, 1865 at Fayetteville, North Carolina the newspaper *The Fayetteville Weekly Observer* reported: "THE FORT FISHER PRISONERS – We learn from a Flag-of-Truce letter received here yesterday from Wm. H. Haigh, Esq, of the 36<sup>th</sup> regiment, dated at Point Lookout, January 24<sup>th</sup> that about 600 of the Fisher prisoners are at that place. They left Fisher on Tuesday, the 17<sup>th</sup> ult., and reached Point Lookout on Sunday, the 22<sup>nd</sup> having suffered much on the voyage from sea-sickness and the crowded condition of the steamer. Daniel McNeill, son of Sheriff McNeil, died on board from sickness and suffocation. Mr. Haigh himself was in excellent health.

And on Monday, February 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos Davis of Company "C" of the 33<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

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

**479) Corporal William R. DAVIS** - Inscription on tombstone #1671 reads ***"CORP. Wm. DAVIS CO. C 52 GA. 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 William R. Davis served in Company C in the 52<sup>nd</sup> 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 C of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Georgia Infantry had many soldiers from Lumpkin County, Georgia.

The compiler notes he was taken prisoner three separate times.

He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Champion Hill, Mississippi and paroled at Fort Delaware.

When Corporal William R. Davis of Company C 52<sup>nd</sup> Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm R. Davis of Company C of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 (And no further information listed).

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm R. Davis of Company C of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm R. Davis of Company C of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm R. Davis of Company C of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm R. Davis of Company C of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Corporal William R. Davis died approximately 70 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 15, 1865 at Lancaster, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Lancaster Intelligencer* reported: "The Memphis and Vicksburg packet James Watson, laden with government freight, a large number of passengers and eighty-six soldiers, sunk twelve miles below Napoleon (Arkansas) on the morning of the 2<sup>nd</sup>. Over thirty lives were lost, including Adams Express messenger, twenty soldiers, several ladies and children. The officers of the boat were mostly saved. The steamer and cargo were total loss."

And on Wednesday, March 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) W. R. Davis of Company "E" of the 52<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**480) Private Wiley H. DEAN** - Inscription on tombstone #285 reads ***"WILEY H. DEAN 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 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Deon but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Dean and will be noted this way. The census listed (Spelled as) W. H. (A male) Dean, born about 1828 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Anna Dean, born about 1832 in Georgia. Another family household member was (Spelled as) P. C. (A female) Dean, born about 1850 and noted as eight months old. The family household was living in District 9 in the 37<sup>th</sup> Division in Habersham County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 12, 1850.

The compiler notes White County, Georgia was created in 1857 from parts of Habersham County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed Wiley H. Dean, born about 1828 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,500.00 and a personal value of \$550.00 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 Anna Dean, born about 1832 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Huldah (A female) Dean, born about 1850 in Georgia and Alfred Dean, born about 1854 in Georgia and Louisa Dean, born about 1856 in Georgia and Alice Dean, born about 1859 in Georgia. The family household was living in White County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Mount Yonah and the census was enumerated on July 28, 1860.

The compiler notes White County, Georgia was established on December 22, 1857 from part of Habersham County, Georgia.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wiley H. Dean of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky 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. (Utoy Creek).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wiley H. Dean of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wiley H. Dean of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wiley H. Dean of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated "Corporal" (Spelled as) Wiley H. Dean of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky 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) Wiley H. Dean of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> 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 Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wiley H. Dean of Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry was admitted on October 3, 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 listed as age thirty-eight.

Private Wiley H. Dean died approximately 50 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On October 7, 1864 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln appoints five directors on part of the government for Union Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company.

And on Friday, October 7, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wiley H. Dean of Company G in the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Wiley H. Dean in either Habersham County or White County in Georgia did not own slaves.

**481) Private Anderson DEANES** - Inscription on tombstone #1329 reads ***"A. DEANS CO. K 35 MISS. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The compiler notes because there was a (Spelled as) Deanes Cemetery in Starkville, Mississippi and some of the family members listed in the census are buried within the grounds and the proper period spelling of the surname should be Deanes and because Anderson Deanes wrote out his surname as Deanes on his parole papers at Vicksburg, Mississippi in July of 1863.

According to the North Carolina Marriage Index, 1741-2004, the parents of Anderson Deans were Obedience Barns and Benjamin Deans and married on November 27, 1832 in Edgecombe County, North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed Anderson Deanes, born about 1834 in North Carolina and noted he was a student and had attended school within the year and living in the household of Benjamin M. Deanes, born about 1813 in North Carolina and living with his wife (Spelled as) Obedent Deanes, born about 1815 in North Carolina. Other members of the family household were: (Spelled as) Pennty (A female) Deanes, born about 1836 in North Carolina and Polly Deanes, born about 1837 in North Carolina and Sarah Deanes, born about 1840 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Joannah Deanes, born about 1841 in North Carolina and James Deanes, born about 1855 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Mahaly (A female) Deanes born about 1848 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed his name spelled as Anderson Dean, born about 1834 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as overseeing and appears to have been an administrator and living in the household of Harriet Pope, born about 1808 in North Carolina. Another household member was (Spelled as) Louiza Pope, born about 1841 in North Carolina. The household was living in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Starkville and the census was enumerated on July 27, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Anderson (Spelled as) Deans alternate name A. Deans served in Company K in the 35<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 22 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) A. Deans of Company K of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at West Point, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel William Sullivan) Barry for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) A. Deanes of Company K of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, (1862) at West Point, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (William Sullivan) Barry for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) A. Deans of Captain R. H. Shotwell's Company of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers\* enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Starkville, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (William Sullivan) Barry for three years and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company K 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. Deans of Company K of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Starkville, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (William Sullivan) Barry for three years and last paid by (Waits E.) Gibbs on November 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to July 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. Deans of Company K of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Starkville, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (William Sullivan) Barry for three years and last paid by (Waits E.) Gibbs on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. Deans of Company K of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Starkville, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (William Sullivan) Barry for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. Deans of Company K of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Starkville, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (William Sullivan) Barry 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 January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. Deans of Company K of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Starkville, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (William Sullivan) Barry for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. Deans of Company K of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Starkville, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (William Sullivan) Barry for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. Deanes of Company K of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Starkville, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (William Sullivan) Barry for three years and noted as present for duty.

When Private Anderson Deanes of Company K of the 35<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Vicksburg Mississippi Campaign he had been in Brigadier General John C. Moore's Brigade in Major General John H. Forney's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 8, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, A. Deans a private of Company K 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4<sup>th</sup>

day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as A. Deanes and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8 day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. Deane of Company K of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the term of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces on July 4, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

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

The compiler notes that a few of the soldiers captured during the battles in and around Atlanta, Georgia both Union and Confederate were exchanged at Rough & Ready, Georgia. General Sherman insisted that only the able bodied Union soldiers were to be exchanged for Confederates. The Confederates wanted to exchange some of the prisoners at Camp Sumter aka Andersonville. General Sherman's version was adopted. The prisoners were exchanged near a railroad junction of Rough & Ready which was near where the Atlanta airport is today.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. Deans of Company K of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war exchanged by order of Major General W. T. Sherman, Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, at Rough and Ready, Georgia on September 19 and 22, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on September 3, 1864.

The compiler notes the mayor of Atlanta, Georgia surrendered the city on September 2, 1864.

When Private Anderson Deanes of Company K 35<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in Columbia, Tennessee on December 21, 1864 he had been in Sears' Brigade in French's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Anderson Deans of Company K of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi was admitted on January 21, 1865 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had been transferred from Columbia, (Tennessee) and had been wounded at Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 and diagnosed for a simple flesh wound of left knee caused by a con ball which was short for conical ball which was a medical term for minie ball and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 26, 1865 and listed as age thirty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Anderson Deans of Company K of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 27, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 27, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Anderson Deans 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 Columbia, Tennessee on December 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Anderson Deans of Company K of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during six days ending January 31, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 1, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Anderson Deans of Company K of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 28, (1865) and discharged to Camp Chase on February 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Anderson Deans of Company K of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 1, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Anderson Deans of Company K of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on February 3, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 21, 1864.

Private Anderson Deanes died approximately 15 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 18, 1865 at Washington, D.C., the newspaper *The Evening Union* reported: "RE-ARRESTED" "It is stated that several of the Baltimore and Washington merchants, who were tried by General Doubleday's military commission, for selling goods to blockade runners, and who were at large on bail, were re-arrested yesterday, which leads to the belief that they have been convicted."

And on Saturday, February 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Anderson Deans of Company K of the 35<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Anderson Deanes or Deans or Dean did not own slaves in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"A. DEANES CO. K 35 MISS. INF. C.S.A."**

**482) Private Martin DEATHERAGE** - Inscription on tombstone #166 reads **"M. DEATHERADGE CO. L 2 (DUKE'S) KY. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Salineville, Ohio in July 1863.

