

501) Private Timothy R. DOUGHTY through **600) Private James FIELDS** (Type Ctrl F, use up and down arrows to search for a name)

501) Private Timothy R. DOUGHTY - Inscription on tombstone #344 reads **“T. R. DOUGHTY CO. G 4 LA. 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 22 years old.

The compiler notes the Doughty family appears to have been wealthy and Benjamin and his wife and Levi were living in dwelling number 364 in the census and next door the rest of his family was living in dwelling number 365.

The 1850 United States census listed Timothy Doughty, born about 1841 in Louisiana and living in the household of (Spelled as) Benjr (A male) Doughty, born about 1799 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Panthia (A female) Doughty, born about 1804 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Levi (A male) Doughty, born about 1763 in North Carolina and James Doughty, born about 1827 in Louisiana and Helen Doughty, born about 1828 in Louisiana and Elizabeth Doughty, born about 1830 in Louisiana and Louisa Doughty, born about 1831 in Louisiana and (Spelled as) Wm F. Doughty, born about 1832 in Louisiana and Alexander Doughty, born about 1834 in Louisiana and George W. Doughty, born about 1835 in Louisiana and Mary Doughty, born about 1837 in Louisiana and Henry C. Doughty, born about 1842 in Louisiana and Abigail Doughty, born about 1845 in Louisiana. The family household was living in East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana and the census was enumerated on September 28, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) T. R. (A male) Doughty, born about 1842 in Louisiana and living in the household of (Spelled as) B. Doughty, born about 1800 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) P. M. (A female) Doughty, born about 1804 in South Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) G. W. (A male) Doughty, born about 1836 in Louisiana and (Spelled as) H. C. (A male) Doughty, born about 1843 in Louisiana and (Spelled as) A. P. (A female) Doughty, born about 1845 in Louisiana and (Spelled as) B. S. (A male) Steadman, born about 1827 in New York. The household was living in East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana and the nearest Post Office was reported as Clinton and the census was enumerated on August 10, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Timothy R. Doughty alternate name T. R. Doughty served in Company G in the 4th Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“4th Infantry Regiment, organized at New Orleans, Louisiana in April, 1861, contained men from New Orleans and the parishes of St. Helena, Lafourche, West Feliciana, Plaquemines, West Baton Rouge, and East Carroll. The unit served on the gulf coast of Louisiana and Mississippi, and then moved to Tennessee where it was engaged in the fight at Shiloh. Later it was assigned to Maxey's Brigade,

Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It saw action at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge, and was on duty at Port Hudson until March, 1863. Sent to Jackson and later Mobile, it then was assigned to Quarles' and Gibbon's Brigade. The regiment participated in the Atlanta and Hood's Tennessee campaigns, and in 1865 returned to Mobile. It sustained 209 casualties at Shiloh, had 403 present for duty in July, 1862, totalled [totalled] 374 men and 391 arms in December, 1863, and had 161 fit for duty in November, 1864. The 4th was included in the surrender on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Henry W. Allen, [Henry Watkins Allen – Find A Grave Memorial # 10815] Robert J. Barrow, [Robert James Barrow – Find A Grave Memorial # 42930290] and S. E. Hunter, [Samuel Eugene Hunter – Find A Grave Memorial # 78933802] Lieutenant Colonel William F. Pennington, and Majors E. J. Pullen [Edward J. Pullen] and Thomas E. Vick.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 25 to August 31, 1861 and dated October 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) T. R. Doughty of Old Company I of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on July 8, 1861 at Camp Neafees and sworn in by Captain Hilliard for one year and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1861 stated Private T. R. Doughty of Old Company I of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on July 8, 1861 at Camp Neafees and sworn in by Captain Hilliard for one year and last paid by Captain J. G. Kilbourne on August 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private T. R. Doughty of Old Company I of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on July 8, 1861 at Camp Neafees and sworn in by Captain Hilliard for one year and last paid by Captain J. G. Kilbourne 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 and dated on April 20, 1862 stated Private T. R. Doughty of Old Company I of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on July 9, 1861 at Camp Neafees and sworn in by Captain Hilliard for one year and last paid by Captain Kilbourne on December 31, 1861 and not noted as present or absent.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 and stated 4th Corporal T. R. Doughty of New Company G of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and sworn in by Lieutenant Phiffer C.S.A., for one year and last paid by Captain J. S. McClure on September 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and stated 4th Corporal T. R. Doughty of New Company G of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and sworn in by Lieutenant Phiffer C.S.A., for the war and last paid by Captain J. S. McClure on September 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks noted since paid to November 1, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to April 30, 1863 and dated August 4, 1863 and stated 4th Corporal T. R. Doughty of New Company G of the 4th Regiment

Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and sworn in by Lieutenant Phiffer C.S.A., for the war and last paid by Captain Kilbourne on June 1, 1863 and duty status not stated.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated August 4, 1863 and stated 3rd Corporal T. R. Doughty of New Company G of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and sworn in by Lieutenant Phiffer C.S.A., for the war and last paid by Captain Kilbourne on January 1, 1863 and absent and sick near Clinton, Louisiana.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and stated 3rd Corporal T. R. Doughty of New Company G of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and sworn in by Lieutenant Phiffer, for two years or the war and last paid by Captain Kilbourne on January 1, 1863 and absent and sick near Clinton, Louisiana.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and stated Private T. R. Doughty of New Company G of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and sworn in by Lieutenant Phiffer, for three years or the war and last paid by Captain Kilbourne on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and stated Private T. R. Doughty of New Company G of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and sworn in by Lieutenant Phiffer, for two years or the war and last paid by Captain Kilbourne on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 and stated Private T. R. (Spelled as) Dougty of New Company G of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and sworn in by Lieutenant Phiffer, for the war and last paid by Captain Harris on March 1, 1864 and noted as absent and captured on picket line on August 5, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 1864 to February 28, 1865 and stated Private T. (Spelled as) Doughty of New Company G of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted in July 1861 at Biloxi, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain Hilliard, for one year and last paid by Captain Harris on March 1, 1864 and noted as absent and a prisoner since August 5, 1864.

When Private Timothy R. Doughty of New Company G of the 4th Louisiana Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 5, 1864 he had been in Gibson's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Timothy R. Doughty of Company G of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi, and forwarded to Captain S. E. Jones, A. D. C., (Aide De Camp) District of Kentucky, at Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters

Department Cumberland, Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, on August 11, 1864 and noted he was captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Timothy R. Doughty of Company G of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison, at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864 and sent from Lexington, Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private Timothy R. Doughty of Company G of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a register roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864 and discharge to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Timothy R. Doughty of Company G of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky on August 12, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Timothy R. Doughty of Company G of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864 and received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 14, 1864 from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones.

Private Timothy Doughty died approximately 68 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 21, 1864 at

And on Friday, October 21, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Timothy Doughty of Company G of the 4th Louisiana Infantry due to typhoid fever and pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Timothy Doughty did not own slaves in Louisiana.

502) Private Phillip DORSETT - Inscription on tombstone #1004 reads **“P. J. DORSETT CO. H 46 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Philip Dossett, born about 1839 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm. Dossett, born about 1804 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Mary A. Dossett, born about 1836 in Georgia and Martha Dossett, born about 1840 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Mariah R. (A male) Dossett, born about 1848 in Georgia and Susanna Wooley, born about 1854 in Georgia and (Spelled as) J. W. (A male) Pierce, born about 1847 in Georgia. The household was living in the Southern District in Webster County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Preston and the census was enumerated from June 15 to June 18, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that Webster and Marion Counties in Georgia are adjacent.

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

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

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

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) P. J. Dorsett of Company H of the 46th Georgia Volunteer Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and date issued was June 24, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private P. I. Dorsett of Company H of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted for three years or the war and last paid by Captain Beaty on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and captured on July 28, 1864.

When Private Phillip Dorsett of Company H of the 46th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 28, 1864 he had been in Gist's Brigade in Walker's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Phillip Dorsett of Company H of the 46th Regiment Georgia 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 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland, Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, on August 4, 1864 and noted he was captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Phillip Dorsett of Company H of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Phillip Dorsett of Company H of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase on August 6, 1864 and noted he was captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864 and received from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) P. Dossett of Company H of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a muster roll of Officers and Men paroled in accordance with the terms of a Military Convention entered into on the 26th day of April, 1865, between General Joseph E. Johnston, Commanding Confederate Army, and Major General W. T. Sherman, Commanding United States Army in North Carolina. Roll dated near Greensboro, North Carolina on April 28, 1865 and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865 and noted he enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Buena Vista, Georgia and sworn in by Captain E. Johnson and noted he was absent and captured July 28, 1864.

Private Philip Dorsett died approximately 180 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 2, 1865 at

And on Thursday, February 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Philip Dorsett of Company H of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither Phillip Dorsett or spelled as Dossett did not own slaves in Georgia.

503) Private William P. DOUGHERTY - Inscription on tombstone #1967 reads **“W. P. DOUGHERTY CO. H 22 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Salem, Virginia in June 1864.

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

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; Sarah Jarvis married William Dougherty on June 20, 1839 in Scott County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed William P. Dougherty, born about 1845 in Virginia and living in the household of William Dougherty, born about 1817 in Virginia and his wife Sarah Dougherty, born about 1822 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Martha Dougherty, born about 1841 in Virginia and Daniel Dougherty, born about 1847 in Virginia and Henry W. Dougherty, born about 1850 in Virginia and noted as six months old. The family household was living in the Western District of Scott County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 10, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed spelled the family surname as Daugherty but corrected to Dougherty by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. The census listed William P. Dougherty, born about 1846 in Tennessee and living in the household of William Dougherty, born about 1817 in Virginia and his wife Sarah Dougherty, born about 1822 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Nathaniel Dougherty, born about 1840 in Virginia and Daniel Dougherty, born about 1848 in Virginia and Henry W. Dougherty, born about 1850 in Virginia and Elizabeth Dougherty, born about 1852 in Virginia and Mary M. Dougherty, born about 1854 in Virginia and N. A. (A female) Dougherty, born about 1860 in Virginia and noted as one month old. The family household was living in Scott County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Estillville and the census was enumerated on July 20, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William P. Dougherty served in Company A in the 22nd Virginia Cavalry (Bowen's Virginia Mounted Riflemen) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"22nd Cavalry Regiment completed its organization in October, 1863. The unit served in W. L. Jackson's and McCausland's Brigade and confronted the Federals in Tennessee, western Virginia, and the Shenandoah Valley. During April, 1865, it disbanded. The field officers were Colonel Henry S. Bowen, [Henry Smith Bowen – Find A Grave Memorial # 79187903] Lieutenant Colonel John T. Radford, [John Taylor Radford – Find A Grave Memorial # 32756098] and Major Henry F. Kendrick. [Find A Grave Memorial # 106832547]"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated (Spelled as) Wm. P. Dougherty of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on the organization above and enlisted on October 20, 1863 in Scott County, Virginia and sworn in by H. Fuller for three years and noted as absent and captured at Salem, Virginia on June 21, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 and stated (Spelled as) Wm. P. Dougherty of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on October 20, 1863 in Scott County, Virginia and sworn in by H. Fuller for three years and noted as absent and a prisoner of war.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wm. P. Dougherty of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by General Hunter's forces and sent to Wheeling, (West) Virginia, from Cumberland, Maryland. Roll dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General Cumberland, Maryland on July 12, 1864 and noted he was captured at Salem, Virginia on June 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wm. P. Dougherty of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Federal Cavalry appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as the Athenaeum Prison and a physical description was made on July 10, 1864. Age 20; Height 5' 9"; Complexion dark; Eyes black; Hair auburn; and former occupation was a farmer and told Union authorities his residence was Scott County, Virginia and captured by General Hunter at Salem, Virginia on June 20, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wm. P. Dougherty of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Federal Cavalry name appears 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 at Salem, Virginia on June 20, 1864 and further noted as entry cancelled.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. P. Daugherty of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Federal Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase on July 12, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, West Virginia by Captain E. W. Over and had been captured at Salem, Virginia on June 20, 1864.

Private William P. Dougherty died approximately 307 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 15, 1865 at

And on Monday, May 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm. P. Dougherty of Company A of the 22nd Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William P. Dougherty did not own slaves in Virginia.

504) Private Fielding L. DOWSING - Inscription on tombstone #1374 reads **"F. DOWSING CO. F 8 CONFED. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Franklin/Nashville Campaign (September 18 – December 27, 1864)

The 1850 United States listed the family surname as (Spelled as) Dorning but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Dowsing and after looking at the actual script the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed Fielding L. Dowsing, born about 1822 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a clerk and living in the household of William Dowsing, born about 1784 in Mississippi and what appears

to be his wife Catharine Dowsing, born about 1792 in Georgia. Other household members were: Emily Dowsing, born about 1818 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Verginia E. Dowsing, born about 1832 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Everard Dowsing, born about 1839 in Mississippi and Bernard H. (Spelled as) Hendrick, born about 1815 in Virginia and Julia A. Hendrick, born about 1825 in Mississippi and William Hendrick, born about 1844 in Mississippi and Caroline Hendrick, born about 1849 in Mississippi and Elizabeth A. (Spelled as) Lasby, born about 1830 in Mississippi. The household was living in Lowndes County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on November 30, 1850.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated January 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) F. Dowsing of Company F of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on October 1, 1863 at Columbus, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain Wilkinson for the war and was noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes the above company was formerly Company K, of the 2nd Battalion Mississippi Infantry. It was changed into cavalry and assigned to this regiment by Special Order Number 17 by the Adjutant and Inspectors Generals Office dated January 21, 1863. The 8th (Wade's) Regiment Confederate Cavalry also known as the 2nd Regiment Mississippi and Alabama Cavalry was formed in May, 1862, by the addition of three companies, which had formerly served in the 1st (Beall's) Battalion Alabama Cavalry, to the 2nd (Brewer's) Battalion Mississippi and Alabama Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) F. Dowsing of Company F of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on October 10, 1863 at Columbus, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain Wilkinson for the war and was noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) F. L. Dowsing of Company F of the 8th Confederate Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter of 1864 and issued on March 17, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 and dated June 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) F. Dowsing of Company F of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on October 10, 1863 at Columbus, Mississippi and sworn in by Wilkinson for the war and last paid by Captain Gibbons and was noted as absent and on detached service at Decatur, Georgia by order of General Wheeler.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for June 30 to December 31, 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) F. Dowsing of Company F of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on October 10, 1863 at Columbus, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain Wilkinson for the war and noted as absent without leave on August 25, 1864.