The 1850 United States census listed Martin Deatherage, born about 1828 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Martin Deatherage, born about 1815 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Polly Deatherage, born about 1805 in North Carolina and C. (A female) Deatherage, born about 1815 in North Carolina and Peter Deatherage, born about 1823 in Kentucky and stated his race was black. The family household was living in Simpson County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on September 6, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Martin Deatherage, born about 1828 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a laborer and living by himself in District 1 in Warren County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Bowling Green and the census was enumerated on June 25, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private M. Deatherage served in Company L in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky Cavalry (Duke's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and made brackets including additional information.

"2nd (Morgan's) Cavalry Regiment was organized during the summer of 1862 using Morgan's Kentucky Cavalry Squadron as its nucleus. The unit contained men from Kentucky, Texas, Mississippi, and Alabama. It served in Morgan's Brigade and was active in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio. Many were captured in the conflict at Buffington Island on July 19 and the remaining part at New Lisbon on July 26, 1863. The regiment was not reorganized. Its field officers were Colonels Basil W. Duke [Basil Wilson Duke – Find A Grave Memorial # 8922] and John H. Morgan, [John Hunt Morgan – Find A Grave Memorial # 4433] Lieutenant Colonels James W. Bowles [James William Bowles – Find A Grave Memorial # 76446515] and John B. Hutcheson, and Majors G. W. Morgan and T. B. Webber. [Thomas B. Webber – Find A Grave Memorial # 11529928]"

The compiler notes he was an Ohio Morgan raider.

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

### Juxtaposition:

On May, 24, 1864 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln writes note to Secretary of War Stanton on letter of E. A. Paul, New York Times correspondent, enclosing pass to Army of the Potomac not approved by Stanton. "The Times I believe is always true to the Union and therefore should be treated as least as well as any."

And on Tuesday, May 24, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private M. Deatherage 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 Martin Deatherage owned four slaves, one female age 26 and three males age 24; and 2 mulatto slaves age 2 and age 1 in Simpson County, Kentucky.

**483) Private John G. DEATHERAGE** - Inscription on tombstone #855 reads "**J. G. DEATHRAGE CO. D 8 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Opequon Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike in September 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 18 years old based on dividing the ages between the 1850 and 1860 census reports.

According to the Virginia Compiled Marriages, 1740-1850 – William Deatherage married Elizabeth Pickle in Smyth County, Virginia on July 10, 1832.

The 1850 United States census listed John G. (Spelled as) Detherage, born about 1844 in Georgia and living in the household of William (Family surname spelled as) Detherage, born about 1807 in North Carolina and living with his wife Elizabeth Detherage, born about 1807 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Susan F. Detherage, born about 1833 in Virginia and Hester C. (A female) Detherage, born about 1834 in Virginia and Ruth J. Detherage, born about 1835 in Virginia and Math H. (A male) Detherage, born about 1837 in Tennessee and P. S. H. (A male) Detherage, born about 1839 in Tennessee and Mary V. Detherage, born about 1842 in Tennessee. The family household was living in the Quaker Gap Districk in Stokes County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 12, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John G. (Spelled as) Deatherage, born about 1848 in Georgia and living in the household of William Deatherage, born about 1806 in North Carolina and living with his wife Elizabeth A. Deatherage, born about 1807 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Hester C.



Deatherage, born about 1839 in Virginia and Ruth J. Deatherage, born about 1841 in Tennessee and Mathew H. Deatherage, born about 1843 in Tennessee (Mathew H was also a member of Company B of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry) and Pleasant S. H. Deatherage, born about 1844 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Mary N. (But corrected to Mary V. by an ancestry transcriber) Deatherage, born about 1846 in Tennessee and Minerva A. Deatherage, born about 1851 in North Carolina. The family household was living in the South District of Patrick County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Ararat and the census was enumerated on June 26, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Deatherage served in Company B in the 8<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to November 1, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private John Deatherage of Company B of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on July 20, 1864 at Winchester, (Virginia) and enrolled by Lieutenant (Pizaro W) Wood for the war and listed as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since September 12, 1864.

Federal POW records reported him taken prisoner by General Sheridan's Forces near Opequon Creek, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

The following was taken from the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion Series I, Volume 43 Part 2 page 77:

“NEAR BERRYVILLE, September 13, 1864 - 7 p. m. (Received 14th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT: This morning I sent General Getty's division, of the Sixth Corps, with two brigades of cavalry, to the crossing of the Summit Point and Winchester road, over Opequon Creek, to develop the force of the enemy at the crossing in that vicinity. Rodes', Ramseur's, Gordon's, and Wharton's division were found on the west bank. At the same time General Wilson, with McIntosh's brigade of cavalry, dashed up the Winchester pike, drove the rebel cavalry at a run, came in contact with

Kershaw' division, charged it, and captured the Eighth South Carolina Regiment (16 officers and 145 men) and its battle-flag, and Colonel Henagan, commanding brigade, with a loss of only 2 men killed and 2 wounded. Great credit is due to general Wilson, McIntosh, and Third New Jersey and Second Ohio. The charge was a gallant one. A portion of the Second Massachusetts, Reserve Brigade, made a charge on the right of our line and captured 1 officer and 11 men of Gordon's division of infantry. Our loss in the reconnaissance is very light.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.”

The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion Series I Volume XLIII page 87 reported the following: “Honorable E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Harper’s Ferry, September 14, 1864 evening: Nothing further from the front. The captured regiment, Eighth South Carolina, Kershaw’s division colonel and colors, about 200 officers and men are here. The colors have been in all the heavy battles of the armies of the Potomac. Respectfully, Jno. D. Stevenson, Brigadier General.”

Company B of the 8<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry was known as the “Nelson Rangers” Many soldiers from Nelson County, Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno G. Dethridge of the 8<sup>th</sup> Virginia appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by First Brigade, Third Cavalry Division, on Winchester and Berryville Pike, near Opequan Creek, Virginia and noted as captured near Opequan Creek, (Virginia) on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. G. Dethridge (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade, 3<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry Division on Berryville and Winchester Pike. Roll dated Headquarters 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade, 3<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry Division Middle Military Division, Camp near Berryville, Virginia September 14, 1864 and noted as captured near Opequan Creek, (Virginia) on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John J. Davidge (With a X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 8<sup>th</sup> 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 Private (Spelled as) Jno. J. Detheridge (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 8<sup>th</sup> 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 noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864 and under remarks stated received from Harper’s Ferry, (West) Virginia on September 19, 1864.

Private John G. Deatherage died approximately 126 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

### **Juxtaposition:**

On January 23, 1865 at Gold Hill, Nevada the newspaper the *Gold Hill Daily News* reported: “BULLION – Wells Fargo & Company shipped this morning from their Virginia office, 25 bars of bullion, worth

according to assay \$55,540.94 and weighing 2006 pounds. (The compiler notes the State of Nevada entered the Union on October 31, 1864 just a week before the National election for President).

And on Monday, January 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno. J. Dettridge of Company B of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John G. Deatherage did not own slaves in Patrick County, Virginia. The compiler notes there was a John Deatherage living in Rappahannock County, Virginia but this was not our soldier.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“J. G. DEATHERAGE CO. B 8 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

**484) Private John S. DILLINGHAM** - Inscription on tombstone #1768 reads **“J. S. DELLINGHAM CO. B 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Marshall County, Alabama in January 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John S. Dillingham served in Company “C” in the 13<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

The compiler notes Confederate prisoners at Louisville, Kentucky recognized him as a former Union deserter from a Federal Kentucky regiment and before an investigation could be held he died at Camp Chase.

The compiler notes he only has Federal POW Records.

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

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On February 6, 1865 at Washington, DC the newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: “Major General Gilmore and Staff sailed on Thursday for Hilton Head. General Gilmore is appointed to the command of the New Department of the South, which includes South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and a part if not the

whole of North Carolina. He supersedes General Foster, but General Sherman, of course still remains in command of the army in the field as heretofore.”

And on Monday, February 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

He died on Monday, February 6, 1865 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: **“J. S. DILLINGHAM CO. B 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”**

**485) Private Jesse M. DELOACH** - Inscription on tombstone #123 reads **“J. M. DELOACH CO. A 10 CONFED. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Big Hill, Kentucky in July 1863.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 25 years old based on his enlistment records.

Company A of the 10<sup>th</sup> Confederate Cavalry had some soldiers from Chambers County, Alabama.

The soldier had prior duty with Company A of the 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion Hilliard’s Legion Alabama Cavalry and will be noted.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated March 10, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse Deloach of Captain Rowland’s Company Hilliard’s Legion, Alabama Volunteers\* was mustered into service at Montgomery, Alabama at age twenty-three and had been enrolled by (Captain Peter M) Rowland on April 5, 1862 in Chambers County, Alabama for three years and the evaluation of his horse was \$250.00 and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company A Cavalry 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion Hilliard’s Legion, Alabama Volunteers. The 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion Cavalry Hilliard’s Legion and the 19<sup>th</sup> Battalion Georgia Cavalry were consolidated by Special Order Number 305 Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office dated December 30, 1862 to form the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 10 to June 1, 1862 and dated July 7, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Deloach of Company A of the Cavalry Battalion, Hilliard’s Legion, Alabama Volunteers was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 31 to September 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Deloach of Company A of the Cavalry Battalion, Hilliard’s Legion, Alabama Volunteers was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1862 to January 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Deloach of Company A of the Cavalry Battalion, Hilliard’s Legion,

Alabama Volunteers enlisted on April 6, 1862 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Peter) M. Rowland for three years and last paid by Captain (Peter) M. Rowland on August 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated entitled to .40 cents per day for the use and risk of his horse from 1<sup>st</sup> of September 1862 to the 31<sup>st</sup> day of December 1862 for 122 days.

And his service records with the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1862 to February 28, 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jessey Deloach of Company B of the 10<sup>th</sup> Confederate Cavalry enlisted on August 1, at Hickory Flat, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Captain) W. T. Smith for three years and last paid on August 31, and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes Hickory Flat was located in Chambers County, Alabama and that prior to the war Chambers County was larger and included many parts of Lee County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated May 1, (1863) stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse Deloach of Company B of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on August 15, 1862 at Knoxville and enrolled by (Captain) W. T. Smith for three years and last paid by (Captain O. H. Paul) on February 28, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1 to October 31, 1863 and dated November 20, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Deloach of Company A of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted August 11, 1862 at Hickory Flats, Alabama and enrolled by Captain W. T. Smith for three years and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured in Kentucky August 1, "1862"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated January 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Deloach of Company A of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on August 11, 1862 at Hickory Flat, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain) W. T. Smith for three years and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured in Kentucky August 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated April 12, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Deloach of Company A of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on August 11, 1862 at Hickory Flat, (Alabama) and enrolled by Captain W. T. Smith for three years and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured in Kentucky 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to June 30, 1864 and dated June 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Deloach of Company A of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on August 11, 1862 at Hickory Flat, Alabama and enrolled by Captain W. T. Smith for three years and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since August 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jessie M. Deloach of Company A of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 7, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General Jeremiah Tilford Boyes and noted as captured at Big Hill, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse M. Deloach of Company A of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who desire to take the Oath and not be sent for exchange and state that they were conscripts and deserters and noted as captured at Big Hill, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records with miscellaneous stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse M. Deloach of Company A of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry admitted to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, Ohio near Columbus, Ohio on February 26, 1864 and sent from the Rebel Prison at Camp Chase, Ohio and diagnosis with small-pox.

Private Jesse M. Deloach died approximately 219 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On March 13, 1865 at Keokuk, Iowa the newspaper *The Daily Gate City* reported: "A man was found dead near the mouth of Price's Creek, some three miles above the city Saturday. His body was conveyed to town and an inquest held. He was evidently a soldier, was dressed in cavalry clothes and boots. When found he was wedged fast and frozen in a body of ice, which had been thrown upon the shore t the breaking up and from which the water had receded. He must have been dead several days. The left side of his skull was broken as if by some heavy instrument, his tongue protruded and his face was blackened by the settling of the blood under the skin, as though the blow had been attended with chocking. All the indications were that he had been murdered. He was probably about thirty years old, beard of several days growth, hair black and fine. Upon his person was found a pocket knife and tobacco box, but no money or papers or memoranda by which his name or residence could be discovered. If this is the tragedy of death violence, there are yet no developments of circumstances or perpetrator. The verdict of the inquest held by Coronor Worster was in accordance with the facts as above given."

And on Sunday, March 13, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jesse M. Deloach of Company A of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Confederate Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**486) Private Patrick H. DENNISTON** - Inscription on tombstone #1712 reads "**P. H. DEMMINSON CO. B 14 TENN. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Pulaski, Tennessee in December 1864.

The compiler notes the 14<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry in which his POW Records are located was with the Army of Northern Virginia. The 14<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Cavalry however was at the Battle of Nashville.

The compiler notes he was at the United States Army Hospital in Nashville, Tennessee.

The Battle of Nashville, Tennessee fought on December 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> 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.

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

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On March 20, 1865 at Sacramento, California the newspaper *The Sacramento Bee* reported: "PACIFIC RAILROAD – The San Jose Patriot of the 15<sup>th</sup> March says: The grading work on the Western Pacific Railroad is now completed to Milpitas, a distance of seven miles. The culverts and bridges will be erected as soon as the grounds become sufficiently settled after the Spring rains. The contractors are pushing the grading work northward and in a few days it will be completed to the Alameda county boundary."

And on Monday, March 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

He died on Monday, March 20, 1865 due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**487) Private James D. DERRYBERRY** - Inscription on tombstone #107 reads "**J. D. DERRYBERRY CO. B 11 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee in July 1863. \*

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Derbery but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Derryberry and will be noted this way. The census listed his given name as Jos but the compiler believes it was Jas Derryberry, born about 1836 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Andrew Derryberry, born about 1813 in Tennessee

and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Derryberry born about 1816 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Joseph Derryberry, born about 1838 in Tennessee and Andrew Derryberry, born about 1840 in Tennessee and Martin Derryberry, born about 1842 in Tennessee and Mary Derryberry, born about 1844 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Calestine (A female) Derryberry, born about 1846 in Tennessee and Nancy Derryberry, born about 1848 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Sarena (A female) Derryberry, born about 1849 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 9 in Marshall County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on September 10, 1850.

According to Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; James D. Derryberry married (Spelled as) Malissa E. Hardison on September 14, 1856 in Maury County, Tennessee.

The 1860 United States census listed J. D. (A male) Derryberry, born about 1836 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$700.00 and a personal value of \$1,550.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Malissa E. Derryberry, born about 1838 in Tennessee. Another family household member was Elvira V. Derryberry, born about 1859 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 25 in Maury County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Hurts Crossroads and the census was enumerated on August 25, 1860.

The compiler notes Maury and Marshall Counties in Tennessee are adjacent.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James D. Derryberry alternate name J. D. Derryberry served in Company B in the 11<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Holman's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

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

### **Juxtaposition:**

On February 8, 1864 at Charleston, South Carolina the newspaper *The Charleston Mercury* reported: "INVASION OF NORTH GEORGIA AND WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA – BARBARITY OF THE INVADERS AND TORIES – A correspondent of the *Atlanta Register*, writing from Walhalla, South Carolina January 24<sup>th</sup> says: I presume you have heard of the recent invasion of Western North Carolina and a small portion of Towns county, Georgia by a column of Yankee cavalry, 1500 in number. They came from East Tennessee



and entered North Carolina through the county of Cherokee. They were stopped by the want of subsistence for themselves and horses and the frequent assaults upon them in their forages by the Carolina Home Guards and a portion of the Indian forces of Thomas' Legion, then scouring the mountain in quest of bushwhackers. In their invasion and retreat, as usual, they pillaged indiscriminately and carried off with them many negroes, horses, cattle, food and clothing. But the climax of their atrocities was the capture of two Confederate soldiers at home upon furloughs, whom they delivered over to the merciless bush whackers of West North Carolina and East Tennessee, who immediately shot them. The names of these two soldiers were young Colbert and Davidson. Our Government ought to retaliate at once by having shot three Yankee prisoners. These men were estimable citizens and valiant soldiers. I knew them well. Since then the bushwhackers of this county, of Cherokee and Union, Georgia have murdered in the presence of his family, Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Walker, of Thomas' Legion while on a visit to see the same. His son, an officer in the same Legion, Mr. Young, on Valley River, Colonel Davidson, son and several others whose names I have forgotten."

And on Monday, February 8, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas D. Derryberry of Company B of the 11<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James Derryberry did not own slaves in Tennessee.