When Private Fielding L. Dowsing of Company F of the 8th Confederate Cavalry (Wade's) [2nd Regiment Mississippi and Alabama Cavalry] was taken prisoner during the Franklin/Nashville Campaign on September 19, 1864 he had been in Anderson's Brigade in Kelly's Division in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Fielding L. Dowsing of Company F of the 8th Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones, Add'l A. D. C., (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on October 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee on October 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Pine Log Road, Georgia on September 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Fielding L. Dowsing of Company F of the 8th Regiment Confederate States Cavalry 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 on October 26, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and sent by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip noted he was captured at Pine Log Road, Georgia on September 19, 1864 and had been forwarded from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Fielding L. Dowsing of Company F of the 8th Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted he was captured at Pine Log Road, Georgia on September 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Fielding L. Dowsing of Company F of the 8th Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 21, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 by order of Captain S. E. Jones and had been captured at Pine Log Road, Georgia on September 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. L. Dowsing of Company F of the 8th Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 24, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted he was captured at Pine Log Road, Georgia on September 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. L. Dowsing of Company F of the 8th Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia on February 25, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters, Camp Chase, Ohio February 25, 1865 and noted he was captured at Pine Log Road, Georgia on September 19, 1864. At the bottom of the page it stated in pencil that the entry cancelled on roll.

He specifically was taken prisoner at Pine Log Road in Georgia on September 19, 1864.

Private Fielding L. Dowsing died approximately 121 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 22, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, February 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) F. L. Dowsing of Company F of the 8th Confederate Cavalry (Wade's) due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"F. L. DOWSING CO. F 8 CONFED. CAV. (WADE'S) C.S.A."**

505) Private Martin DOXY - Inscription on tombstone #167 reads **"MARTIN DOXY CO. B 1 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Lancaster, Kentucky in July 1863.

The 1850 United States census listed the surname spelled as Doxey but the compiler believes it was spelled as Doxy and will be noted this way. The census listed Martin Doxy, born about 1836 in Tennessee and living in the household of Daniel Doxy, born about 1805 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Susanna Doxy, born about 1811 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Mary Doxy, born about 1832 in Tennessee and Drusilla Doxy, born about 1833 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Lauretta (A female) Doxy, born about 1834 in Tennessee and Matilda Doxy, born about 1835 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Milley Doxy, born about 1838 in Tennessee and John Doxy, born about 1840 in Tennessee and Nancy Doxy, born about 1844 in Tennessee and Benjamin Doxy, born about 1846 in Tennessee and Elizabeth Doxy, born about 1848 in Tennessee and Jemima Hicks, born about 1765 in North Carolina. The household was living in District 24 in Maury County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on September 19, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Martin Doxy served in Company B in the 1st Tennessee Cavalry and did not have an overview of the regiment.

Martin Doxy on has one page of Federal POW Records and that is his one page of burial records.

Juxtaposition:

On May 28, 1864 at Washington, DC, President Lincoln answers inquiry of Cornelius A. Walborn, postmaster at Philadelphia, regarding visit to Great Central Fair: "Whether I can during its continuance must depend on circumstances."

And on Saturday, May 28, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Martin Doxy of Company B of the 1st Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia.

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

506) Private Charles DOYLE - Inscription on tombstone #1653 reads **“CHAS. DOYLE CO. H 2 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Thorn Hill, Tennessee in February 1865.

Approximate age death at Camp Chase of was 16 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Pail but looking at the actual census records it appears to be Doil however it was corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Doyle and will be noted this way. The census listed Charles Doyle, born about 1848 in Tennessee and living in the household of Pleasant Doyle, born about 1815 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Mahalia Doyle, born about 1822 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: William Doyle, born about 1835 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Prura (A male) Doyle, born about 1837 in Tennessee and John Doyle, born about 1840 in Tennessee (And John also had been a member of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry Ashby's) and Mary Doyle, born about 1844 in Tennessee and James Doyle, born about 1846 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 27 in Hamilton County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 11, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Charles Doyle, born about 1848, in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Mahala (A female) Doyle, born about 1814 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: John Doyle, born about 1839 in Tennessee and Mary Doyle, born about 1843 in Tennessee and James Doyle, born about 1846 in Tennessee and Henry Doyle, born about 1852 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 14 in Hamilton County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Chattanooga and the census was enumerated on June 23, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Charles Doyle alternate name C. Doyle served in Company H in the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Ashby's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“2nd (Ashby's) Cavalry Regiment was formed by consolidating the 4th and 5th Battalions of Tennessee Cavalry in May, 1862. The men were from the counties of Hamilton, Monroe, Knox, Union, Claiborne, Hawkins, Jefferson, Bledsoe, Bradley, Polk, Hancock, Blount, and Sullivan. It was assigned to Wharton's, Pegram's, J. S. Scott's, Davidson's, Humes', and H. M. Ashby's Brigade. The regiment participated in the conflicts at Cumberland Gap, Murfreesboro, and Chickamauga, then was involved in the Atlanta Campaign. Later it skirmished in Alabama, aided in the defense of Savannah, and took part in the campaign of the Carolinas. It lost 6 killed, 8 wounded, and 19 missing at Cumberland Gap, and reported 19 casualties at Chickamauga. Only a few surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonel Henry M. Ashby, [Henry Marshall Ashby – Find A Grave Memorial # 6719908] Colonels Henry C. Gillespie and John H. Kuhn, and Majors Pharaoh A. Cobb [Pharaoh Arthur Cobb – Find A Grave Memorial # 72974443] and William M. Smith.”

Company H of the 2nd Tennessee Cavalry (Ashby's) was known as the “Lookout Rangers” Many soldiers from Hamilton County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated Private C. Doyle of Company H of the 2nd Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on March 20, 1864 at Tunnel Hill, Georgia and sworn in by Captain Rhodes for the war and last paid due from enlistment and was noted as absent without leave since September 10, 1864.

The compiler notes the above regiment was organized May 24, 1862, by the consolidation of the 4th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry and the 5th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry except Companies B and F of the latter. It was also known as Ashby's Regiment Tennessee Cavalry and as the 1st Tennessee Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Charles Doyl of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and captured at Thorn Hill, Tennessee on February 12, 1865 and sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on February 16, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Charles Doyle of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General George H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on February 19, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee on February 19, 1865 and noted he was captured at Thorn Hill, Tennessee on February 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Charles (Spelled as) Doyal of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted captured at Thorn Hill, Tennessee on February 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Charles Doyle of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending February 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 20, 1865 and noted he was captured at Thorn Hill, Tennessee on February 12, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Charles Doyle of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on February 20, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville and then sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 3, 1865 and noted he was captured at Thorn Hill, Tennessee on February 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Charles Doyle of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky, transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio of March 3, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on March 3, 1865 and was captured at Thorn Hill, Tennessee on February 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Charles Doyle of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase on March 5, 1865 and had been forwarded from Louisville, Kentucky and noted captured at Thorn Hill, Tennessee on February 12, 1865.

The compiler notes Thorn Hill, Tennessee is located in northeastern Grainger County.

Private Charles Doyle died approximately 9 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 14, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, March 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Chas. Doyle of Company H of the 2nd Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Charles Doyle did not own slaves in Tennessee because of his age.

Because there was more than one unit known as the 2nd Tennessee Cavalry if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“CHAS. DOYLE CO. H 2 TENN. CAV. (ASHBY’S) C.S.A.”**

507) Private Joseph DOYLE - Inscription on tombstone #772 reads **“JOSEPH DOYLE CO. D 15 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed Joseph Doyle, born about 1844 in Tennessee and living in the household of Hardy W. Doyle, born about 1810 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Sarah Doyle, born about 1818 in Virginia. Other family household members were: George Doyle, born about 1836 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Eliza (A female) Doyle, born about 1839 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Lovena (A female) Doyle, born about 1841 in Tennessee and Helen Doyle, born about 1846 in Tennessee and John Doyle, born about 1849 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 1 in Haywood County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 23, 1850.

The 1860 United States census spelled the family surname as Dayle but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Doyle and will be noted this way. The census listed (Spelled as) J. A. (A male) Doyle, born about 1843 in Tennessee and living in the household of (Spelled as) H. W. (A male) Doyle, born about 1811 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Sarah A. Doyle, born about 1817 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) G. W. (A male) Doyle, born about 1835 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Eliza A. (A female) Doyle, born about 1837 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) B. L. (A male) Doyle, born about 1841 in Tennessee and Helen Doyle, born about 1846 in Tennessee and John Doyle, born about 1849 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Jinnie (A male) Doyle, born about 1853 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Civil District 3 in Fayette County, Tennessee and the Post Office was not reported and the census was enumerated on June 26, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph Doyle served in Company D in the 15th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“15th Infantry Regiment was organized at Jackson, Tennessee, in June, 1861 and in July totalled [totalled] 744 men. Its members were from Memphis and the counties of Weakley, Lake, Madison, and Shelby. Company G contained men from Kentucky and Southern Illinois. After fighting at Belmont, Shiloh, and Perryville, the unit was assigned to Bate's, Tyler's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During June, 1863, it was consolidated with the 37th Regiment. It was active at Hoover's Gap, then participated in the campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and saw action in North Carolina. This regiment reported 200 casualties at Shiloh and had 34 disabled at Perryville. The 15th/37th lost fifty-eight percent of the 202 engaged at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 234 men and 148 arms. Only a handful surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Charles M. Carroll [Charles Montgomery Carroll – Find A Grave Memorial # 95598325] and Robert C. Tyler; [Robert Charles Tyler – Find A Grave Memorial # 8430 – Reported as last Confederate General to die in the war] Lieutenant Colonels Thorndike Brooks [Thorndyke Brooks – Find A Grave Memorial # 37287645] and James H. R. Taylor; and Majors John W. Hambleton, John F. Hearn, and John M. Wall.”

The compiler notes Fayette and Madison Counties in Tennessee are adjacent.

Company D of the 15th Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Madison County, Tennessee and Jackson, Tennessee was the county seat.

A Company Muster-in Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jo Doyle of Captain John F. Hearn's Company of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Infantry* was mustered into service on May 24, 1861 at age eighteen near the Camp in New Madrid, Missouri and dated August 15, 1861 and had joined for service on May 24, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled by W. H. Carroll for twelve months and number of miles to rendezvous was 100 miles.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company D of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 15th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized June 7, 1861 and accepted into the service of the Confederate States in August 1861 and re-organized in May 1862. It was temporarily consolidated with the 37th Regiment Tennessee Infantry about June 6, 1863 and in September 1864 the 2nd, 10th, 15th, 20th, 30th, and 37th Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated but each company of the various organizations was mustered separately and under its original designations during the period covered by these consolidations. About April 9, 1865, the 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 15th, 18th, 20th, 26th, 30th, 32nd, 37th, and 45th Regiments and the 23rd Battalion Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 4th Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry, which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 15 to November 1861 stated Private Joseph Doyle of Company D of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 24, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled by William H. Carroll for twelve months and last paid on August 15, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to April 30, 1862 stated Private Joseph Doyle of Company D of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 24,

1861 at Jackson, Tennessee for twelve months and last paid by W. F. Erskine on January 1, 1861 (The compiler believe it should have been January 1, 1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private Joseph Doyle of Company D of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 24, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled by William H. Carroll for twelve months and last paid by W. F. Erskine to April 30, 1862 and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private Joseph Doyle of Company D of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 24, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled by William H. Carroll for one year and last paid on July 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated 4th Corporal Joseph Doyle of Company D of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 24, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled by William H. Carroll for one year and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Corporal Joseph Doyle of Company D of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 24, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled by William H. Carroll for one year and last paid 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 3rd Corporal Joseph Doyle of Company D of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 24, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled by William H. Carroll for one year and last paid on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated 3rd Corporal Joseph Doyle of Company D of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 24, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled by W. H. "Johnson" for one year and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated 2nd Corporal Joseph Doyle of Company D of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 24, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled by William H. Carroll for one year and last paid 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 2nd Corporal Joseph Doyle of Company D of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 24, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled by William H. Carroll for one year and last paid 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 2nd Corporal Joseph (Spelled as) Doyel of Company D of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Infantry

enlisted on May 24, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled by William H. Carroll for one year and last paid by Captain Wolf on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga on September 20, 1863 and in hospital.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal J. Doyle of Company I of the 15th and 37th Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers appeared on a list of casualties in the 15th and 37th Tennessee Volunteers commanded by Colonel H. C. Tyler in the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia on September 19 and 20, 1863 and under remarks stated wounded severely.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 2nd Corporal Joseph (Spelled as) Doyel of Company D of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 24, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled by William H. Carroll for one year and last paid by Major Smith on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 2nd Corporal Joseph (Spelled as) Doyel of Company D of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 24, 1861 at Jackson, Tennessee and enrolled by William H. Carroll for one year and last paid by Captain F. Wolf on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated "Private" (Spelled as) Jo Doyle of Company D of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May "21," 1861 at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled by William H. Carroll for one year and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since July 22, 1864.

When Private Joseph Doyle of Company D of the 15th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Tyler's Brigade in Bate's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos Doyle of Company I of the 15th 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 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 Joseph Doyle of Company I of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph Doyle of Company I of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864. Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos Doyle of Company I of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in

Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on July 31, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured on July 22, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph Doyle of Company I of the 15th 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 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 Joseph Doyle of Company I of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Juxtaposition:

On January 14, 1865 at

And on Saturday, January 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Joseph Doyle of Company I of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

508) Private Isaac W. DRAKE - Inscription on tombstone #1694 reads **“J. W. DRAKE CO. K 4 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Mount Hope, Alabama in January 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Isaac W. Drake was served in Company K in the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry and not have an overview of the regiment.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac W. Drake of Company K of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1865 and noted captured at Sand Mountain, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac W. Drake of Company K of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 5, 1865 and noted as captured on January 4, 1865 at Sand Mountain, Alabama.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac W. Drake of Company K of the 4th 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 at Sand Mountain, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac W. Drake of Company K of the 4th 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 at Sand Mountain, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac W. Drake of Company K of the 4th 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 Sand Mountain, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac W. Drake of Company K of the 4th 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 at Sand Mountain, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 17, 1865 at

And on Friday, March 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Isaac W. Drake of Company K of the 4th 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: **"I. W. DRAKE CO. K 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."**

509) Private Lavosier R. DRAKE - Inscription on tombstone #1838 reads **"S. R. DRAKE CO. G 20 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Pulaski, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the given name (Spelled as) Lavocia (A male) R. Drake, born about 1846 and living in the household of Joel B. Drake, born about 1815 in Ohio and what appears to be his wife Susan A. Drake, born about 1821 in Virginia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Licia Jane Drake, born about 1840 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Gitura A. (A female) Drake, born about 1842 in

Tennessee and William A. Drake, born about 1844 in Tennessee and John L. Drake, born about 1848 in Tennessee and an unnamed babe born about 1850 and noted as two months old and Isaac N. Black, born about 1840 in Tennessee and Jane C. Williamson, born about 1834 in Tennessee. The household was living in District 13 in Giles County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 17, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the given name as Lavozier Droke but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Drake and will be noted this way. The census listed Lavozier Drake, born about 1846 in Tennessee and it was noted he could not read nor write and living in the household of Joel B. Drake, born about 1814 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Susan A. Drake, born about 1822 in Virginia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Litia J. (A female) Drake, born about 1841 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Keturah (A female) Drake, born about 1842 in Tennessee and Alonzo Drake, born about 1844 in Tennessee and John Drake, born about 1848 in Tennessee and Richard Drake, born about 1850 in Tennessee and Martha Drake, born about 1852 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Petter (A male) Drake born about 1854 in Tennessee and Frank P. Drake, born about 1856 in Tennessee and Isaac N. Black, born about 1841 in Tennessee. The household was living in 15th Civil District in Lawrence County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as West Point and the census was enumerated on September 14, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Lavosier R. Drake served in Company G in the 20th Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

The Battle of Nashville, Tennessee fought on December 15th and 16th 1864 was a decisive Union victory and left the Confederate Army of Tennessee in disarray. General Hood took his defeated army from

Nashville across the Tennessee River into Lauderdale County, Alabama on December 28, 1864 with Union troops in hot pursuit and had ask General Forrest to protect his army in rear guard action in which General Forrest did in brilliant fashion.

General Forrest had evacuated Pulaski, Tennessee on the night of December 24, 1864 a distance of about 75 miles from Nashville and some Confederate wounded at Franklin and Nashville had been left behind. 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 named Anthony's Hill fought on December 25, 1864 and was a total Confederate victory with the once pursuing Yankees now running back north to Pulaski, Tennessee with Forrest in hot pursuit. General Forrest had done the seeming impossible task of protecting Hood's Army and broke off his pursuit after a few miles.

When Private Lavosier R. Drake of Company G of the 20th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864 he had been in a Confederate hospital due to a wound at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 and was taken prisoner due to the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Tyler's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lavishore Drake of Company G of the 20th Regiment Tennessee Rebel was admitted on February 10, 1865 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and transferred from Pulaski, Tennessee and the diagnosis was a simple flesh wound, left arm severe by a conball short for conical ball (A medical term for minie ball) and had been wounded at Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 and transferred to the Provost Marshal on February 14, 1865 and noted as age nineteen.

Federal POW Records stated Private Lavosier R. Drake of Company G of the 20th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on February 14, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on February 14, 1865 and noted captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Lavosier R. Drake of Company G of the 20th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and sent to Louisville, Kentucky on February 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lavosina R. Drake of Company G of the 20th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on February 15, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on February 17, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville,

Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lavosin R. Drake of Company G of the 20th 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 February 15, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 16, 1865 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lavocin R. Drake of Company G of the 20th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 17, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lawson (With an X above the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) R. Drake of Company G of the 20th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on February 18, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Private L. R. Drake died approximately 53 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 10, 1865 at Richmond, Virginia the newspaper *The Richmond Times-Dispatch* reported: "General Grant's medal contains seven hundred dollars worth of gold and cost, work and all, seven thousand dollars."

And on Monday, April 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) L. R. Drake of Company G of the 20th Regiment Tennessee "Cavalry" due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules L. R. Drake did not own slaves in Lawrence County, Tennessee.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"L. R. DRAKE CO. G 20 TENN. INF. C.S.A."**

510) Private Jasper J. DRIGGERS - Inscription on tombstone #1014 reads **"J. J. DRIGGERS PERRY'S CO. FLA. LT. ART.C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed Jasper Driggers, born about 1835 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a planter with a real estate value of \$150.00 and a personal value of \$250.00 and listed as the head of the household. Another member of the household was Henry (Spelled as) (A male) Russel, born about 1842 in South Carolina. The household was living in Marion County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as Ocala and the census was enumerated on 18 and 19, July 1860.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 12 to 31, 1861 stated Private Jasper J. Dreggers (With an X above the surname indication an incorrect spelling) of Captain Martin's Company of the Marion Light Artillery* enlisted on December 12, 1861 in Fernandina, Florida and enrolled by Lieutenant Mayo for twelve months and pay due from time of enlistment and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated use and risk of horse was \$8.00.

The asterisk above stated this company subsequently became Captain Perry's Company of the Florida Light Artillery.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private Jasper J. Driggers of Captain Martin's Company of the Marion Light Artillery of Florida enlisted on December 12, 1861 at Fernandina, Florida and enrolled by Captain (John) M. Martin for twelve months and last paid by Captain James McKay on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty and noted a monthly allowance for horse in the amount of \$12.00 and under remarks stated he owned a horse and entitled to pay for service of same from April 30, 1862 to June 16 and re-enlisted on May 12 for two years or the war and entitled to bounty and clothing money.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 9, 1862 to February 10, 1863 stated Private Jasper J. Driggers of Captain Martin's Company of the Marion Light Artillery of Florida enlisted on December 12, 1861 at Fernandina, Florida and enrolled by Captain (John) M. Martin for three years and last paid by Captain W. S. Harris on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 to February 10, 1863 stated Private Jasper J. Driggers of Captain McCant's Company of the Marion Light Artillery of Florida* and enlisted on December 12, 1861 at Fernandina, Florida and enrolled by Captain (John) M. Martin for three years and last paid by Major W. S. Harris on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Captain Perry's Company Florida Light Artillery.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, 1864 to February 10, 1863 stated Private Jasper J. Driggers of Captain Perry's Company of Light Artillery Hoxton's Battalion Marion Light Artillery enlisted on December 12, 1861 at Fernandina, Florida and enrolled by Captain (John) M. Martin for three years and last paid by Captain Pelcher on December 31, 1863 and under remarks stated deserted near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

When Private Jasper J. Driggers of Perry's Florida Battery was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in the Artillery Battalion 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 Jasper J. Driggers of Perry's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jasper J. Driggers of Perry's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jasper J. Driggers of Perry's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated for discharge to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jasper J. Driggers of (Spelled as) Berry's (But should have been Perry's) Battery 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 Jasper J. Driggers of Perry's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private died approximately 30 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 3, 1865 at

And on Friday, February 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. J. Driggers of Perry's Battery due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Jasper J. Driggers did not own slaves in Marion County, Florida.

511) Private John DRIGGERS - Inscription on tombstone #1465 reads **“JNO. DRIGGERS CO. D 8 S.C. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Opequon Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike in September 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 35 years old based on the 1860 United States census.

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

The 1860 United States census listed John Driggers, born about 1829 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a laborer 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 Jane Driggers, born about 1834 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Hester Driggers, born about 1854 in South Carolina and Mathew Driggers, born about 1858 in South Carolina and Charity Diggers, born about 1752 in South Carolina and Hester Driggers, born about 1780 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Chesterfield District of South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Cheraw and the census was enumerated on June 23, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James Driggers alternate name John Dreggis served in Company B in the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“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]”

He only has Federal POW Records.

His surname listed as Dreggis.

Company D of the 8th South Carolina Infantry was known as the "Jackson Guards" many soldiers from Chesterfield District.

Federal POW records reported him taken prisoner by General Sheridan's Forces near Opequan 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 Opequan Creek, to develop the force of the enemy at the crossing in that vicinity. Rodes', Ramseur's, Gordon's, and Wharton's division were found on the west bank. At the same time General Wilson, with McIntosh's brigade of cavalry, dashed up the Winchester pike, drove the rebel cavalry at a run, came in contact with Kershaw' division, charged it, and captured the Eighth South Carolina Regiment (16 officers and 145 men) and its battle-flag, and Colonel Henagan, commanding brigade, with a loss of only 2 men killed and 2 wounded. Great credit is due to general Wilson, McIntosh, and Third New Jersey and Second Ohio. The charge was a gallant one. A portion of the Second Massachusetts, Reserve Brigade, made a charge on the right of our line and captured 1 officer and 11 men of Gordon's division of infantry. Our loss in the reconnaissance is very light.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General."

The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion Series I Volume XLIII page 87 reported the following: "Honorable E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Harper's Ferry, September 14, 1864 evening: Nothing further from the front. The captured regiment, Eighth South Carolina, Kershaw's division colonel and colors, about 200 officers and men are here. The colors have been in all the heavy battles of the armies of the Potomac. Respectfully, Jno. D. Stevenson, Brigadier General."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Dreggis of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the First Brigade, Third Cavalry Division, on Winchester and Berryville Pike near Opequan Creek, Virginia and noted as captured near Opequan Creek on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Dreggis of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the First Brigade, Third Cavalry Division, on Winchester and Berryville Pike. Roll dated Headquarters 1st Brigade, 3rd Cavalry Division Middle Military Division Camp near Berryville, Virginia on September 14, 1864 and noted as captured near Opequan Creek, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Drogers (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia captured by General Sheridan's Forces and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 19, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Dragens (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically noted as arrived on September 19, 1864 from Harper's Ferry, Virginia and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Private John Driggers died approximately 161 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 27, 1865 at

And on Monday, February 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas Driggers of Company B of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia at prison number two at Camp Chase.

Chronological order of grave sequence matches the date of February 27, 1865 as his Camp Chase death records report.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

512) Private Simeon DRIGGERS - Inscription on tombstone #1140 reads **"S. DRIGGERS CO. A 7 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 51 years old.

According to the Florida Marriage Indexes, 1822-1875 and 1927-2001; Simeon Driggers married Catherine Collins on November 8, 1838 in Madison County, Florida.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Dreggors but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Driggers and will be noted this way. The census reported Simeon B. Driggers, born about 1812 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted his real estate value of \$200.00 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 Elizabeth Driggers, born about 1821 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Elisha (A male) Driggers, born about 1843 in Florida and Rebecca J. Driggers, born about 1848 in Florida. The family household was living in Division 11 in Madison County, Florida and the census was enumerated on October 22, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Drigors but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Driggers and will be noted this way. The census listed Simeon Driggers, born about 1816 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a day laborer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Catharine Driggers, born about 1817 in Georgia. Other family household members were: William Driggers, born about 1839 in Florida and (Spelled as) Bartenius (A male) Driggers, born about 1844 in Florida and James Driggers, born about 1846 in Florida and John Driggers, born about 1848 in Florida. The family household was living in Townships 11 and 12 in Range 13 in Lafayette County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as Clay Landing and the census was enumerated on July 7, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Simeon Driggers served in Company A of the 7th Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“7th Infantry Regiment was organized at Gainesville, Florida, in April, 1862. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Bradford, Hillsborough, Alachua, Manatee, and Marion. During the war it served in R. C. Trigg's, Finley's, and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 7th took an active part in the arduous campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Nashville, [and] then fought its last battle at Bentonville. It sustained few casualties at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 278 men and 206 arms. The unit surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Robert Bullock [Find A Grave Memorial # 4536] and Madison S. Perry, [Madison Starke Perry – Find A Grave Memorial # 6840296] Lieutenant Colonel Tillman Ingram, [Find A Grave Memorial # 63710387 and Major Nathan S. Blount. [Nathan Snow Blount – Find A Grave Memorial # 17099416]”

Company A of the 7th Florida Infantry had many soldiers from Alachua County, Florida.

When Private Simeon Driggers of Company A of the 7th Florida Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on August 7, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Hardee's Corps with Lieutenant General John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The compiler could not read his Camp Chase death records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Simeon Driggers of Company A of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Private Simeon Driggers died approximately 175 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 9, 1865 at

And on Thursday, February 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23204) stated he died on Thursday, February 9, 1865 due to small-pox at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

513) Private William DRISCOLL - Inscription on tombstone #738 reads **“Wm. DRISCOE CO. A 1 TEX. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Spring Hill, Tennessee in December 1864.

Compiled Military Service Record's listed his surname as Driscoll.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Driscoll of Company A of the 1st Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Driscoll of Company A of the 1st Regiment Texas 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 noted as sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Driscoll of Company A of the 1st Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Driscoll of Company A of the 1st Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Driscoll of Company A of the 1st Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Private died approximately 4 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 10, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, January 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Driscoll of Company A of the 1st Regiment Texas Cavalry due to pneumonia.

Chronological order of grave sequence by General Ainsworth and staff.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

The compiler notes because there was more than one unit known as the 1st Texas Cavalry if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. DRISCOLL CO. A 1 (YAGER’S) TEX. CAV. (1 MTD. RIFLES) C.S.A.”**

514) Private James R. DRIVER - Inscription on tombstone #995 reads **“JAS. R. DRIVER CO. K 36 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The 1850 United States census listed James R. Driver, born about 1844 in Georgia living in the household of Jacob Driver, born about 1815 in South Carolina and his wife Elizabeth Driver, born about 1817 in South Carolina. Other household members were: The family household was living in the Berkshire District of Gwinnet County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 31, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James R. Driver served in Company K in the 36th Georgia Infantry (Boyles’) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company K of the 36th Georgia (Boyles’) had many soldiers from Gwinnett County, Georgia.

A Bounty Pay Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as James Driver of Company K of the 36th (Broyles') Regiment Georgia Infantry was in the organization mentioned above from May 13 to June 1, 1862 and enlisted on May 13, (1862) in Gwinnett County, Georgia and enrolled by (Alfred) A. Dyer for the war and paid \$50.00 for re-enlisting and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) "S". R. Driver of Company K of the 36th (Broyles') Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for period of service from March 1, 1863 to April 30, 1863 was paid on August 5, 1863 in the amount of \$22.00.

A Company Muster Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to September 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James R. Driver of Company K of the 36th (Broyles') Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 13, 1862 in Gwinnett (County) Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Alfred) A. Dyer for three years or war and last paid by Captain (Frederick) Cox on March 1, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

When Private James R. Driver of Company K of the 36th (Broyles') Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Alfred Cummings 2nd Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records stated TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, KNOW YE THAT I, James R. Driver a private of Company K of the 36th (Broyles') Regiment Georgia Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States Forces, in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its Garrison, by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. Commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the terms 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 or prisons, depots or stores, nor discharge any duties usually performed by Officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duly exchanged by the proper authorities. Signed with an X and reported his name as James R. Driver and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 9th day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. R. Driver of Company K of the 36th (Broyles') Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces on July 4, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg 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 Private (Spelled as) J. R. Driver of Company K of the 36th (Broyles') Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a list of effective men of the 36th (Broyles') Georgia Regiment. At the bottom of the card it stated other records indicate this entry date as being about July 22, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records dated for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. R. Driver of Company K of the 36th (Broyles') Regiment Georgia appeared on the muster roll at the Blackie Hospital in Madison, Georgia and had enlisted on May 13, 1862 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Alfred A.) Dyer for three years and last paid by Captain (Frederick) Cox on May 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private James R. Driver of Company K 36th (Broyles') Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 27, 1864 near Stone Mountain he had been in Cumming's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James R. Driver of Company K of the 36th (Broyles') Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted captured near Stone Mountain, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas R. Driver of Company K of the 36th (Broyles') Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Stone Mountain, Georgia on July 27, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Lexington, Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas R. Driver of Company K of the 36th (Broyles') Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a resister of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured on July 27, "1863" near Atlanta, Georgia.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James R. Driver of Company K of the 36th (Broyles') Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky on August 12, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Stone Mountain, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James R. Driver of Company K of the 36th (Broyles') Regiment Georgia 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 Stone Mountain, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James R. Driver of Company K of the 36th (Broyles') Regiment Georgia 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 at Stone Mountain, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James R. Driver of Company K of the 36th (Broyles') Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have applied for release from September 16 to 30, 1864 and noted as captured at Stone Mountain, Georgia on July 27, 1864 and under remarks stated deserter.