**488) Sergeant Samuel W. DICKEY** - Inscription on tombstone #1253 reads **"SERG'T S. W. DICKEY CO. G 18 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to the Alabama Marriage Collection, 1800-1969, the parents of Samuel W. Dickey were Isabella Huffman and Alexander K. Dickey and married on February 14, 1837 in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed Samuel W. Dickey, born about 1844 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of A. K. (A male) Dickey, born about 1812 in South Carolina and living with his wife Isabella Dickey, born about 1811 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Dickey, born about 1839 in Alabama and Wiseman A. Dickey, born about 1840 in Alabama and Joseph Dickey, born about 1842 in Alabama and Sarah Dickey, born about 1847 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 1 in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 23, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Samuel Dickey, born about 1845 in Alabama and living in the household of A. K. (A male) Dickey, born about 1812 in South Carolina and living with his wife Isabella Dickey, born about 1811 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Dickey,

born about 1839 in Alabama and Wiseman Dickey, born about 1840 in Alabama and Joseph Dickey, born about 1843 in Alabama and Isabella Dickey, born about 1850 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Williams District of Jefferson County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Elyton and the census was enumerated on June 1, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal Samuel Dickey served in Company G of the 18<sup>th</sup> 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 G of the 18<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was known as the “Yancey Guards”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, to November 30, 1861 stated (Spelled as) Samuel Dickey of G of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 29, 1861 at Jonesboro, Alabama (Located in Jefferson County) and enrolled by (Captain James) Haughey for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 1 to 31, 1861 stated (Spelled as) Samuel Dickey of G of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 29, 1861 at Jonesboro, Alabama and last paid on November 30, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1861 to August 31, 1862 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) S. W. Dickey of G of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 29, 1861 at Jonesboro, (Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (James) Haughey for the war

and last paid on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated appointed 1<sup>st</sup> August 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) S. W. Dickey of G of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 29, 1861 at Jonesboro, (Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (James) Haughey for the war and last paid by Captain (Alexander) McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

When Sergeant Samuel W. Dickey of Company G of the 18<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Holtzclaw's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml W. Dickey of Company E of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 20, 1860. 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) Saml W. Dickey of Company G of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky 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 Record stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Sam'l W. Dickey of Company G of the 18<sup>th</sup> 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 Franklin, (Tennessee) on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml W. Dickey of Company G of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml W. Dickey of Company G of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml W. Dickey of Company G of the 18<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December "16", 1864.

Sergeant Samuel W. Dickey died approximately 41 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 14, 1865 at Manchester, Vermont the newspaper *The Manchester Journal* reported: "ODD NAMES – Great care should be exercised by parents in selecting names for their children, especially if the surname be an odd sounding one. By neglecting this precaution many ridiculous results have followed. Many of my readers doubtless have heard how Mr. Ashe had a son his christened Caleb and how the school boys perverted the youngsters name into Calabash, by which cognomen he was known even after he had grown to manhood. Also, a Mr. Rose, romantically inclined, who called his daughter Wild. When she became a young woman her name was admired by all young folks. But alas! She married a gentleman by the name of Bull and was changed from a Wild Rose into a Wild Bull....."

And on Tuesday, February 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Sam'l W. Dickey of Company G of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Samuel Dickey did not own slaves in Jefferson County, Alabama.

**489) Private John DICKSON** - Inscription on tombstone #629 reads "***JNO. DICKSON CO. K 1 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Mount Pleasant, Tennessee in September 1864.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Record's and Federal POW Records are found in the 6<sup>th</sup> (Wheeler's) Tennessee Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John Dickson of Company K of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on September 1, 1864 at Boons Hill and enrolled for twelve months and had never been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured on September 12, 1864 near Mount Pleasant, Tennessee.

"This regiment was formed about May, 1862, by the consolidation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> (Biffle's) Battalion Tennessee Cavalry and the 11<sup>th</sup> (Also called the 10<sup>th</sup>) Battalion Tennessee Cavalry and then called the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry. It was re-organized June 12, 1862, by order of the Secretary of War and known in the field and paroled as the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, although officially designated the 6<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry by the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Dickson of Company K of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces

under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky October 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee October 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Mount Pleasant, Tennessee on September 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Dickson of Company K of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Mount Pleasant, Tennessee on September 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Dickson of Company K of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 14, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Mount Pleasant, Tennessee on September 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. Dickson of Company K of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending October 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville October 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Mount Pleasant, Tennessee on September 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Dickson of Company K of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky October 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Mount Pleasant, Tennessee on September 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Dickson of Company K of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Mount Pleasant, Tennessee on September 12, 1864.

Private John Dickson died approximately 61 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On December 18, 1864 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin the newspaper *The Daily Milwaukee News* reported: "DESERTERS TO BE SHOT – INDIANAPOLIS, December 16 – Special to *The Times*; On Friday the 23<sup>rd</sup> instant, four deserters, or bounty-jumpers are to be shot to death at Camp Burnside, in this vicinity. They are John Murray and Thomas Doyle, of the 11<sup>th</sup> Indiana Cavalry; Thomas Ryan of the 51<sup>st</sup> Infantry and Charles Billingsly of the 7<sup>th</sup> Battery. The president has approved of their sentences and their execution will undoubtedly take place. Our philanthropic citizens are contributing liberally for refugees from the south and re making great preparations for Christmas and New Year's dinners for our soldiers in the field."

The compiler notes all but Doyle were executed. They were ordered shot. Murray and Ryan were instantly killed. Billingsly was badly wounded and had to be shot a second time.

And on Sunday, December 18, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) John Dickson of Company K of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**490) Private Thomas E. DILLARD** - Inscription on tombstone #693 reads ***"T. E. DILLARD CO. G 40 ALA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed Thomas Dillard, born about 1838 in Georgia and living in the household of James Dillard, born about 1804 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Mary Dillard, born about 1805 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Mary Dillard, born about 1830 in Georgia and Sarah Dillard, born about 1834 in Georgia and James Dillard, born about 1837 in Georgia and Martha Dillard, born about 1843 in Georgia Joseph Dillard, born about 1845 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 2 in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 7, 1850.

The inference for this being the correct soldier was located at the NARA in Washington, DC in Record Group number 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records which noted Private T. E. Dillard of Company G of the 40<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Mary Dillard and her Post Office address was Sipsey Turnpike.

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 463 the Post Office at Sipsey Turnpike was located in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas E. Dillard served in Companies G and B in the 40<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"40th Infantry Regiment, organized at Mobile, Alabama, in May, 1862, recruited its companies in Perry, Sumter, Morgan, Covington, Pickens, Colbert, [The compiler notes Colbert County was not created until 1867 after the war] Mobile, and Choctaw counties. It served at Mobile until December, [and] then moved to Mississippi where under the command of J. C. Moore it was active in the operations on Deer Creek. Later four companies were transferred to General Ector's [Ector's] Brigade, which fought at Chickamauga. The other companies were part of the garrison at Vicksburg and were captured when that city fell. After being exchanged, the regiment was united and sustained 135 casualties at Chattanooga.

Attached to A. Baker's, Gibson's, and Brantley's Brigade, it participated in the Atlanta Campaign, [and] moved to Mobile, [and] then returned to the Army of Tennessee in North Carolina. This unit had 332 fit for duty in January, 1863, and totalled [totalled] 429 men and 338 arms in December. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 7-31, it lost twenty percent of the 416 engaged. Only a handful surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Augustus A. Coleman [Augustus Aurelius Coleman – Find A Grave Memorial # 110930768] and John H. Higley, [John Hunt Higley – Find A Grave Memorial # 28960198] Lieutenant Colonels E. S. Gulley [Ezekial Slocum Gulley – Find A Grave Memorial # 39568228] and Thomas O. Stone, [Find A Grave Memorial # 61158778] and Major Elbert D. Willett. [Elbert Decatur Willett – Find A Grave Memorial # 122860760]”

Company G of the 40<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Pickens County, Alabama.

The compiler notes Pickens and Tuscaloosa counties in Alabama were adjacent.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) T. E. Dillard of Company G of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 29, (1862) in Pickens County and enrolled by (Captain Hugh) Summerville for three years of during the war and last paid by Captain (Alexander) McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. E. Dillard of Company G of the 40<sup>th</sup> Alabama appeared on a receipt roll of commutation of rations from May 17 to June 9 and under remarks stated paid October 29, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) T. E. Dillard of Company G of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 29, (1862) in Pickens County and enrolled by (Captain Hugh) Summerville for three years of during the war and last paid by (Thomas) H. Lake on October 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. E. Dillard of Company G of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 29, 1862 in Pickens County and enrolled by (Captain Hugh) Summerville for three years and last paid by (Thomas) H. Lake on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. E. Dillard of Company G of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 29, 1862 in Pickens County and enrolled by (Captain Hugh) Summerville for three years or war and last paid on June 30, (1863) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated absent without leave from August 23 to October 8.

When Private Thomas E. Dillard of Company G of the 40<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Vicksburg Mississippi Campaign he had been in Brigadier General John C. Moore’s Brigade in Major General John H. Forney’s Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 9, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, T. E. Dillard a private of Company G 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4<sup>th</sup> day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name with an X and reported his name as T. E. Dillard and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 9 day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. E. Dillard of Company G of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces on July 4, 1863. Roll dated Vicksburg, Mississippi July 9, 1863. Paroled t Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

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

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. E. Dillard of Company G of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on March 11, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. E. Dillard of Company G of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and specifically issued on June 9, 1864.