Private James R. Driver died approximately 171 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 1, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, February 1, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas R. Driver of Company K of the 36th (Broyles') Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

Because there was more than one Georgia unit known as the 36th Georgia if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JAS. R. DRIVER CO. K 36 GA. (BROYLES') INF. C.S.A.”**

515) Private Charles H. DUDLEY - Inscription on tombstone #741 reads **“CHARLES H DUDLEY CO E 31 MISS REG CSA”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 43 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Charles H. Dudley, born about 1821 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$300.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Verlinda Dudley, born about 1828 in Tennessee. Another family household member was Sarah Dudley, born about 1849 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 21, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) C. H. (A male) Dudley, born about 1821 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,850.00 and a personal value of \$657.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Virilinda Dudley, born about 1829 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Sarah J. Dudley, born about 1849 in Mississippi and John F. Dudley, born about 1851 in Mississippi and Mary M. Dudley, born about 1853 in

Mississippi. The family household was living in Township 18 in Choctaw County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Dido and the census was enumerated on July 28, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Charles H. Dudley served in Company E of the 31st Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“31st Infantry Regiment was organized in March, 1862, using the 6th (Orr's) Mississippi Infantry Battalion as its nucleus. The unit served in Rust's, L. Hebert's, and Featherston's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It was part of the garrison at Vicksburg, [and] then fought at Baton Rouge and Jackson. Later it continued the fight under General Featherston [Featherston] in the Army of Tennessee. The 31st was active throughout the Atlanta Campaign, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and saw action in North Carolina. It lost 10 killed and 37 wounded at Baton Rouge, and of the 215 engaged at Peach Tree Creek, seventy-six percent were disabled. In December, 1864, there were 86 men present for duty, and only a handful surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels J. A. Orr [Jehu Amaziah Orr – Find A Grave Memorial # 9768627] and Marcus D. L. Stephens, [Marcus D. Lafayette Stephens – Find A Grave Memorial # 24902315 has incorrectly listed him as Martin D. L. Stephens] Lieutenant Colonels John W. Balfour and James W. Drane, [James William Drane – Find A Grave # 32209005] and Majors Francis M. Gillespie [Francis Marion Gillespie – Find A Grave Memorial # 11776288] and H. E. Topp. [Harvey Everett Topp – Find A Grave Memorial # 58425170]”

Company E of the 31st Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Choctaw Rebels”

A Company Muster roll within his Company Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. H. Dudley of Company E of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 8, 1863 at Greensboro, Mississippi and enrolled by Major Parker for three years and last paid on November 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry was first organized as the 6th Orr's Battalion Mississippi Infantry. In February and March 1862 it was increased to ten companies and mustered into the Confederate service as Orr's Regiment Mississippi Infantry. Shortly afterward the designation was changed to the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry. About April 9, 1865 this regiment was consolidated with the 3rd and 40th Regiments Mississippi Infantry and formed the 3rd Consolidated Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Company Military Service Records and dated October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. H. Dudley of Company E of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 8, 1863 at Greensboro, Mississippi and enrolled by Major Parker for three years and noted as present for duty

A Company Muster roll within his Company Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private Charles H. Dudley of Company E of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 8, 1863 at Greensboro, Mississippi and enrolled by Major Parker for three years and last paid

by Captain Fitzpatrick on October 31, 1863 noted as present for duty and under remarks stated he had joined from desertion on April 1, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Company Military Service Records and for July and August 1864 stated Private Charles H. Dudley of Company E of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 8, 1863 at Greensboro, Mississippi and enrolled by Major Parker for three years and last paid by Captain Fitzpatrick on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Charles H. Dudley of Company E 31st Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Featherston's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas H. Dudley of Company E of the 31st 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 (Spelled as) Chas H. Dudley of Company E of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas H. Dudley of Company E of the 31st 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 sent 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) Chas H. Dudley of Company E of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas H. Dudley of Company E of the 31st Regiment 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 Charles H. Dudley died approximately 6 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 10, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: "CAPITAL GUARD – Major A. G. Harrison has been authorized by Governor (Thomas E) Bramlette to reorganize a battalion of the 1st regiment Kentucky Capital Guard for the defense of Frankfort. The battalion will consist of not less than six companies, two of which are to be mounted. One year is the term of service. Major Harrison is desirous of recruiting three companies from Louisville and no doubt his efforts will meet with success as the service will prove pleasant and agreeable."

And on Tuesday, January 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Chas H. Dudley of Company E of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

Chronological order of grave sequence by General Ainsworth and staff. (Middle name Hudson per descendant)

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Charles H. Dudley did not own slaves in Mississippi.

516) Private John Huddleston DUDLEY - Inscription on tombstone #50 reads "**JOHN DUDLY CO. A 10 TENN. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Pelham, Tennessee in July 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed John H. Dudley, born about 1828 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Martha Dudley, born about 1830 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Hickman County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on November 6, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John Dudley, born about 1830 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$500.00 and a personal value of \$69.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Martha Dudley, born about 1831 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Eliza (A female) Dudley, born about 1849 in Tennessee and Mary Dudley, born about 1851 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Milberry (A female) Dudley, born about 1856 in Tennessee and Amanda Dudley, born about 1858 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Civil District 4 in Humphreys County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Waverly and the census was enumerated on August 2, 1860.

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

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

Company A of the 10th Tennessee Cavalry (DeMoss') had many soldiers from Perry and Humphreys Counties in Tennessee.

Compiled Military Service Record's listed his surname as John H. Dudley.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated July 23, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Dudley of 2nd Company A of the 10th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry* enlisted on November 28, 1862 in Humphreys County, Tennessee and enrolled for three years or the war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and duty status not reported and under remarks stated absent without leave since July 10, 1863 and deserted.

The above asterisk stated this company was formed about June 15, 1863, by the consolidation of the 1st Company A and the 1st Company K, this regiment. This regiment was formed about February 25, 1863 by the consolidation of the five companies of Cox's Battalion Tennessee Cavalry with the five companies of Napier's Battalion Tennessee Cavalry. It was consolidated with the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry in February 1865 and was finally paroled as the 10th and 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry at Gainesville, Alabama in May 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Dudley of Company A of the 10th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry 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 Pelham, Tennessee (Located in Grundy County)

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Dudley of Company A of the 10th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war to be send forward for exchange.* Roll dated Nashville, Tennessee on July 18, 1863 and under remarks stated he was with Starnes in Brigadier Forrest's Division and noted as captured near Pelham, Tennessee on July 12, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Dudley of Company A of the 10th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Johnson's Island, Ohio on July 27, 1863 and noted as captured near Pelham, Tennessee on July 12, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Dudley of Company A of the 10th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 19, 1863 at the Military Prison, in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 26, 1863 and noted as captured at Pelham, Tennessee on July 12, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. "C" Dudley of Company A of the 10th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky July 19, 1863 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 19, 1863 and noted as captured near Pelham, Tennessee on July 12, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Dudley of Company A of the 10th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry 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 near Pelham, Tennessee on July 12, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Dudley of Company A of the 10th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 27, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier J. T. Boyle and noted as captured near Pelham, Tennessee on July 12, 1863.

Private John Huddleston Dudley died approximately 80 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 15, 1863 at Washington, DC President Lincoln discusses political situation while visiting telegraph office and makes tabulation to show presidential election will be close.

And on Thursday, October 15, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. H. Dudley due to measles according to ancestry (469).

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John H. Dudley did not own slaves in Humphreys County, Tennessee.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JNO H. DUDLEY CO. A 10 (DeMOSS') TENN. CAV. C.S.A."**

517) Private Stephen DUKE - Inscription on tombstone #2003 reads **"STEPHEN DUKE MARSHALL'S BATT. TENN. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina in April 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Stephen Duke served in Marshall's Company Tennessee Artillery Steuben Artillery and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

Jackson's-Carnes'-Marshall's Battery [also called The Steuben Artillery] was mustered into Confederate service at New Madrid, Missouri, in August, 1861. The unit moved to Mississippi, then Kentucky where it was involved in the conflict at Perryville. Later it was assigned to R. Cobb's, J. Palmer's, and J. W. Johnston's Battalion of Artillery, Army of Tennessee. The battery participated in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, moved with Hood into Tennessee, but was left as garrison at Columbia. Later it was refitted in Mississippi, reached Salisbury, North Carolina, on April 3, 1865, and was captured there ten days later. In May 1863, it contained 79 effectives, lost 7 killed, 16 wounded, and 17 captured at Chickamauga, and totalled [totalled] 60 men in December, 1863, and 83 in April, 1864. Its captains were William W. Carnes, [William Watts Carnes – Find A Grave Memorial # 65378986] William H. Jackson, and L. G. Marshall.[Lucius G. Marshall – Find A Grave Memorial # 178205408 – While in prison at Camp Chase, Ohio Captain Marshall found his brother Sergeant Linus R. Marshall of Company D of the 88th Ohio Infantry as one of the prison guards]

Stephen Duke only has Federal POW Records.

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

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

Wikipedia offered an account of the raid:

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

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

They then traveled west plundering Statesville, Lincolnton, Taylorsville and Ashville, North Carolina before re-entering Tennessee on April 26, the same day Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston surrendered to General Sherman at Bennett Place, in Durham North Carolina, the site of the largest

surrender of Confederate soldiers, which ended the war. Stoneman's 1865 raid covered over 600 miles in total length through three states”.

Federal POW Records stated Private Stephen Duke of Marshall's Battery appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on April 29, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Stephen Duke of Marshall's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain C. B. Pratt Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky on April 29, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on April 29, 1865 and noted captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Stephen Duke of Marshall's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending May 5, 1865. Roll dated Office of Commissary Prisoners Louisville Kentucky on May 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Stephen Duke of Marshall's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on May 1, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on May 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Stephen Duke of Marshall's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on May 2, 1865. Roll dated Office of Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky on May 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Stephen Duke of Marshall's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on May 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 28, 1865 at

And on Sunday, May 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Stephen Duke of Marshall's Battery due to typhoid fever.

Chronological date of death in grave sequence would be in line with May, 28, 1865 as the Camp Chase Records reported.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“STEPHEN DUKE CAPT. MARSHALL’S CO. TENN. ART. C.S.A.”**

518) Private David P. DUNAWAY - Inscription on tombstone #316 reads **“D. P. DUNAWAY CO. D 34 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The compiler notes there seems to be ties of the Kinder family sometimes spelled as Kender to the Dunaway family.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) David R. Dunaway but the compiler believes it was David R. Dunaway and will be noted this way. The census listed David P. Dunaway, born about 1837 in Georgia and living in the household of David Kender, born about 1779 in Georgia and his wife Penelope Kender, born about 1786 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Lucinda Kender, born about 1816 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Elizebeth Kender, born about 1819 in Georgia and Martha Kender, born about 1825 in Georgia and Naomi Kender, born about 1841 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Emmelia J. (A female) Dunaway, born about 1834 in Georgia (The compiler notes her name was spelled as Emily J. Crook on her death certificate and stated she was born in Lincoln County, Georgia) and John S. Dunaway, born about 1840 in Georgia (John Spelled as Dunnaway was still living in Lincoln County, Georgia with David and Penelope (Spelled as Kinder in the 1860 United States census) The household was living in District 52 in Lincoln County, Georgia and no special date of enumeration was noted however looking at the prior page dated August 8, 1850 and the following page dated August 10, 1850 the compiler will only note the enumeration took place in August of 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) David Dunnaway but the compiler believes it was David Dunaway and will be noted this way. The census listed David Dunaway, born about 1837 in Georgia and noted his occupation as an overseer with a real estate value of \$225.00 and living in the household of (Spelled as) C. M. (A male) Momon, born about 1816 in Georgia (However an ancestry transcriber corrected the family surname spelling as Moreman and will be noted this way) and his wife Josephine Moreman, born about 1831 in Georgia. Other household members were: Benjamin F. Moreman, born about 1843 in Georgia and Cynthia A. Moreman, born about 1845 in Georgia and James Moreman, born about 1849 in Georgia and William Moreman, born about 1854 in Georgia and Mary J. Moreman, born about 1856 in Georgia and Henry A. Moreman, born about 1858 in Alabama. The household was living in Beat 5 in Tallapoosa County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as De Soto and the census was enumerated on June 14, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private David Dunaway alternate name D. P. Dunaway served in Company D in the 34th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“34th Infantry Regiment, organized at Loachapoka, Alabama, in April, 1862, contained men from Montgomery and the counties of Tallapoosa, Coosa, and Russell. It moved to Tupelo, Mississippi, and was assigned to General Manigault's Brigade where it remained for the duration of the war. The unit saw little action during the Kentucky Campaign then took an active part in many conflicts of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta. Later it fought in Hood's winter operations in Tennessee and at Bentonville, North Carolina. The regiment reported 11 killed and 77 wounded at Murfreesboro, had many captured at Missionary Ridge, and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 388 men and 281 arms. It lost 14 killed and 46 wounded at Ezra Church and almost annihilated at Nashville. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Julius C. B. Mitchell, [Julius Caesar Bonaparte Mitchell – Find A Grave Memorial # 37092789] Lieutenant Colonels John C. Carter [Find A Grave Memorial # 95616729] and James W. Echols, [James Walter Echols – Find A Grave Memorial # 25204725] and Majors Henry R. McCoy [Henry Raines McCoy – Find A Grave Memorial # 18822000] and John N. Slaughter. [Find A Grave Memorial # 44258483]”

Company D of the 34th Alabama had many soldiers from Tallapoosa County, Alabama.

A Company Muster-in Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. Dunaway of Company D of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry was mustered into service at age twenty-four on May 24, 1862 at Montgomery, Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. Dunnaway of Company D of the 34th Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for the period of service from March 1 to April 30, 1863 and paid on August 13, 1863 by J. L. Calhoun in the amount of \$22.00.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. Dunnaway of Company D of the 34th Regiment Alabama received a commutation for rations while on sick furlough from June 30 to July 29, 1863 at .33 cents per day and paid \$9.90 on August 19, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. P. Dunaway of Company D of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of enlisted men of the organization named above, made in accordance with Paragraph III General Order Number 27 Adjutant Inspector General 1864 and roll taken on April 1, 1864 near Dalton, Georgia and roll dated April 5, 1864.

When Private David P. Dunaway of Company D of the 34th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Manigault's Brigade in Anderson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. Dunnaway of Company D of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 16th Army Corps and forwarded for exchange by Captain H. L. Burnham Provost Marshal from May 1 to August 15, 1864 and forwarded to the Provost Marshal at Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David Dunaway of Company D of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (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) David Dunnaway of Company D of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David Dunaway of Company D of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio 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) David Dunaway of Company D of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio 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) David Dunnaway of Company D of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry was admitted on October 2, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital from Camp Chase small-pox and had never been vaccinated and noted as age twenty-eight.

Private David P. Dunaway died approximately 74 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

He died on Saturday, October 15, 1864. He has no Camp Chase death records although he was listed as being admitted to the Camp Chase Hospital for small-pox.

On October 15, 1864 at Wheeling, West Virginia the newspaper *The Daily Register* reported: "FUNERAL OF GENERAL GREGG – The funeral of General John Gregg, of Texas, killed while leading his troops last Friday, took place at 4 o'clock P.M. yesterday. The body, encased in a metallic coffin, was borne from the Capitol to Hollywood Cemetery, escorted by his brigade of war-worn veterans, the State Guard and

other troops, many distinguished military officers and a large concourse of citizens. The funeral services were performed by Rev. Duncan of the Methodist Church.”

And on Saturday, October 15, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

Federal POW Records at ancestry (9458) reported him as died of small-pox.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23157) stated he died on October 15, 1864 and buried in grave number 316.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither David Dunaway or David Dunnaway owned slaves in Lincoln County, Georgia or Tallapoosa County, Alabama.

519) Private Thomas J. DUNBAR - Inscription on tombstone #1281 reads **“THOS. J. DUNBAR CO. A 57 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 35 years old.

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; Thomas S. Dunbar married Elizabeth (Spelled as) Ranens on December 27, 1827 in Baldwin County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Thomas J. Dunbar, born about 1829 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Thomas S. Dunbar, born about 1800 in North Carolina and his wife Elizabeth Dunbar, born about 1809 in Georgia. Other family members were: Henry Dunbar, also born about 1829 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Cadwell (A male) Dunbar, born about 1833 in Georgia and John Dunbar, born about 1835 in Georgia and Eliza Dunbar, born about 1838 in Georgia and Susan Dunbar, born about 1839 in Georgia and Maria Dunbar, born about 1840 in Georgia and Elizabeth Dunbar, born about 1844 in Georgia and Timothy Dunbar, born about 1845 in Georgia and Zachariah T. Dunbar, born about 1848 in Georgia. The family household was living in Division 47 in Jones County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 19, 1850.

According to Georgia Marriages, 1851-1900; Thomas J. Dunbar married Emily Pugh on December 22, 1858 in Thomas County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed T. J. (A male) Dunbar, born about 1830 in Georgia and noted as a farmer and (The compiler does not know why the rest of the family were left off but in the actual census script they are clearly listed in the household and will be listed here) living with his wife Emily Dunbar born about 1840 in Georgia. Another family household member was Wm (A male) Dunbar, born about 1859 and noted as seven months old. The family household was living in Thomas County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Thomasville and the census was enumerated on June 11, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas J. Dunbar served in Company A of the 57th Regiment Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“57th Infantry Regiment [also called 54th Regiment] was organized during the spring of 1862. Many of its members were recruited in Troup, Peach, [Peach County was the last county created in Georgia in 1924 and made from Macon and Houston Counties] Montgomery, and Oconee [Oconee County was created in 1875 from Clarke County, Georgia] counties. This unit served in East Tennessee and Kentucky, [and] then moved to Mississippi where it was assigned to T. H. Taylor's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It fought at Champion's Hill and was captured in July, 1863, at Vicksburg. Exchanged and placed in General Mercer's and J. A. Smith's Brigade, the 57th was active in many conflicts from Resaca to Bentonville. During the Atlanta Campaign, from July 20 to September 1, it reported 54 casualties and in December, 1864, totalled [totalled] 120 effectives. Only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. Colonel William Barkuloo, [Find A Grave Memorial # 44005360] Lieutenant Colonel Cincinnatus S. Guyton, [Cincinnatus Saxon Guyton – Find A Grave Memorial # 157656204] Major John W. Shinholser [died of chronic diarrhea on July 18, 1864 at the Ocmulgee Hospital in Macon, Georgia] were in command.”

Company A of the 57th Georgia was known as “The Dixie Boys” Many soldiers from Thomas County, Georgia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Thomas J. Dunbar of Company A of the 54th Georgia Infantry appeared on a pay roll of the organization named above showing payment of bounty from May 1 to July 1, 1862 and dated July 15, 1862 and volunteered on May 1, 1862 in Thomas County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Lucius) C. Bryan for three years and \$50.00 bounty paid and received by T. J. Dunbar.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Dunbar of Company A of the 57th Georgia Infantry* enlisted on May 1, 1862 in Thomas County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Lucius) C. Bryan for three years and last paid by Captain Brown on February 28th and noted as present for duty.

The asterisk above stated this regiment originally known as the 2nd Regiment Georgia State Troops (Colonel Barkuloo) was mustered into the service of the Confederate States in May 1862 as Colonel Barkuloo's Regiment and subsequently became the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry. Early in 1863 this designation was changed to the 57th Regiment Georgia Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Dunbar of Company A of the 57th Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1862 in Thomas County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Lucius) C. Bryan for three years or the war and last paid by Captain Brown on February 28, 1863 and a \$50.00 bounty paid and duty status not reported.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Dunbar of Company A of the 57th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for the period of service from January 1, 1863 to February 28, 1863 and paid on September 4, 1863 in the amount of \$22.00.

When Private Thomas J. Dunbar of Company A of the 57th Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Alfred Cummings 2nd Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

He was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863 and paroled on July 7, 1863 and signed his name as T. J. Dunbar.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, Thomas J. Dunbar a private of Company A of the 57th Regiment Georgia Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as T. J. Dunbar and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 7, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas I (With an X above the middle initial indicating an incorrect letter) Dunbar of Company A of the 57th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces on July 4, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg on July 7, 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) Thos. J. Dunbar of Company A of the 57th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a list of effective officers and man of the 57th Georgia Regiment present and furloughed at Enterprise, Mississippi on July 22, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Dunbar of Company A of the 57th Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 1,

1862 in Thomasville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Lucius) C. Bryan for three years and last paid by Captain (Henry) Cleveland on October 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) T. J. Dunbar of Company A of the 57th Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1862 in Thomasville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Lucius) C. Bryan for three years and last paid by Captain Henry Cleveland 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) T. J. Dunbar of Company A of the 57th Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1862 in Thomasville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Lucius) C. Bryan for three years and last paid by Captain Henry Cleveland on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Thomas J. Dunbar of Company A of the 57th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign at Jonesboro on August 20, 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) Thos. J. Dunbar of Company A of the 57th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 30, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 30, 1864 and noted captured near Jonesboro, Georgia on August 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos. J. Dunbar of Company A of the 57th Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 6, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Jonesboro, Georgia on August 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos. J. Dunbar of Company A of the 57th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Jonesboro, Georgia on August 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos. J. Dunbar of Company A of the 57th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 1, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Jonesboro, Georgia on August 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos. J. Dunbar of Company A of the 57th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 2, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Jonesboro, Georgia on August 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos. J. Duarnbar (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 57th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived at Camp Chase on September 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Jonesboro, Georgia on August 20, 1864.

Private Thomas J. Dunbar died approximately 165 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 15, 1865 at Keokuk, Iowa the newspaper *The Daily Gate City* reported "Our fellow townsman Wm. Abbott has purchased the right for Lee County, to manufacture and sell the Terbill's Washing Machine, which is now meeting with favor among many house keepers in this city."

And on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Dunbar of Company A of the 57th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas J. Dunbar did not own slaves in Thomas County, Georgia.

520) Private Phillip Capers DUBARD - Inscription on tombstone #1802 reads "**P C DUBARD CO A 15 MISS REG CSA**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The compiler would to thank Ann Breedlove a genealogist in Attala County, Mississippi for the following information. "The Dubard family came to Attala County, Mississippi with a group of Lutherans from the Lexington District, South Carolina. The moved to Beat 4 in Attala County and started a Lutheran Church. Phillip Capers Dubard was the 11th child of Phillip and Mary Henrietta Bernhard and his birth date was recorded as April 20, 1839."

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Dabbard but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Dubard and will be noted this way. The census listed Phillip Dubard, born about 1839 in Mississippi and living in the household of Phillip Dubard, born about 1796 in South Carolina and his wife, Mary Dubard, born about 1797 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Dubard, born about 1827 in South Carolina and Louisa Dubard, born about 1831 in South Carolina and George Dubard, born about 1833 in South Carolina and Mary Dubard, born about 1837 in Mississippi. The family household was living in the Northern Division of Carroll County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 22, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Philip C. Dubard, born about 1839 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Philip S. Dubard, born about 1795 in South Carolina and his wife Mary H. Dubard, born about 1796 in North Carolina. Another family household member was George W. Dubard, born about 1832 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Township 13 Range 5 in Attala County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Attalaville and the census was enumerated on September 26, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Philip P. Dubard alternate name Philip C. Dubard served in Company A of the 15th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has correct 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 # 111104] and Majors William F. Brantley, [William Felix Brantley – Find A Grave Memorial # 10839] James B. Dennis, [Find A Grave Memorial # 17712438] Russell G. Prewitt, [Find A Grave Memorial # 40265531] and Lamkin S. Terry. [Lamkin Straughn Terry – Find A Grave Memorial # 21368634]”

Company A of the 15th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Long Creek Rifles” of Attala County.

A Company Muster-in Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) P. C. Dubard of Captain L. S. Terry's Company of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* appeared as age twenty-two on May 27, 1861 and the organization named above was called into the service of the Confederate States and dated June 8, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and joined for duty on May 17, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by (Lamkin Straughn) Terry for twelve months and traveling place to rendezvous was 220 miles.

The above asterisk stated this company was successively designated as Captain Terry's Company, Mississippi Volunteers and as Captain Terry's Company and Company A 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in May and June, 1861 of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for twelve months. About May, 1862 the regiment was re-organized for the war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 27 to June 30, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) P. H. Dribard (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by (Lamkin Straughn) Terry for twelve months and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) P. C. Dubard of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by W. L. Walker for twelve months and last paid 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 (Spelled as) P. C. Dubard of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Walker for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 18 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) P. C. Dubard of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Walker 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 September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) P. C. Dubard of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Walker for twelve months and last paid by Captain Jaynes on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) P. C. Dubard of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Walker for twelve months and last paid by Captain Jaynes on October 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) P. C. Dubard of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Walker for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Byron J.) Dudley on December 31, 1862 and noted under remarks as absent without leave since last muster.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) P. C. Dubard of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Walker for twelve months and last paid by Major Billups on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) P. C. Dubard of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Walker for twelve months 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) P. C. Dubard of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Walker for twelve months and last paid by Major Billups 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 Phillip C. Dubard of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Walker for one year and last paid by Major Billups on October 31, 1863 and stated under remarks he deserted February 13, 1864 and dropped from the roll March 1, 1864 ordered by General Adams.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private Phillip C. Dubard of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 27, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Walker for twelve months and last paid by Major Billups on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated he joined from desertion General Polk's pardoning order on August 13, 1864.

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

When Private Phillip C. Dubard of Company A of the 15th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Adams' Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Philip C. Dubard of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General 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 Phillip P. (With an X above the letter P indicating a wrong initial) Dubard of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Philip C. Dubard of Company A of the 15th 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 on January 2, 1865 to Camp Douglas, Illinois and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Phillip C. Dubard of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Philip C. Dubard of Company A of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

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

And on Saturday, April 1, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Phillip C. Dubard of Company A of the 15th Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Phillip C. Dubard did not own slaves in Mississippi.

521) Private David DUNCAN - Inscription on tombstone #393 reads **"DAVID DUNCAN CO. B 7 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 43 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 David Duncan, born about 1822 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Duncan, born about 1816 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Latimer (A female) Duncan, born about 1838 in South Carolina and William Duncan, born

about 1846 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Saluda Regiment in Abbeville District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on October 5, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed David Duncan, born about 1820 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$100.00 and listed as the head of the household and noted he could not read nor write and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Eliza Duncan, born about 1812 in South Carolina. Other household members were: William Duncan, born about 1844 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Eliza Taylor, born about 1800 in South Carolina. The household was living in Abbeville District, South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Due West and the census was enumerated on August 31, 1860.

According to the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group number 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records stated Private David Duncan of Company B of the 7th South Carolina Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was E. Duncan of (Spelled as) and listed the Post Office Box as Abbyville, South Carolina.

Company B of the 7th South Carolina Infantry was known as the "Southern Guards" Many soldiers from Abbeville District.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private David Duncan served in Companies B and D of the 7th South Carolina Infantry and under company notes stated 1st Company B 2nd Company B and noted an overview and the compiler has correct mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"7th Infantry Regiment was assembled at Columbia, South Carolina, during the spring of 1861 and moved to Virginia in June. After fighting in Bonham's Brigade at First Manassas, the unit served under Generals Kershaw, Kennedy, and Conner. It participated in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia from the Seven Days' Battles to Gettysburg, then accompanied Longstreet to Georgia. The 7th was active at Chickamauga and Knoxville, returned to Virginia, and saw action at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor. It continued the fight in the Shenandoah Valley with Early and ended the war in North Carolina. This regiment totalled [totalled] 581 officers and men in April, 1862 and sustained 82 casualties at Savage Station and 40 at Malvern Hill. During the Maryland Campaign, there were 13 killed and 100 wounded of 466 at Maryland Heights and 23 killed and 117 wounded of the 268 at Sharpsburg. It lost 4 killed, 57 wounded, and 61 missing at Fredericksburg, twenty-seven percent of the 408 engaged at Gettysburg, and 2 killed and 12 wounded at Bentonville. On March 23, 1865, there were 222 present for duty, and it surrendered in April. The field officers were Colonels D. Wyatt Aiken [David Wyatt Aiken – Find A Grave Memorial # 6002551] and Thomas G. Bacon; [Thomas Glascock Bacon – Find A Grave Memorial # 42530038] Lieutenant Colonels Elbert Bland, [Killed at Chickamauga – Find A Grave Memorial # 27505990] Robert A. Fair, [After the war he became the Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Newberry, South Carolina and died in 1899] Elijah J. Goggans, [Eldridge Jeremiah Goggans – Find A Grave Memorial # 41515555] and Emmet Seibels; [Find A Grave Memorial # 155281499] and Majors John S. Hard [Killed at the Battle of Chickamauga] and William C. White."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated July 3, 1861 stated Private David Duncan of 1st Company B of the 7th Regiment of the South Carolina Volunteers enlisted at age thirty-five on April 15, 1861 for twelve months in South Carolina by the authorities of South Carolina.