When Private Thomas E. Dillard of Company G of the 40<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 3, 1864 he had been in Baker's Brigade in Clayton's Division and in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. E. Dillard of Company B of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in charge of the Provost Marshal General of the 23<sup>rd</sup> Army Corps under remarks stated turned over to Army of the Cumberland on August 5, 1864 and had been in Baker's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps and noted as captured on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. E. Dillard of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a report of Confederate prisoners captured by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Division 23<sup>rd</sup> Army Corps from June



1, to September 9, 1864. Report dated Office of the Provost Marshal 2<sup>nd</sup> Division 23<sup>rd</sup> Army Corps, Decatur, Georgia on September 9, 1864 and noted as captured on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos E. Dillard of Company G of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos E. Dillard of Company G of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Lexington, Kentucky and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos E. Dillard of Company G of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, "1863".

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas E. Dillard of Company G of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 12, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos E. Dillard of Company G of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas E. Dillard of Company G of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 14, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Private Thomas E. Dillard died approximately 141 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 2, 1865 at Cleveland, Ohio the newspaper *The Cleveland Daily Leader* reported: "RECOVERY OF GREENBACKS" "St. Louis, December 31.- The notorious Missouri guerrilla, Hunter, was recently arrested at Salt Lake City while en route to California, with \$200,000 in greenbacks, stolen from the bank

at Bloomington, in this State, over a year ago. He was sent back by General Conner, and will be taken to Huntsville and hanged.”

And on Monday, January 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos. E. Dillard of Company G 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas Dillard did not own slaves.

**491) Private John S. DILLINGHAM** - Inscription on tombstone #1066 reads **“J. A. DILLINGHAM CO. C 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Marshall County, Alabama in January 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John S. Dillingham served in Company C in the 13<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

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

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On February 6, 1865 at Lancaster, Pennsylvania the newspaper the *Intelligencer Journal* reported: “THE FIRST DECISION OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE – The first official act of Mr. Chase after taking his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States was to decide in plain violation of the Constitution, that West Virginia was a sovereign State.”

And on Monday, February 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

He died on Monday, February 6, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**492) Private William Davis DILLION** - Inscription on tombstone #524 reads **“W. D. DILLION CO. G 21 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Bunker Hill, West Virginia in August 1864.

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

According to the widows pension of Mary Ann Dillion she married William D. Dillion on March 23, 1847 in Patrick County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed William D. Dillion, born about 1824 in Virginia and noted his occupation as an overseer and noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Ann Dillion, born about 1828 in Virginia. Other family household members were: John H. Dillion, born about 1848 in Virginia and Perry Dillion, born about 1850 and noted as one month old. The family household was living in Henry County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 20, 1850.

The 1860 United States census the family surname spelled as Dillon but the compiler believes it was spelled as Dillion and will be noted this way. The census listed William Dillion, born about 1824 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$700.00 and a personal value of \$300.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Ann Dillion, born about 1825 in Virginia. Other family household members were: John Dillion, born about 1848 in Virginia and Perry Dillion, born about 1850 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Geo Dillion, born about 1852 in Virginia and Sarah Dillion, born about 1856 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Wm Dillion, born about 1857 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Wordson (A male) Dillion, born about 1860 and noted as three months old. The family household was living in Henry County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Carter's Store on the census script and the census was enumerated on July 31, 1860.

The compiler notes Henry and Patrick Counties in Virginia are adjacent.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William D. Dillion alternate name W. D. Dillion served in 2<sup>nd</sup> Company G in the 21<sup>st</sup> Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

2<sup>nd</sup> Company G of the 21<sup>st</sup> Virginia Cavalry (Peters' Regiment) had many soldiers from Floyd, Franklin, Henry and Patrick Counties in Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. D. Dillion of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company G of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 22, 1863 at the Floyd Court House, (In Virginia) and enrolled for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured September 9, 1864.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. D. Dillion of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company G of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 22, 1863 at the Floyd Court House, (In Virginia) and enrolled for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured September 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. D. Dillion of Company G of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia, captured by General Sheridan’s Forces, sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 11, 1864 and noted as captured at Berryville, Virginia on August 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm D. Dillion of Company G of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio, from Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia on September 11, 1864 and noted as captured at Bunker Hill, Virginia on August 29, 1864 and under remarks stated received from Harper’s Ferry Virginia on September 11, 1864.

According to the Virginia deaths and burials Index, 1853-1917; Wm. Davis Dillion, born about 1825 in Patrick County, Virginia died at Camp Chase, Ohio on November 25, 1864 and his occupation had been a farmer.

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

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On November 27, 1864 at St. Joseph, Missouri the newspaper the *Morning Herald and Daily Tribune* reported: “FOR DENVER – A large train, numbering thirty wagons and drawn by mules and loaded with merchandise, belonging to A. F. Akers, left this city yesterday for Colorado.”

And on Sunday, November 27, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm D. Dillion of Company G of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

The widow of William D. Dillion, Mary Ann Dillion filed for a Confederate widows pension in 1888 in Henry County, Virginia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**493) Private Joel DILLON** - Inscription on tombstone #1855 reads **“JOEL DILLON CO. E MURRY’S TENN. BATT’N. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in White County, Tennessee in August 1864.

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

According to Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002, Carter Dillon married Caroline Sparkman on December 27, 1846 in Van Buren County, Tennessee.

The 1850 United States census listed Joel Dillon, born about 1837 in Tennessee and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of Carter Dillon, born about 1824 in Tennessee and living with his wife Caroline Dillon, born about 1830 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Amanda Dillon, born about 1848 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Attamird (A female) Dillon, born about 1850 and noted as six months old and (Spelled as) Oliva Dillon, born about 1828 in Tennessee and Pleasant Dillon, born about 1832 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Monterval (A male) Dillon, born about 1834 in Tennessee and Rebecca E. Dillon, born about 1839 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 4 in White County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on August 10, 1850.

The 1860 United States census spelled the family surname as Dillion but the compiler believes the correct surname spelling was Dillon. The census listed Joel Dillon, born about 1837 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Carter Dillon, born about 1824 in Tennessee and his wife Caroline Dillon, born about 1829 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Amanda Dillon, born about 1848 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Altimirah Dillon, born about 1850 in Tennessee and Matilda Dillon, born about 1852 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Milley Dillon, born about 1855 in Tennessee and Mary F. Dillon, born about 1854 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Tobithey (A female) Dillon, born about 1856 in Tennessee and Stokes Dillon, born about 1859 in Tennessee and M. (A male) Dillon, born about 1835 in Tennessee and J. H. (A male) Sparkman, born about 1827 in Tennessee. The household was living in Van Buren County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Spencer and the census was enumerated on June 1, 1860.

Federal POW Records located on ancestry (23246) stated: He was taken prisoner in White County, Tennessee on August 6, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On April 13, 1865 at Gallipolis, Ohio the newspaper the *Gallipolis Journal* reported: "A detachment of Lee's army numbering 110 men reached Gallipolis, on Monday night last, on board the General Meigs. These deserters had not heard of Lee's surrender until reaching this post. It did not at all interfere with their appetites, judging from the manner in which they rushed for the Commissary's head quarters. We are informed that three or four of the party belonged to the gang that burned the B. C. Levi and captured General Scammon."

And on Thursday, April 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

Federal POW Records located in the same citation listed him as died on Thursday, April 13, 1865 of pneumonia and buried in grave number 1855.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JOEL DILLON CO. E (MURRAY’S)  
22 TN. BATT’N. INF. C.S.A.”**

**494) Private James DILLS** - Inscription on tombstone #685 reads **“JAMES DILLS CO. F 21  
VA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed James Dills, born about 1844 in Virginia and living in the household of Henry Dills, born about 1816 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Jane Dills, born about 1831 in Tennessee and Rebecca Dills, born about 1846 in Virginia. The family household was living in the Western District number 63 in Tazewell County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James Dills, born about 1843 living in the household of Rebecca King, born about 1793 in Virginia. Other household members were: John B. Dills, born about 1818 in Virginia and Rebecca Dills, born about 1847 in Virginia and Alexander King, born about 1827 in Virginia. The household was living in the Western District of Tazewell County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Maiden Spring and the census was enumerated on July 18 and 19, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James Dills served in 2<sup>nd</sup> Company E in the 21<sup>st</sup> Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Dills of 1<sup>st</sup> Company I of Peters' Regiment Virginia Cavalry\* dated to August 31, 1863 and dated August 31, 1863 and enlisted on June 21, in Smyth (County, Virginia) and enrolled for the war and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated: "This Company was known as various times as (1<sup>st</sup>) Company I Peters' Regiment Virginia Cavalry; Captain Cox's Company and (2<sup>nd</sup>) Company E 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry. The 21<sup>st</sup> (also known as Peters') Regiment Virginia Cavalry was organized August 27, 1863 with companies which had been formed from the force known as the ""Virginia State Line"" and raised in localities where the Conscript Act was not enforceable."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Dills Captain William M. Cox's Company 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry from December 31, 1863 to August 31, 1864 and dated December 27, 1864 enlisted on June 21, 1863 at Camp Laurel and enrolled by Captain Cox for three years and last paid by Captain (Nathaniel A.) Thompson on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Moorefield, (West Virginia) on August 7, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Dills of (2<sup>nd</sup>) Company E of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry from December 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 enlisted on June 21, 1863 at Laurel Fork and enrolled by Colonel Peters for three years and last paid by Captain (Nathaniel A.) Thompson on January 1, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Dills of (2<sup>nd</sup>) Company E of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 enlisted on June 21, 1863 at Laurel Fork and enrolled by Colonel Peters for three years and last paid by Captain (Nathaniel A.) Thompson on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Dills of Company E of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was taken on August 10, 1864. Age eighteen years, height five feet ten inches, complexion light, eyes blue, hair light and by occupation had been a farmer and listed his residence as Tazewell County, Virginia and had been arrested by General Averal (Union General William W. Averell) at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