The compiler notes the 7th South Carolina Infantry was mustered into State service for twelve months on April 15, 1861, with nine companies B to K and accepted into the Confederate States service on June 4, 1861. 1st Company L was added July 2, 1861. The regiment was re-organized with twelve companies A to M on May 14, 1862 companies A and M being formed of men who had previously served in other companies of the regiment. About April 9, 1865 the 7th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was consolidated with the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry and a part of Blanchard's South Carolina Reserves and formed the New 7th Regiment South Carolina Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 2, 1865.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 15 to June 30, 1861 stated David Duncan of 1st Company B of the 7th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on April 15, 1861 in South Carolina.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private David Duncan of Company B of the "8" Regiment South Carolina appeared on a register at the General Hospital at Orange Court House, Virginia and the complaint was fistula and admitted on August 12, 1861 and furloughed for 20 days August 28, 1861.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1861 stated David Duncan of 1st Company B of the 7th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on April 15, 1861 in South Carolina for one year by South Carolina authorities and last paid by B. F. Lovelace on June 30, 1861 and under remarks stated discharged at Flint Hill on August 3, 1861 for disease fistula.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated David Duncan of 2nd Company B of the 7th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 18, 1863 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (Thomas A.) Hudgens for the war and last paid by Captain Woodward on January 1, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated David Duncan of 2nd Company B of the 7th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 18, 1863 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (Thomas A.) Hudgens for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated David Duncan of 2nd Company B of the 7th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 18, 1863 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (Thomas A.) Hudgens for the war and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private David Duncan of Company D of the 7th South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by General Sheridan and sent to Washington, D. C. and

Fort Delaware, Delaware during the month of August 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General Harper's Ferry on August 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Halltown, Virginia on August 26, 1864 and under remarks stated he was sent to Washington, D. C. on August 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private David Duncan of Company D of the 7th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 2, 1864 from Harper's Ferry, (West) Virginia and noted as captured at Halltown, Virginia on August 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private David Duncan of Company D of the 7th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on September 2, 1864 from Harper's Ferry, (West) Virginia by order of Captain A. D. Pratt and noted as captured at Halltown, Virginia on August 26, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 3, 1864 at Washington, DC the newspaper *The Daily National Republican* reported: "COLORED VOLUNTEERS WANTED" "\$150 CASH DOWN, PAID IN ADVANCE, Apply at the recruiting Office, 509 New Jersey Avenue. Any person bringing a recruit or recruits to my office will be paid liberally. Volunteer and save yourself from being drafted."

And on Thursday, November 3, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) David Duncan of Company (noted as) D of the 7th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to remittent fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules David Duncan did not own slaves in Abbeville District, South Carolina.

522) George W. DUNCAN - Inscription on tombstone #429 reads "**GEO. W. DUNCAN CO. G 3 CONFED. INF. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner as a result of the skirmish of Readyville, Tennessee in September 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George W. Duncan alternate name Georg Duncan served in Company G of the 3rd Regiment Confederate Cavalry (Howard's) and under company notes stated 11th Battalion Alabama Cavalry and Howard's Battalion Confederate Cavalry and Howard's Regiment Confederate Cavalry and 11th Confederate Cavalry and 13th Confederate Cavalry and did not list an overview of the units.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to December 31, 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private George Duncan of Company G of the 3rd Regiment

Confederate Cavalry enlisted on August 10, 1863 at Taylors Store, Alabama and enrolled by Captain Rice for three years and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes the 3rd Regiment Confederate Cavalry also known as the 11th the 13th and Howard's Regiment Confederate Cavalry, and as Howard's Battalion Confederate Cavalry and the 11th Battalion Alabama Cavalry completed its organization August 20, 1862 with ten companies A to K. Some of the men had prior service in the 2nd 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 George Duncan of Company G of the 3rd 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 on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to ----- 1864 and dated March 2, 1864 stated Private George Duncan of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on August 10, 1863 at Taylors Store, Alabama and enrolled by Captain Rice for three years and last paid by J. L. Gibbons on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records reported his capture near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864 located in Cannon County which is about 50 miles southeast of Nashville, Tennessee and the following gives insight to the capture of Private Duncan.

According to the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series 1, Volume 39, Part I (Allatoona) page 495 is a report of the skirmish according to Union Colonel Jordan. "September 6, 1864 – Skirmish at Readyville, Tennessee. Report of Colonel Thomas J. Jordan Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry. SIR: Agreeably to orders from General Van Cleve I proceeded with my command, the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, 550 men at 1 a.m. on the McMinnville road in search of a rebel column commanded by Dibrell. At break of day I discovered the encampment of the enemy at Readyville and at once made dispositions for attack and the moment that it was sufficiently light I ordered Major Kimmel to charge the enemy with four companies, while Major Appel, with three companies, deployed as skirmishers was ordered to strike the left flank of the enemy at the same moment that the saber charge under Major Kimmel should attack the right. Major Longsdorf supported Major Kimmel's charge with three companies. At fifteen minutes before 5 a.m. the charge was ordered and the men went gallantly into action. The enemy was 1,800 strong, 1,200 of whom were armed, the remaining were recruits. In ten minutes they were in confusion and in an hour Dibrell's brigade were a mass of fugitives. The action began at Stone's River, at Readyville and the flying enemy pursued to Woodbury, five miles. We captured 130 prisoners, 200 horses, 200 saddles, also a large number of Enfield rifles, all of which I ordered to be destroyed. My own loss was 1 man killed, 6 wounded, and 5 missing."

As often times the case the Union reports and Confederate reports would vary. Colonel Dibrell's report was a bit different, he reported "I had in the mean time been joined by from 200 to 300 more recruits, stragglers, and absentees, swelling my numbers from 1,000 to 1,200, about 300 of whom were armed but with little ammunition." "Traveling on until 12 o'clock at night, we encamped between Readyville and Woodbury, placing out pickets all around us, with orders to move on at daylight next morning. Just as we were about moving the enemy, supposed to be 800 strong, Ninth Pennsylvania and mounted infantry, about half mounted, the others dismounted, having surprised and got between our pickets, who were of Major Wright's command, of General Robertson's brigade and our camps, came charging

upon us. I used every effort to rally the men, but owing to the stampede that took place and it was with difficulty that they could be rallied and checked. After stopping them I determined to make for the mountains, and did so, re-crossing the Caney Fork below Rock Island, where all the stragglers came in. Our loss was 2 killed, 2 seriously wounded and 61 captured, making a total loss to us of 65 men and about 50 horses. We killed 10, wounded 25, and captured 8 of the enemy.”

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. (With an X above the letter W indicating an incorrect initial) of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on September 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on September 13, 1864 and noted captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Duncan of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Duncan of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 15, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Duncan of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 14, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 15, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Duncan of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Duncan of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 17, 1864 from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Private George W. Duncan died approximately 52 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 8, 1864 at

And on Tuesday, November 8, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Duncan of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Confederate States Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read **“GEO. W. DUNCAN CO. G 3 CONFED. CAV. C.S.A.”**

523) Private John Daniel DUNCAN - Inscription on tombstone #310 reads **“JNO. DUNCAN CO. G 54 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed David Duncan, born about 1840 in South Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Stephen Duncan, born about 1804 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Martha Duncan, born about 1808 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Wm Duncan, born about 1830 in South Carolina and Mary Duncan, born about 1832 in South Carolina and Lucinda Duncan, born about 1834 in South Carolina and Nancy Duncan, born about 1836 in South Carolina and Martha J. Duncan, born about 1842 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Rutha Ann M. Duncan, born about 1844 in Georgia and Susan A. Duncan, born about 1846 in Georgia and Frances E. (A female) Duncan, born about 1848 in Georgia and Sarah E. Duncan, born about 1850 in Georgia and noted as one month old. The family household was living in District 10 in Campbell County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 22, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John Duncan, born about 1838 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a factory operator and noted as he could not read or write and living in the household of Steven Duncan, born about 1803 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Martha Duncan, born about 1807 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Rutha Duncan, born about 1841 in Georgia and Adeline Duncan, born about 1843 in Georgia and Francis (A female) Duncan, born about 1847 in Georgia and Sarah Duncan, born about 1849 in Georgia and William Duncan, born about 1858 in Georgia. The family household was living in Muscogee County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Columbus and the census was enumerated on July 10, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John W. Duncan alternate name John D. Duncan served in Company G in the 54th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“54th Infantry Regiment, organized at Savannah, Georgia, during the summer of 1862, contained men recruited in the counties of Lamar, Appling, Harris, Muscogee, Bartow, Chatham, and Barrow. The unit moved to the Charleston area and was involved in numerous conflicts including the fight at Battery Wagner. Later it was assigned to Mercer's and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 54th

participated in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's Tennessee operations, and the Battle of Bentonville. During the Atlanta Campaign, July 20 to September 1, it reported 93 casualties and in December, 1864, totalled [totalled] 168 effectives. The regiment surrendered on April 26, 1865. Colonel Charlton H. Way, [Find A Grave Memorial # 95936139] Lieutenant Colonel Morgan Rawls, [Find A Grave Memorial # 7980413] and Major William H. Mann [Find A Grave Memorial # 84166471] were in command.”

Company G of the 54th Georgia Infantry had many soldiers from Muscogee County, Georgia. A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private John Duncan of Company G of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on January 22, 1863 at Columbus, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant G. E. Thomas for three years or the war and noted a paid a \$50.00 bounty and also noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. D. Duncan of Company G of the 54th Georgia Regiment Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 1st quarter of 1864.

When Private John D. Duncan of Company G of the 54th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign, near Marietta, Georgia on July 2, 1864 he had been in Mercer's Brigade in Walker's Division in Hardee's Corps with Joseph E. Johnston as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. D. Duncan of Company G of the 54th Regiment Georgia Volunteer Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and noted as captured near Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia on July 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. D. Duncan of Company G of the 54th Regiment Georgia was admitted on July 6, 1864 to the United States Army Hospital Number 2 at Chattanooga, Tennessee and taken from the field for chronic diarrhea and under remarks stated Prison Chattanooga, Tennessee July 26, 1864, age twenty-eight.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno D. Duncan of Company G of the 54th 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 Marietta, Georgia on July 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno D. Duncan of Company G of the 54th 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 Marietta, Georgia on July 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno D. Duncan of Company G of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville,

Kentucky and discharged on August 3, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Marietta, Georgia on July 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John D. Duncan of Company G of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 3, 1864 to Camp Chase and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Marietta, Georgia on July 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno D. Duncan of Company G of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Marietta, Georgia on July 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John D. Duncan of Company G of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 4, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky by order of (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Marietta, Georgia on July 2, 1864.

Private John Daniel Duncan died approximately 70 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 13, 1864 at

And on Thursday, October 13, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno D. Duncan of Company G of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

524) Private Joseph J. DUNCAN - Inscription on tombstone #60 reads **“JOS. J. DUNCAN CO. I FORREST’S CAV. TENN. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Stevenson, Alabama in September 1863.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph J. Duncan served in Company I in the 3rd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Forrest’s) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“3rd (Forrest's Old) Cavalry Regiment was organized at Memphis, Tennessee, in October, 1861, as an eight-company battalion. In January, 1862, it was increased to regimental size. The history of this unit is very complex because over twenty companies from Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, Mississippi, and Louisiana were attached to it at one time or another. After the Battle of Shiloh, four companies were transferred to the 4th (Russell's) Alabama Cavalry Regiment and thereafter it was called 18th or 26th

Battalion, Balch's Battalion, and McDonald's Battalion. It fought at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and during April, 1862, contained 463 effectives. The unit was attached to Forrest's, F. C. Armstrong's, and E. W. Rucker's Brigade, and served in the Army of Tennessee and the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. It confronted the Federals in Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky, and Alabama, and surrendered in May, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Nathan B. Forrest [Nathan Bedford Forrest – Find A Grave Memorial # 355] and David C. Kelley; [David Campbell Kelley Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 102676110] Lieutenant Colonels P. T. Allin, [Phillip T. Allin – Find A Grave Memorial # 67087019] Robert M. Balch, [Robert Monroe Balch – Find A Grave Memorial # 125867326] and Edward E. Porter; and Majors James C. Blanton, William H. Forrest, [William Hezekiah Forrest – Find A Grave Memorial # 8578621] Charles McDonald, and Edwin A. Spotswood.”

He only has POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) J. J. Duncan of Company I of Forrest's Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on September 16, 1863 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Military Prison on September 17, 1863 and noted as captured at Stevenson, Alabama on September 7, 1863 and under charges stated to be exchanged.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) J. J. Duncan of Company I of Forrest's Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 20, 1863 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Stevenson, Alabama on September 7, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) J. J. Duncan of Company I of Forrest's Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 16, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 20, 1863 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Stevenson, Alabama on September 7, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) J. J. Duncan of Company I of Forrest's Regiment Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 20, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville on September 20, 1863 and noted as captured at Stevenson, Alabama on September 7, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) J. J. Duncan of Company I of Forrest's Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on September 21, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and received from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General Boyle and noted as captured at Stevenson, Alabama on September 7, 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 9, 1863 at

And on Monday, November 9, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jos J. Duncan of Company I of Forrest's Tennessee Cavalry due to dysentery and erysipelas.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

525) Private Thomas W. DUNCAN - Inscription on tombstone #99 reads **"T W DUNCAN CO D 8 REGT TENN CAV JAN 27 1864"** He was taken prisoner at Sparta, Tennessee in August 1863.

He only has Federal POW Records.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone and that no number appears on the tombstone and only has POW records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Duncan of Company D of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee in August 1863* and noted as captured on August 9, 1863 in Sparta, Tennessee.

The above asterisk stated certificate on roll, signed by General Spalding, Lieutenant Colonel and Provost Marshal, shows that the prisoners forwarded to Colonel M. Mundy, Commanding Post of Louisville, Kentucky the enlisted men to be sent to Point of Exchange and the Officers to Camp Chase, Ohio for the month of August 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Duncan of Company D of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 1, 1863 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Sparta, Tennessee on August 9, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Duncan of Company D of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 29, 1863 and discharged on September 1, 1863 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Sparta, Tennessee on August 9, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Duncan of Company D of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 31, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville on August 31, 1863 and noted as captured at Sparta, Tennessee on August 9, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos W. Duncan of Company D of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on September 2, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General J. T. Boyle and noted as captured at Sparta, Tennessee on August 9, 1863.

Private Thomas W. Duncan died approximately 147 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 27, 1864 in Washington, D.C. President Lincoln writes General Steele that E. W. Gantt will deliver letter containing program for election in Arkansas. "Be sure to retain the free State constitutional provision in some unquestionable form and you and he can fix the rest."

And on Wednesday, January 27, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of (Spelled as) Thomas Duncan of Company D of the 8th Tennessee Mounted Infantry due to general debility.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone and that no number appears on the tombstone.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

526) Private William M. DUNCAN - Inscription on tombstone #892 reads "**Wm. M. DUNCAN CONSCRIPT GD. TENN. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Bristol, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Housley (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to William Duncan and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed William Duncan, born about 1821 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a laborer and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Lucida Duncan, born about 1823 in Tennessee. Other family members were: Samuel Duncan, born about 1841 in Tennessee and Isaac Duncan, born about 1843 in Tennessee and Sarah E. Duncan, born about 1845 in Tennessee and Margaret Duncan, born about 1850 in Tennessee and Elizabeth Duncan, born about 1800 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 9 in Carter County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on August 26, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William Duncan, born about 1821 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,250.00 and a personal value of \$300.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Lorinda Duncan, born about 1821 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Isaac S. Duncan, born about 1843 in Tennessee and Sarah E. Duncan, born about 1845 in Tennessee and Margaret Duncan, born about 1850 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Division 1 in Carter County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Elizabethton and the census was enumerated on June 11, 1860.

His Confederate Compiled Military Service Records and Federal POW Records are listed under miscellaneous.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 17 to November 10, 1864 and dated November 7, 1864, station Bristol, Tennessee stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Duncan appeared at the Camp Guard at Camp of Instruction, Conscript Department of Kentucky and Tennessee

enlisted on August 23, 1864 at Carter County, Tennessee and enrolled by W. B. Bowers for the war and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Wm. M. Duncan appeared on a receipt roll for clothing at Camp Instruction for Kentucky and East Tennessee Conscripts and issued clothing on September 30, (1864)

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm M. Duncan of Conscripts Unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865 and noted captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated William M. Duncan of Conscripts Unassigned appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and transferred to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm M. Duncan of Conscripts Unassigned 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 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm M. Duncan of Conscripts Unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Duncan of Conscripts Unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 8, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 14, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Duncan of Conscripts Unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 15, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Private William M. Duncan died approximately 11 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 26, 1865 radical republican Senator Benjamin F. Wade of Ohio authored S.R. 97, in Washington, D.C. Wade's Senate Resolution was for retaliation of Confederate prisoners of war because of the cruel treatment of Union prisoners by the insurgents.

And on Thursday, January 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Record's reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Duncan of the Conscript Unassigned 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 William Duncan did not own slaves in Carter County, Tennessee.

527) Private Dawson DURHAM - Inscription on tombstone #1000 reads **"DORSON DUNHAM CO. D 3 FLA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Given name spelled as) Dorson Durham, born about 1845 in Georgia and living in the household of Mary Durham, born about 1815 in Georgia. Other family household members were: James Durham, born about 1834 in Georgia and Henry Durham, born about 1835 in Georgia and Mary Durham, born about 1838 in Georgia and Wm. Durham, born about 1840 in Georgia and Martha Durham, born about 1847 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Alady (A male) Durham, born about 1846 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 22 in Decatur County, Georgia and the census was enumerated in August 1850.

The compiler notes the Bostwick family appears to be connected to the Durham family as they too were living in District 22 in Decatur, Georgia in the 1850 United States census.

The 1860 United States census listed (Given name spelled as) Dawson Durham, born about 1845 in Georgia and living in the household of E. W. (A male) Bostwick, born about 1819 in Georgia and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Nancey Bostwick, born about 1817 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Joseph L. Bostwick, born about 1839 in Georgia and Joshua R. Bostwick, born about 1841 in Georgia and Wm W. Bostwick, born about 1844 in Florida and Mary L. Bostwick, born about 1844 in Florida and (Spelled exactly as transcribed) Lucey a C Bostwick, born about 1846 in Georgia and Amanda M. Bostwick, born about 1848 in Georgia and Ellen J. Bostwick, born about 1850 in Georgia and Mary A. Burham, (But corrected to Durham by an ancestry transcriber) born about 1840 in Georgia and William Durham, born about 1843 in Georgia and Martha Durham, born about 1848 in Georgia and Josiah Durham, born about 1850 in Georgia. The household was living at the fork of the Oclockney (Ochlockonee) River and the Sopchoppy River in Wakulla County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as Newport and the census was enumerated on June 8, 1860.

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

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

Company D of the 3rd Florida Infantry was known as the “Wakulla Guards”

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 “3rd battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee aka Wilkinson Pike aka the Cedars was fought in Rutherford County, Tennessee between December 5th and 7th 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 Private Dawson Durham was taken prisoner on December 7th 1864. And Wikipedia cites the work of Sheppard 2008 on pages 354 and 355.

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

Before Bate could close this gap, the Federal advance fell like a hammer blow on Lash’s men. It is possible that the Floridians had not even reached their new position before the Federals rushed in upon their position; as the numerous Yankees swarmed around them, the majority of Lash’s men put up a feeble resistance from behind their fortifications, before beating a hasty retreat; General Forrest

pleaded with the Floridians to maintain their position: “Men, all I ask of you is to hold the enemy back for fifteen minutes, which will give me sufficient time to gain their rear with my cavalry, and I will capture the last one of them.” It is unlikely that the Floridians held for even five minutes before beating a hasty retreat. At least ninety-one Floridians either surrendered or were apprehended by Federal soldiers”.

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

“Their service with General Forrest completed, General William Bate’s Division began their march toward Nashville on December 11, in horrible conditions. Lieutenant McLeod wrote of the first day’s march, “it was the coldest day ever I saw & the wind blew all the time in our faces.” Of the next day, Washington Ives remembered, “many men were frostbitten and the ice was so thick the wagons did not disturb it.” Arriving at the Confederate line near Tennessee’s capital city on December 12, the Floridians could view the city and its surrounding fortifications. They discovered that in the intervening twelve days that they had been at work destroying the railroad near Murfreesboro, the Army of Tennessee had marched to within a few miles south of Nashville and then entrenched. Historians have pointed out that Hood’s line, which stretched four miles from southwest to northeast, was terribly designed with “exterior lines of communication” and “highly vulnerable to an enemy development on either flank”.

The compiler notes his name appeared as Dawson Durham on Federal POW Records.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Dawson Durham of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on 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 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Dawson Durham of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Florida 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 at Stone River, Tennessee on December 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Dawson Durham of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Dawson Durham of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 23, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Dawson Durham of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 23, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Dawson Durham of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 25, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 4, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 31, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, January 31, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Dawson Durham of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Dawson Durham did not own slaves in Florida.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read **“DAWSON DURHAM CO. D 3 FLA. INF. C.S.A.”**

528) Private Charles H. DUNN - Inscription on tombstone #616 reads **“CHAS. H. DUNN CO. G 17 TEX. DISMTD. 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 35 years old.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Charles Dun, born about 1831 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$500.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Telitha Dun, born about 1835 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Amanda Dun, born about 1853 in Texas and John Dun, born about 1854 in Texas and Annie Dun, born about 1858 in Texas. The family household was living in the Western District of Upshur County, Texas and the nearest Post Office was reported as Pittsburg and the census was enumerated on June 30, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Charles H. Dunn served in Company G in the 17th Regiment Texas Cavalry (Moore's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"17th Cavalry Regiment was organized during the spring of 1862 with men from Nacogdoches, Cherokee, Smith, and Red River counties. The unit was soon dismounted and sent to Arkansas where it was captured at Arkansas Post in January, 1863. After being exchanged it was consolidated with the 18th, 24th, and 25th Texas Cavalry Regiments (dismounted), and served in Deshler's, J. A. Smith's, and Granbury's Brigade. This command fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville, then was active in North Carolina. The 17th contained about 1,000 men when it was organized. The 17th/18th/24th/25th reported 200 casualties at Chickamauga and totalled [totalled] 690 men and 520 arms in December, 1863. Only a handful surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels G. F. Moore, [George Fleming Moore – Find A Grave Memorial # 63957959] James R. Taylor, and Thomas F. Tucker, [Find A Grave Memorial # 40994067] and Lieutenant Colonels Sterling B. Hendricks, [Sterling Brown Hendricks – Find A Grave Memorial # 79804537] John McClarty; and Sebron M. Noble. [Sebron Miles Noble]"

The inferences for this being the correct soldier are Charles H. Dunn enlisted at Gilmer, Texas in 1862 which was located in Upshur County, Texas and records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 40 which noted Private Charles H. Dunn Company G of the 17th Texas Dismounted Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was Telitha Dunn and listed her Post Office as Pittsburg, Texas.

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 760 the Post Office at Pittsburg was located in Camp County, Texas.

The compiler notes the Post Offices used above were from 1890 and Camp County, Texas was created on April 6, 1874 from Upshur County, Texas and that the county seat of Camp County today is Pittsburgh and today Upshur and Camp Counties in Texas are adjacent.

A Company Muster-in Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Charles H. Dunn of Captain William E. Simpson's Company of the 17th Regiment Texas Mounted Volunteers* was mustered into service on March 15, 1862 at age thirty-three and joined for duty on March 1, 1862 for a period of twelve months and noted the evaluation of his horse at \$150.00 and equipment as \$25.00.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company G of the 17th Regiment Texas Cavalry. The 17th also known as Moore's Regiment Texas Cavalry was organized and accepted into the service of the Confederate States on March 15, 1862 with ten companies and re-organized on May 22, 1862 with nine companies, 1st Company I having been transferred to the 28th Regiment Texas Cavalry on April 22, 1862 and became Company B 1st Company K, 14th Regiment Texas Infantry, was transferred to this regiment soon after the muster of October 11, 1862 and became 2nd Company I. A part of this regiment was captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas on January 11, 1863 and exchanged east of the Mississippi River in April and May 1863 when it was consolidated with similar remnants of the 18th 24th

and 25th Regiments Texas Cavalry. This consolidation was broken up in March 1864 when these parts of the 17th and 18th Regiments Texas Cavalry were united to form one field organization but each appears to have been mustered separately. About April 9, 1865 this portion of the regiment was consolidated with the remnants of other regiments in Granbury's Texas Brigade and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina about May 1, 1865. That part of the regiment which was not captured on January 11, 1863 remained west of the Mississippi River and was consolidated with similar remnants of other Texas regiments about July 1, 1863 forming the 17th Consolidated Regiments Texas Dismounted Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to June 30, 1862 stated Private Charles H. Dunn of Company G of the 17th Regiment Texas Cavalry was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 30, 1862 to June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Chs H. Dunn of Company G of the 17th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Gilmer, Texas and enrolled by T. J. Johnson for one year and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted he was present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private Charles H. Dunn of the 17th Regiment Texas appeared on a monthly report of Gratiot Street Military Prison in St. Louis, Missouri on January 31, 1863. Report dated St. Louis, Missouri on February 12, 1863 and noted as captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas on January 11, 1863 and received on January 22, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas H. Dunn of the 17th Regiment Texas appeared on a monthly report of Gratiot Street Military Prison in St. Louis, Missouri from April 1 to 30, 1863 and noted as captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas on January 11, 1863 and received on January 22, 1863 and discharged to Washington on February 2, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas H. Dunn of Company G of the 17th Regiment Texas appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from St. Louis, Missouri towards Allen's Point, Virginia for exchange on April 2, 1863 by order of Lieutenant Colonel F. A. Dick Provost Marshal General Department of the Missouri under instructions from the Commissary General of Prisoners. Roll dated St. Louis, Missouri, April 1, 1863 and noted as captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas on January 11, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. H. Dunn of Company G of the 17th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Gilmer, Texas and enrolled by J. Johnson for one year and last paid by Captain Moore on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was in the hospital.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. H. Dunn of Company G of the 17th Texas Cavalry was issued a pair of shoes on October 5, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. H. Dunn of Company G of the 17th Texas was issued clothing on October 28, 1863 in the form of one pair of pants, two shirts and one set of drawers.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. H. Dunn of Company G of the 17th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Gilmer, Texas and enrolled by T. J. Johnson for one year and last paid by O'Keefe 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) C. H. Dunn of Company G of the 17th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Gilmer, Texas and enrolled by T. J. Johnson for one year and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) C. H. Dunn of Company G of the 17th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Gilmer, Texas and enrolled by T. J. Johnson for one year and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) C. H. Dunn of Company G of the 17th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Gilmer, Texas and enrolled by T. J. Johnson 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 Private (Spelled as) C. H. Dunn of Company G of the 17th Texas Cavalry appeared receipt for clothing during the 2nd quarter of 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Charles H. Dunn of Company G of the 17th Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a register at the Hospital in Tunnel Hill, Georgia for acute diarrhea and admitted on June 27, 1863 and returned for duty on July 16, 1863.

When Private Charles H. Dunn of Company G of the 17th Texas Dismounted Cavalry Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Smith's Brigade in Cleburne's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. C. (With an X by the 2nd letter C indicating an incorrect spelling initial) Dunn of Company G of the 17th Regiment Texas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 16th Army Corps and forwarded for exchange by Captain H. L. Burnham Provost Marshal from May 1, to August 15, 1864 and noted as captured on July 22, 1864 at Atlanta, Georgia by the 16th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal at Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas H. Dunn of Company G of the 17th Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas H. Dunn of Company G of the 17th Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864 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) Chas H. Dunn of Company G of the "16th" Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas Dunn of Company G of the "16th" Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas H. Dunn of Company G of the "16th" Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 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) Chas H. Dunn of Company G of the "16th" Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and received from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private Charles H. Dunn died approximately 134 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 14, 1864 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln presents a case to Secretary of War Stanton. "I think a man who offers to volunteer and is rejected, should not afterward be drafted and forced to serve. This lady alleges that such is the case of her husband. Please have the case investigated and reported on."