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

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

Private James Dills died approximately 141 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On December 30, 1864 in Washington, D.C. President Lincoln writes to Cincinnati, Ohio, lithographer Elijah C. Middleton, who recently produced the president's image. Lincoln offers, "Your picture...is, in the main, very good. From a line across immediately above the eye-brows, downward it appears to me perfect. Above such line I think it is not so good.-that is, while it gives perhaps a better fore-head, it is not quite true to the original. If you were present I could tell you wherein, but I cannot well do so on paper. The next best thing...would be to carefully study a photograph. "

And on Friday, December 30, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) James Dills of Company E in the 21<sup>st</sup> Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JAMES DILLS 2<sup>ND</sup> CO. E 21 VA. CAV. C.S.A."**

**495) Private Thomas DILLY** - Inscription on tombstone #1916 reads **"THOMAS DILLY CO. I 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A." WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Buchanan County, Virginia in May 1864.

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

A West Virginia historical biography claims his surname was spelled as Dilley.

Thomas was married on June 12, 1851 according to family search.

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; Thomas Dilley married Peachy Vanreenan.

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas Dilly, born about 1825 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,200.00 and a personal value of \$548.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Petro Nelly Dilly, born about 1827 in Holland. Other household members were: John Vanrenen, born about 1841 in Holland and Melinda Griffin, born about 1826 in



Virginia. The household was living in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Huntersville and the census was enumerated on June 12, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas Dilly served in Company I in the 19<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“19th Cavalry Regiment was formed in April, 1863, using the 3rd Regiment Virginia State Line as its nucleus. It served in Jenkin's and W. L. Jackson's Brigade and confronted the Federals in western Virginia. Later the unit took part in the operations in the Shenandoah Valley and disbanded during April, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel William L. Jackson, [William Lowther Jackson Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 8927] Lieutenant Colonel William P. Thompson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 79083067] currently has him incorrectly listed as being with the 19<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry] and Majors George Downs [Find A Grave Memorial # 13271916] and Joseph K. Kesler. [Joseph R. Kessler]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Dilly of Captain J. W. Marshall's Company\* enlisted on February 1, in Pocahontas [County, (West) Virginia] and enrolled by (Captain) J. W. Marshall for three years and last paid on February 1 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company I 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30, 1863 to February 29, 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Dilly of Company I of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on March 18, 1863 at Huntersville, [(West) Virginia] and enrolled by (Captain) J. W. Marshall for three years or war and last paid by Captain (F. G) Rocke on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated mounted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to August 31, 1864 and dated August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Dilley of Company I of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on March 18, 1863 at Huntersville, [(West) Virginia] and enrolled by (Captain) J. W. Marshall for the war and last paid by Captain (F. G) (Rocke) on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured June 1, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September and October 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Dilly of Company I of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on March 18, 1863 at Huntersville, [(West) Virginia] and enrolled by Captain J. W. Marshall for the war and last paid by Captain (F. G) (Rocke) on June 30, “1863” and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner one hundred dollars bounty due.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Dilley of Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry C.S.A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was taken on June 10, 1864; Age

forty; Height five feet eleven inches; Complexion dark; Eyes blue; Hair dark and by occupation was a farmer and told Federal authorities his residence was Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia and had gave himself up at (Buckhannon), West Virginia on May 24, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on June 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Dilley of Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on June 17, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E. W. Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted another physical description; Age 40; Height 5' 11" Complexion dark; Eyes blue; Hair dark and under remarks stated supposed Rebel Spy.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Dilley of Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry name appeared as signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled and transferred from Camp Chase, Ohio to City Point, Virginia on March 2 1865 for exchange and noted as captured in Buckhannon County, (West) Virginia on May 24, 1864 and in pencil at the bottom of the page it stated entry cancelled.

Private Thomas Dilly died approximately 312 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On April 25, 1865 at Boston, Massachusetts the newspaper the *Boston Evening Transcript* reported: "THE EDUCATION OF SOUTHERN WOMEN – All the white women who remained in Charleston have taken the oath of allegiance. These numbers 1868 and the Assistant Provost Marshal who administered the oath avers that two thirds of them can neither read nor write. They cannot all be classed with the poor whites."

And on Tuesday, April 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thomas Dilley of Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**496) Private James DITTO** - Inscription on tombstone #1037 reads **"J. DITTO CO. L 5 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Lawrence County, Alabama in December 1864.

According to Alabama Select Marriages, 1816-1942; James Ditto married Elizabeth Haslett on December 30, 1843 in Marshall County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Detto but corrected to Ditto by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. The census listed James Ditto, born about 1827 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a clerk in a store with a real estate value of \$235.00 and a personal value of \$4,800.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Elizabeth Ditto, born about

1835 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Webster Ditto, born about 1851 in Alabama and Delia Ditto, born about 1853 and Sallie Ditto, born about 1856 in Alabama and John Ditto, born about 1859 in Alabama and Sarah M. Allen, born about 1808 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Geo W. Allen, born about 1839 in Tennessee and William H. Allen, born about 1841 in Tennessee. The household was living in the Western Division in Marshall County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Guntersville and the census was enumerated on June 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James Ditto served in Company L in the 5<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“5th Cavalry Regiment, organized at Tusculumbia, Alabama, in December, 1862, recruited its men in Morgan, Lawrence, Fayette, Franklin, Lauderdale, Tuscaloosa, and Marion counties. It was placed in General W. T. Martin's, [and] then Roddey's Brigade, and took an active part in the operations in East Tennessee and Northern Alabama. Later the unit transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana and fought at Brice's Cross Roads, Pond Spring, [Springs] and Selma, where many were captured. The small force that remained surrendered at Danville, Alabama, on May 6, 1865. Its field officers were Colonel Josiah Patterson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 7787065] Lieutenant Colonel James M. Warren, and Major R. F. Gibson. [Richard Fendal Gibson – Find A Grave Memorial # 144242117]”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) James Ditto of Company L of the 5<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued in March 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Ditto of Company L of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on December 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Ditto of Company L of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on December 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Ditto of Company L of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on December 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Ditto of Company L of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, (1865) and discharged to Camp Chase on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on December 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Ditto of Company L of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on December 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Ditto of Company L of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 18, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on December 27, 1864.

Private James Ditto died approximately 17 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 4, 1865 at Altoona, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Altoona Tribune* reported: "The commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that dead men cannot be taxed. The case in point is that of one Mr. George Thompson, who died July 20, 1864. Before his death a return was made by him of his income for the year 1863. A tax of five per cent was afterwards levied and paid upon it. Mr. Blake, the Collector of the Seventh New York District, now claims the right to impose and collect another tax of five per cent upon the same income, now in the hands of the executors of the deceased for distribution. The Commissioner decides that this cannot lawfully be done."

And on Saturday, February 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) James Ditto of Company L of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**497) Josiah DOLIN** - Inscription on tombstone #1777 reads **"JOSHUA DOLAN CO. B 5 TENN. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Polk County, Tennessee in November 1864.

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

According to the Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; Josiah (Spelled as) Dolen, married Elizabeth J. Howard on October 22, 1857 in Meigs County, Tennessee.

According to the 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Josiah Cemor (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Josiah Dolen and the surname will be spelled this way. The census listed Josiah Dolen, born about 1833 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the

household of John Dolen, born about 1788 in North Carolina and living with what appears to be his wife Polly Dolen, born about 1802. Other family household members were: (Given name spelled as) Mahala (A female) Dolen, born about 1822 in Tennessee and Mary J. Dolen, born about 1830 in Tennessee and Jacob Dolen, born about 1835 in Tennessee and (Given name spelled as) Darries (A male) Dolen, born about 1839 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Piney Fork Township in Lawrence County, Arkansas and the census was enumerated on October 4, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Josiah Dolin served in Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (McKenzie's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"5th Cavalry Regiment was organized in December, 1862, using the 13th Tennessee Cavalry Battalion as its nucleus. The men were from the counties of Polk, Hamilton, Meigs, McMinn, Bradley, Cocke, Hawkins, and Blount. It served in Scott's, Humes', H. B. Davidson's, and H. M. Ashby's Brigade. After skirmishing in Kentucky the unit fought at Chickamauga, McMinnville, Shelbyville, and Philadelphia. Later it was involved in various conflicts in Kentucky, Alabama, and Georgia, [and] then took part in the campaign of the Carolinas. The regiment surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. Its commanders were Colonels George W. McKenzie [George Washington McKenzie – Find A Grave Memorial # 53284878] and John B. McLin, [John Blair McLin – Find A Grave Memorial # 136354477] Lieutenant Colonel John G. M. Montgomery, [Find A Grave Memorial # 36278711] and Major John L. Backwell. [John Lindsay Blackwell – Find A Grave Memorial # 18990328]"

Compiler Military Service Records stated Josiah (Spelled as) Dolin enlisted at Decatur, Tennessee located in Meigs County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Josiah Dolin of Captain George W. McKenzie's Company Battalion Tennessee Cavalry\* was mustered in at age twenty-eight at Decatur, Tennessee on November 1, 1861 and enlisted on November 1, 1861 at Decatur, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and evaluation of horse was \$135.00.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was successively designated as Captain McKenzie's Company, Battalion Tennessee Cavalry; Company B 1<sup>st</sup> (Rogers') Regiment Tennessee Cavalry; Company C (Also called Company B), 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Tennessee Cavalry, and Company C, 5<sup>th</sup> (McKenzie's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry. This command, originally consisting of nine companies which had been enlisted for twelve months, was organized January 7, 1862 and known as the 1<sup>st</sup> (Rogers') Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, also called the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment East Tennessee Cavalry. Company A was mustered out of service April 12, 1862 and the other companies re-organized in May, 1862. Company C subsequently became Company H, 63<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was also called the 74<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry and Captain Jones' Company which had been recently enlisted was added to the organization. These eight companies were mustered as the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry and also as the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry but the organization was officially designated the 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion Tennessee Cavalry although it was mustered in the field as the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Tennessee Cavalry. Captain Lillard's Company was assigned to this battalion October 9, 1862 and Captain Ghormley's Company, which had

been serving as Company F, Thomas Legion North Carolina Troops, was ordered to report for duty December 16, 1862. The regiment thus formed was designated the 5<sup>th</sup> (McKenzie's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1861 to February 28, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Josiah Dolin of Company B 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted November 1, 1861 at Decatur, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and amount paid for horse was \$48.00 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Josiah Dolin of Company B 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted November 1, 1861 at Decatur, Tennessee and paid on February 28, 1862 and amount paid for horse was \$24.40 and noted as absent and under remarks stated as absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Josiah Dolin of Company C 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Tennessee Cavalry enlisted November 1, 1861 at Decatur, Tennessee and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave left Camp June 25.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Josiah Dolin of Company B 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Tennessee Cavalry enlisted November 1, 1861 at Decatur, Tennessee and last paid on March 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated at home on surgeon's certificate approved by Colonel McKenzie August 4, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Josiah Dolin of Company C 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Tennessee Cavalry enlisted November 1, 1861 at Decatur, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on February 28, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave June 31, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Josiah Dolin of Company C 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted November "21", 1861 at Decatur, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on March 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1862 to February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Josiah Dolin of Company C 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted November 1, 1861 at Decatur, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on March 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty due \$50.00 mounted 365 days computation due from April 30 to October 8, 1862 and noted as absent without leave sixty days.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Josiah Dolin of Company C 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted November 1, 1861 at Decatur, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated mounted 61 days.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records on March 11, 1864 near Tunnel Hill, Georgia stated Private (Spelled as) Josiah Dolin age thirty-one of Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on November 1, 1861 at Decatur, Tennessee and enrolled by J. W. Gillespie and noted as present for duty and noted: An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service to be returned to the Adjutant General's Office with a view of have the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound book. Signed as W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Josiah Dolin of Company C 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted November 1, 1861 at Decatur, Tennessee and enrolled for one year and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on detached service.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Josiah Dolen of Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and under disposition stated sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on December 25, 1864 and noted as captured in "North Carolina" on November 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Josiah Dolin of Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured in Polk County, Tennessee on November 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Josiah Dolin of Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones, Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured in Polk County, Tennessee on November 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Josiah Dolin of Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending 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 Polk County, Tennessee on November 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Josiah Dolin of Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January "4", 1865 and noted as captured in Polk County, Tennessee on November 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Josiah Dolin of Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase from Louisville,

Kentucky on January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured in Polk County, Tennessee on November 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Josiah Dolin of Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 15, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Polk County, Tennessee on November 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Josiah Dolen of Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to Point Lookout, Maryland on February 17, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio on February 17, 1865 and noted as captured in Polk County, Tennessee on November 10, 1864.

Private died approximately 73 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On March 29, 1865 at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Valley Spirit* (Weekly) reported: "SOLDIER'S ORPHANS – Superintendent Burrowes has made a report of proceedings under Act of May 6, 1864, in relation to the education and maintenance of soldier's orphans, a copy of which is before us, from which we glean the following, in relation to this philanthropies enterprise. One hundred and ten orphans of deceased soldiers have been admitted into the several schools with which contracts have been made to receive them at the sum of \$150 per annum for instruction, boarding and everything requisite except clothing; of this number fifty-six are males and fifty-four females; the average age being nine years, five months and fifteen days.

And on Wednesday, March 29, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Josiah (Spelled as) Dolan of Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read **"JOSIAH DOLIN CO. C 5 TENN. (McKENZIE'S) CAV. C.S.A."**

**498) Private James S. DOUGLAS** - Inscription on tombstone #799 reads **"JAMES DOUGLAS CO I 34 REGT ALA INF JAN 18 1865"** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 22 years old based on the Alabama Muster Roll.

According to the 1850 United States census the family surname was spelled as Duglass but the compiler believes it should have been Douglas and will be noted this way. The census listed James Douglas, born about 1839 in North Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Rhonda (A female) Douglas, born about 1806 in Alabama. Other family household members were



Carolina, born about 1829 in North Carolina and Elizabeth Douglas, born about 1831 in North Carolina and Ann Douglas, born about 1832 in North Carolina and Mary Douglas, born about 1837 in North Carolina and Sarah Douglas, born about 1841 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Russell County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 17, 1850.

The inferences for this being the correct soldier is many members of Company I of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry were from Russell County, Alabama and that the 1850 United States census listed James Douglas living in Russell County and the Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls, 1861-1865 stated Private (Spelled as) James Douglas enlisted at age nineteen at Russell County, Alabama and was sick on furlough.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James S. Douglas alternate name James Douglass served in Company I in the 34<sup>th</sup> 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]”

Company I of the 34<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was known as the “Shorter Guards” Many soldiers from Russell County, Alabama.

His Compiled Military Service Records are located under the name James Douglass.

A Company Muster-In Roll stated Private (Spelled as) James Douglass of Captain Bickerstaff's Company 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry\* was mustered into service at age nineteen on May 26, 1862 at Montgomery, Alabama and had enlisted on April 21, 1862 and enrolled by W. J. Bickerstaff for three years or the war and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company I 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry.”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Douglas of Company I of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a Regimental Return for May 1862 and noted as absent with leave.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Douglas of Company I of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a Regimental Return for June 1862 and noted as home on furlough.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Douglas of Company I of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a Regimental Return for October 1862 and noted absent with leave fell out on march from September 10, (1862) to October.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Douglas of Company I of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a Regimental Return for November 1862 and noted absent with leave fell out on march in Kentucky about September 10, (1862).

Missouri guerrilla, Hunter Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James S. Douglass of Company I of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a register at the Tunnel Hill, Hospital and admitted on July 2, 1863 for acute diarrhea and returned for duty on July 18, 1863 and furloughed on August 1, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Douglas of Company I of the 34<sup>th</sup> 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 Inspector General 1864 and report dated near Dalton, Georgia on April 5, 1864.

When Private James S. Douglas of Company I 34<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Manigault's Brigade in Johnson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James S. Douglas of Company I of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on 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) James S. Douglas of Company I of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James S. Douglas of Company I of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville,

Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and 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) James S. Douglass of Company I of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas S. Douglass of Company I of the 34<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private James S. Douglas died approximately 12 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 18, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "GENERAL TERRY – *The Washington Republican* of last evening informs us that General Terry is a native of New Haven, Connecticut and will now be promoted by the President to a full Major Generalship. General Whiting, who was captured, is also a native of Hartford, Connecticut, a fine officer and an old friend of General Terry. It is argued that the fall of Fort Fisher secures the evacuation of Fort Caswell."

And on Wednesday, January 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas S. Douglas of Company I of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James Douglas in Russell County, Alabama did not own slaves.