And on Wednesday, December 14, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Chas H. Dunn of Company G of the "16" Regiment Texas Cavalry at the prison hospital due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Charles H. Dunn did not own slaves in Upshur County, Texas.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“CHAS. H. DUNN CO. G 17 TX. CAV. (MOORE’S REG.) C.S.A.”**

529) Private Thomas DUNN - Inscription on tombstone #926 reads **“THOS. DUNN CO. B 19 S.C. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas Dunn served in Company B of the 19th South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“19th Infantry Regiment was organized during the winter of 1861-1862. It moved to Mississippi, then to Kentucky where it saw action at Munfordsville. The unit was brigaded under Generals Manigault and Sharp and from September, 1863, to April 1864, was consolidated with the 10th Regiment. It served with the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, fought with Hood in Tennessee, and was active in the North Carolina operations. The regiment lost 8 killed and 72 wounded at Murfreesboro, and the 10th/19th sustained 236 casualties at Chickamauga and totaled 436 men and 293 arms in December, 1863. During the Atlanta Campaign, July 22-28, the 19th reported 12 killed, 60 wounded, and 25 missing, and there were 9 killed, 34 wounded, and 8 missing at Ezra Church. It surrendered on April 26, 1865, with 76 men. The field officers were Colonels Augustus J. Lythgoe, [Augustus Jackson Lythgoe – Find A Grave Memorial # 49043167] William Caine Moragne, [Find A Grave Memorial # 90116261] James F. Pressley, [Killed at the Battle of Atlanta, 1864] and Thomas Pickens Shaw, [Find A Grave Memorial # 39457923] Lieutenant Colonel Abraham Jones, and Majors John A. Crowder, Tillman Watson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 71678803] and James L. White [James Leonard White – Find A Grave Memorial # 110286888]”

Company B of the 19th South Carolina Infantry was known as the “Lamar Guards” Many soldiers from the Edgefield District.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private Thomas (Spelled as) Dun (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on November 15, 1863 at Chattanooga, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain (Elijah W.) Horne for the war and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was composed of ten companies A to K which were organized on various dates in November and December 1861 for twelve months. The regiment was re-organized for the war in May 1862 and temporarily consolidated with the 10th

Regiment South Carolina Infantry about January 1, 1863 this regiment forming four companies of the consolidated organization but each company of the original regiments was mustered separately. The 19th and the 10th Regiments South Carolina Infantry were again consolidated about April 10, 1865 and formed the South Carolina Battalion of Infantry (Walker's) the men of this regiment being finally paroled 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 for January and February 1864 stated Private Thomas (Spelled as) Dun of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on November 15, 1863 at Chattanooga, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain (Elijah W.) Horne for the war and last paid by Captain (James B.) Sullivan on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for April 1, 1864 made in accordance with General Order Number 27 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office stated Private Thomas (Spelled as) Dun of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on November 15, 1863 at Chattanooga, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain (Elijah W.) Horne for the war and last paid by Captain (James B.) Sullivan on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital in rear on March 26, 1864 ordered by surgeon Jennings.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private Thomas Dunn of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on November 15, 1863 at Chattanooga, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain (Elijah W.) Horne for the war and last paid by Captain (James B.) Sullivan on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Thomas Dunn of Company B of the 19th South Carolina Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 13, 1864 he had been in Manigault's Brigade in Anderson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas (Spelled as) Dun of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August "3", 1864 and forwarded on August 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Dunn of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 30, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 30, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Dunn of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville,

Kentucky during the five days ending September 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 6, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Dunn of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 1, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 2, 1864 to Camp Chase and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Dunn of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 2, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Dunn of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 2, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Dunn of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 3, 1864 from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 28, 1865 at Boston, Massachusetts the newspaper *The Boston Evening Transcript* reported "CITY MORTALITY – The whole number of deaths in Boston the past week was 78 – males 35, females 43. By consumption 14, lung diseases 6, small pox 5, accident 4, old age 4, brain diseases 3, convulsions 3, bowel diseases 4. Deaths of children under five years, 25."

And on Saturday, January 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos Dunn of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

530) Private James M. DUNSON - Inscription on tombstone #1553 reads "**JAS. M. DUNSTON CO. I 34 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Itawamba County, Mississippi in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed James M. Dunson, born about 1844 in Georgia and attending school within the year and living in the household of Lindsey (A male) Dunson, born about 1825 in Georgia and his wife Martha A. Dunson, born about 1824 in Georgia. Other household members were: The family household was living in Subdivision 45 in Jackson County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James M. Dunson, born about 1843 with no birth State listed and listed his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of Lindsey D. (A male) Dunson, born about 1824 in Georgia and living with his wife Martha A. Dunson, born about 1824 with no birth State listed. Other family members were Eli H. Dunson, born about 1842 with no birth State listed and Seaborn H. Dunson, born about 1846 with no birth State listed. The family household was living in the Minish District of Jackson County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was noted as Harmony Grove and the census was enumerated on July 25th and 26th 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James M. Dunson alternate name James M. Dunston served in Company E in the 34th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“34th Infantry Regiment, organized in May, 1862, at Camp McDonald, near Marietta, Georgia, recruited its members in the counties of Bartow, Cherokee, Floyd, Polk, Cobb, Paulding, Carroll, Haralson, and Jackson. The unit was sent to Tennessee, then Mississippi where it was assigned to T. H. Taylor's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It participated in the Battle at Champion's Hill and was captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized it was placed in General Cummings' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 34th was active in many engagements from Chattanooga to Nashville, and ended the war in North Carolina. It reported 34 casualties at Chattanooga, contained 369 men and 266 arms in December, 1863, and had 219 fit for duty in January, 1865. Very few surrendered in April. The field commanders were Colonel J.A.W. Johnson, [James A. W. Johnson] Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Bradley, and Majors Thomas T. Dorough [Thomas Travis Dorough – Find A Grave Memorial # 37075708] and John M. Jackson. [John Morris Jackson – Find A Grave Memorial # 156525708]”

The inference for this being the correct spelling are the surnames of Dunson and Dunston are in listed in various documents going back and forth with the spellings. However the determining reason for surname as spelled as Dunson by the compiler was that 34 people by the name of Dunson are listed in various cemeteries on Find A Grave in Jackson County, Georgia and some births go back to the early 19th century, while the surname spelling of Dunston is not found at all in cemeteries in Jackson County, Georgia on Find A Grave.

Company E of the 34th Regiment, Georgia Infantry were known as the “Jackson Farmers”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Dunston of Captain Alva T. Bennett’s Company of Johnson’s Regiment Georgia Infantry* appeared on a pay roll of the organization named above showing payment of bounty and dated July 6, 1862 and volunteered on

May 13, 1862 in Jackson County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain A. J. Bennett for the war and bounty of \$50.00 paid and received by J. M. (Spelled as) Dunson.

When Private James M. Dunson of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Alfred Cumming's 2nd Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, James M. Dunson a private of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as James M. Dunson and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8th, 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) James M. Punson (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces on July 4, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters Paroling Office Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 8, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 8, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry. The regiment was successively designated as Johnson's Regiment Georgia Infantry, the 59th Regiment Georgia Infantry and the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry. About April 9, 1865 a part of this regiment was consolidated with the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry and a part of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry to form the New 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry and a part was consolidated with the 36th and 42nd Regiments Georgia Infantry and a part of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry to form the New 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry which regiments were paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Dunson of Company E of the 59th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register at the Confederate States Army

Hospital at Dalton, Georgia for febris remittens and admitted on July 30, 1862 and returned for duty on October 25, 1862.

When Private James M. Dunson of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner in Itawamba County, Mississippi on December 31, 1864 he had been in Cumming's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. Dunson of Company E of the 34th 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 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 December 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. Dunson of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on December 31, 1864 and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas M. Dunson of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the 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 December 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. Dunson of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia 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 December 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas M. Dunson of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on December 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas M. Dension (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry 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 Itawamba County, Mississippi on December 31, 1864.

Private James M. Dunson died approximately 46 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 5, 1865 at Marysville, California the newspaper *The Marysville Appeal* reported: "The University of the Pacific, at Santa Clara, is in debt and its agents are traversing the State for the purpose of obtaining means to defray it. Rev. G. R. Baker is in Sacramento for that purpose. The University is under Methodist patronage and bears a high reputation."

And on Sunday, March 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas. M. Dunson of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither James Dunson or James Dunston owned slaves in Jackson County, Georgia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JAMES M. DUNSON CO. E 34 GA. INF. C.S.A."**

531) Private David DUNWOODY - Inscription on tombstone #1586 reads **"D. DUNWOODY CO. A AUSTIN'S BATT'N LA. S.S. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed David Dunwoody, born about 1839 in Canada and noted his occupation as a ship joiner and living in the household of Caroline Willis, born about 1801 in Ireland and noted her occupation as boarding. Other household members were: Alexander Willis, born about 1835 in Ireland and Thomas Williams, born about 1840 in England. The household was living in Algiers in Orleans Parish and the nearest Post Office was reported as Algiers and the census was enumerated on June 14, 1860.

The compiler notes Algiers, Louisiana was located on the west side of the Mississippi River.

David Dunwoody has prior duty with Company F of the 11th Louisiana Infantry and will be noted.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private David Dunwoody served in Company F in the 11th Regiment Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"11th Infantry Regiment was organized at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in July, 1861. Some of the men were recruited in Catahoula, Pointe Coupee, and Caddo parishes. The unit fought at Belmont, then in April, 1862, was captured at Island No. 10. After the exchange, it was not reorganized. However, many of its members were transferred to the 13th and 20th Louisiana Infantry Regiments, and the 14th (Austin's) Louisiana Battalion Sharpshooters. The field officers were Colonel Samuel F. Marks, [Samuel Fleming Marks – Find A Grave Memorial # 136338906] Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Barrow, and Majors E .G. W.

Butler, Jr., [Edward George Washington Butler Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 11347428] Alex. Mason, and James A. Ventress, Jr.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated August 18, 1861 stated Private David Dunwoody of Captain J. G. Fleming’s Company of the 11th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers* enlisted on August 18, 1861 at Camp Moore and enrolled by Lieutenant Agar for the war and duty statue not reported.

The asterisk above stated this company subsequently became Company F of the 11th Regiment Louisiana Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 18, to October 31, 1861 stated Private David Dunwoody of Company F of the 11th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on August 18, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana for the war and noted as present for duty.

“The 11th Regiment Louisiana Infantry was disbanded by authority of the Secretary of War and in obedience to Special Orders Number 3, dated Headquarters Left Wing A. M. Chattanooga, August 19, 1862. Companies C, D, E, F and G were assigned to the 13th Regiment Louisiana Infantry, Companies A, B, H, I and K to the 20th Regiment Louisiana Infantry, and a number of picked men were organized into a Battalion of Sharp Shooters which was known as the 14th (Austin’s) Battalion Louisiana Sharp Shooters.”

The compiler notes his service in Company A of Austin’s Battalion Louisiana Sharp Shooters.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private David Dunwoody served in Company A in the 14th Battalion Louisiana Sharp Shooters (Austin’s) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“14th Battalion Sharpshooters was organized during the late summer of 1862 with three companies. It was formed with men from the 11th Louisiana Infantry Regiment. The unit saw action at Perryville, then was assigned to D.W. Adams' and Gibson's Brigade. It fought with the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Nashville, [and] then shared in the defense of Mobile. The battalion reported 15 casualties at Murfreesboro, lost seven percent of the 99 engaged at Chickamauga, and totalled [totalled] 61 men and 34 arms in December, 1863. About 25 surrendered on May 4, 1865. Major John E. Austin [John Edward Austin – Find A Grave Memorial # 11713338] was in command.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private David Dunwoody of Company A of Austin’s Battalion Louisiana Sharp Shooters* enlisted on August 18, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled by Lieutenant B. Agar for the war and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this battalion also known as the 14th Battalion Louisiana Sharp Shooters was organized of picked men form the 11th Regiment Louisiana Infantry in compliance with orders from Headquarters Army of Tennessee by Brigadier General D. W. Adams on August 23, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated 1st Corporal David Dunwoody of Company A of Austin's Battalion Louisiana Sharp Shooters enlisted at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled by Lieutenant B. Agar for the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. Dunwoody of Company A of Austin's Battalion appeared on a list of men detached from different regiments of Adams' Brigade. Date of detail June 16, 1863 by order of General Adams and stationed with Pontoon Corps and under remarks stated he was able bodied.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private David Dunwoody of Company A of Austin's Battalion Louisiana Sharp Shooters enlisted on August 18, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled by Lieutenant B. Agar for the war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated he was detached to work on pontoons on January 16, 1863 by order of General Breckinridge.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private David (Spelled as) Dunnwoody of Company A of Austin's Battalion Louisiana Sharp Shooters enlisted on August 18, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled by Lieutenant B. Agar for the war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was on detached service to work on pontoons at Jackson, Mississippi since June 16, 1863 by order of General Johnston.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private David Dunwoody of Company A of Austin's Battalion Louisiana Sharp Shooters enlisted on August 18, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled by Lieutenant B. Agar for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated detached to work of pontoons at Jackson, Mississippi on January 16, 1863 by order of General Johnston.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private David Dunwoody of Company A of Austin's Battalion Louisiana Sharp Shooters enlisted on August 18, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled by Lieutenant Agar for the war and last paid by Captain Jones on April 30, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was a prisoner since battle of Nashville, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 20 to 30, 1865 stated Private David (Spelled as) Dunnwoody of Company A of Austin's Battalion Louisiana Sharp Shooters enlisted on August 18, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled by Lieutenant Agar for the war and last paid by Captain Jones on April 30, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was a prisoner since December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private David Dunwoody of Company A of Austin's Battalion Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen

Edward) Jones 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 captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private David Dunwoody of Company A of Austin's Battalion Sharp Shooters 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 David Dunwoody of Company A of Austin's Battalion Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private David (Spelled as) Dunwoodie of Company A of Austin's Battalion Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 and discharged on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be sent to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private David Dunwoody of Company A of Austin's Battalion Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private David Dunwoody of Company A of Austin's Battalion Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private David Dunwoody of Company A of Austin's Battalion Sharp Shooters 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and at the bottom of the page written in pencil stated "entry cancelled."

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 7, 1865 in Washington, D.C., In the evening President Lincoln arrives late at Glover's Theatre, where a company performs German composer Friedrich Von Flotow's opera, *Martha*. A newspaper reports Mrs. Lincoln appeared in a private box quite early and was afterwards joined by the President

whose quiet arrival escaped notice until some moments after his entering the box, when he was greeted with hearty applause.

And on Tuesday, March 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private David Dunwoody of Austin's Louisiana Battalion due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules David Dunwoody did not own slaves in Orleans Parish, Louisiana.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"D. DUNWOODY CO. A 14 (AUSTIN'S) BATTN. LA. S.S. C.S.A."**

532) Private Richard J. DUPRIEST - Inscription on tombstone #1295 reads **"R. J. DUPRIEST CO. B 34 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; Percy C. McSwain married Martin DuPriest on October 31, 1826 in Morgan County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Depriest but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to DuPriest and will be noted this way. The census listed Richard DuPriest, born about 1846 in Alabama and living in the household of Martin DuPriest, born about 1788 in North Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Pripa (A female) Dupriest, born about 1810 in Georgia. Other family household members were: James DuPriest, born about 1824 in Georgia and John DuPriest, born about 1831 in Georgia and Julia DuPriest, born about 1833 in Georgia and George DuPriest, born about 1834 in Georgia and Mary DuPriest, born about 1836 in Georgia and Samuel DuPriest, born about 1838 in Georgia and Harrison DuPriest, born about 1840 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Delila (A female) DuPriest, born about 1842 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Elender (A female) DuPriest, born about 1845 in Alabama and Columbus DuPriest, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Hatchet Creek District in Coosa County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 16, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Richd Dupriest, born about 1847 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Martin Dupriest, born about 1782 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Sarah E. Dupriest, born about 1834 in Georgia and George W. Dupriest, born about 1836 in Georgia (Also a member of Company B of the 34th Alabama) and Harrison Dupriest, born about 1840 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Delila (A female) Dupriest, born about 1844 