**499) Private Michael DOHERTY** - Inscription on tombstone #487 reads **"M. DOHERTY CO. B 1 (OLMSTEAD'S) GA. INF. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 34 years old based on the 1860 United States census.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Michael Dougherty, born about 1830 in Ireland and noted as a laborer and noted as having a personal estate value of \$100.00 and listed as the head of the household. Other household members were: Martin Sullivan, born about 1835 in Ireland and John Quinn, born about 1842 in Ireland and (Spelled as) Patrick Dougherty, born about 1835 in Ireland

(Patrick also had duty with the 1<sup>st</sup> Olmstead's Infantry) and (Spelled as) John Dougherty, born about 1830 in Ireland and John Fay, born about 1836 in Ireland and Patrick Logan, born about 1831 in Ireland. The household was living in the Savannah City District Number 4 in Chatham County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Savannah and the census was enumerated on September 22, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that Company B of Olmstead's Georgia Infantry was from Chatham County, Georgia.

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

1st (Mercer's-Olmstead's) Volunteers Infantry Regiment was organized prior to the war with militia companies from Savannah. Other members were from Quitman, and the counties of De Kalb, Oglethorpe, Washington, and 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.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 9 to July 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Michael Doherty of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 9, (1862) at Fort Brown and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel (William S) Rockwell for three years or the war and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes Fort Brown was located on St. Simons Island currently located in Glynn County, Georgia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Michael Doherty of Company B Irish Jasper Greens\* appeared on a bounty pay and receipt roll and had enlisted on May 9, (1862) at Fort Brown and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel (William S) Rockwell for three years or the war and paid \$50.00 and signed his name as Michael Doherty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company B 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment (Olmstead's) Georgia Infantry."

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Michael Dougherty (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Georgia Infantry and noted as sick in hospital.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Michael Doherty of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> (Olmstead's) Volunteer Regiment of Georgia appeared on a receipt roll for clothing from November 10, 186 to April 1863 and made his signature by mark.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. Dougherty of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Volunteer Regiment appeared on a register of General Hospital Number 1 Savannah, Georgia and the head of "List of sick transferred" dated April 25, 1863 and transferred to the General Hospital at Augusta, Georgia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. Dougherty of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Volunteers appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from March 1, 1863 to May 1, 1863 and paid on May 9, 1863 in the amount of \$22.00.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Michael Doherty of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment (Olmstead's) Volunteer Regiment of Georgia appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on June 12, 1863 and signed his name by mark.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Michael Doherty of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on September 30, 1863 and signed his name with a X.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Michael Dougherty of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Volunteer Regiment of Georgia appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 1863 and signed his name as Michael Doherty by mark.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Michl Daugherty of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Volunteer Regiment of Georgia appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 1864 and issued on February 17, 1864 and signed his name as Michl Daherty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Michael Daugherty of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Volunteer Regiment of Georgia appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 1864 and issued on February 23, 1864 and signed his name as Michel Daherty.

When Private Michael Doherty of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> (Olmstead's) Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Mercer'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 (Spelled as) Michael Dougherty of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> 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 at Louisville, Kentucky, July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, (Georgia) on July 22, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Michael Dougherty of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Michl Dougherty of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Michl Dougherty of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on July 31, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Michael Dougherty of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 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) Michael Deangherty of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry 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 Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private Michael died approximately 108 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On November 18, 1864 at Macon, Georgia the newspaper *The Macon Telegraph* reported: "ESCAPE OF TEN REBEL PRISONERS FROM THE ELMIRA CAMP – *The Rochester Express* says: Last Thursday night ten rebel prisoners escaped by burrowing under several of their own tents near the fence and were about five weeks at the business. The earth was disposed of by carrying it in haversacks and throwing it into sinks. The affair was very ingeniously managed and the runaways have not been recovered, being doubtless canceled in the vicinity by copperhead friends. Two rebel prisoners were released last week by taking the oath of allegiance as prescribed."

And on Friday, November 18, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Michael Dougherty of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated "Respectfully returned to the Commissioner of Pensions, State of Georgia, Atlanta. The records show that Michael Doherty, private, Company B 1<sup>st</sup> (Olmstead's) Georgia Infantry, C. S. A., enlisted May 9, 1862; was captured near Atlanta,

Georgia, July 22, 1864 and died on pneumonia at Camp Chase, Ohio, November 18, 1864.” Signed by the United States Adjutant General.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Michael Dougherty did not own slaves in Chatham County, Georgia.

**500) Private William P. DOIG** - Inscription on tombstone #383 reads ***“W. P. DOIG CO. C 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 P. Doig served in Companies C and F in the 40<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“40th Infantry Regiment was organized during the fall of 1861 and raised its companies in Bartow, Calhoun, Gordon, Whitfield, Paulding, and Haralson counties. It moved to Tennessee, then Mississippi, and was placed in Barton's Brigade, Department of Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The 40th participated in the conflicts at Chickasaw Bayou and Champion's Hill and was part of the garrison surrendered at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. After being exchanged it was attached to General Stovall's Brigade, Army of Tennessee, served on many battlefields from Chattanooga to Nashville, and ended the war in North Carolina. The regiment reported 36 casualties at Chattanooga, totalled [totalled] 223 men and 105 arms in December, 1863, and had 74 effectives in November, 1864. It surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Abda Johnson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 8968768] Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Young, [Robert Maxwell Young – Find A Grave Memorial # 72242249] and Major Raleigh S. Camp. [Raleigh Spinks Camp – Find A Grave Memorial # 43552979]”

Company C of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry had many soldiers from Floyd County, Georgia.

The work of Lillian Henderson carried the surname spelling both as Doeg and Doig and carried him in Company C of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry. Her work also noted the regiment was mustered in on March 4 and March 10, 1862.

An entry within his within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Doeg (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry was paid a \$50.00 Bounty for re-enlisting on March 26, 1862 at Camp McDonald, (Georgia) and had enlisted on March 10, 1862 in Floyd County, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain Zachariah) B. Hargrove for three years or during the war and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm P. Doyd (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the Army of the Tennessee and sent to Memphis, Tennessee on May 25, 1863. Roll

dated Headquarters Department of Tennessee, in the field near Vicksburg, Mississippi June 29, 1863 and noted as captured at Edwards Depot, (Mississippi) on May 17, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm P. Doid of Company C of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Morton, Indiana and noted as captured at Edwards Depot, (Mississippi) on May 17, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm P. Doige of Company C of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at Fort Delaware, Delaware on June 9, 1863 and listed as exchanged on July 4, 1863 and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William P. Doig of Company C of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia name appeared as a signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Fort Delaware, Delaware on July 3, 1863 and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Doig of Company C of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Rome, Georgia (Located in Floyd County) and enrolled by Captain (Zachariah B.) Hargrove for three years or during the war and last paid by Captain (James H.) Carter on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave from September 12, 1863.

Missouri guerrilla, Hunter Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Doig of Company C of the 40<sup>th</sup> Georgia Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 1864 and signed his name as W. P. Doeg.

May be Pinkney Doig from Floyd County, Georgia on the 1860 census.

When Private William P. Doig of Company C of the 40<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Doig of Company C of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15<sup>th</sup> Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland, from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and specifically forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm P. Doig of Company C of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.



Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm P. Doig of Company C of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864 and roll not dated at Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee to Louisville, Kentucky 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 P. Doig of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm P. Doig of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> 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 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm P. Doig of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 30, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm P. Doig of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> 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 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William P. Doig of Company C of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry was admitted to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase near Columbus, Ohio in October 1864 and had been sent from the Camp Chase (prison) and diagnosed with small-pox and transferred to the General Hospital on October 20, 1864 and under remarks stated never vaccinated at the Military Prison Hospital at Camp Chase.

Federal POW Records on ancestry stated Private W. P. Doig was prisoner number 187 in barracks number 13 in (Prison Number 2) at Camp Chase and was noted as died and A. J. Doig was noted as prisoner number 186 in barracks number 13 in (Prison number 2).

The compiler notes almost everything that happened to W. P. Doig happened to A. J. Doig including both being diagnosed with small-pox and both had not been vaccinated and both having been captured at Champion Hill and both captured during the Atlanta, Campaign and both in the same company and regiment. Only difference being Andrew J. Doig survived the war.

Private William P. Doig died approximately 90 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On October 30, 1864 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin the newspaper *The Daily Milwaukee News* reported: "GRANT'S NEXT MOVE – New York, October 29 – *The Commercial's Washington* says: Officer's on Grant's staff write that the late movement was only a reconnaissance and a point has been gained which will make the next movement one of the greatest importance and it is to be hoped of brilliant success. It is now said by southern papers that Beauregard will not have an active command in the army. Bragg has been sent to Wilmington whereupon the *Charleston Chronicle* exclaims, good-bye Wilmington. Early's artillery, captured by Sheridan, was exhibited on Pennsylvania Avenue today."

And on Sunday, October 30, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm P. Doig of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules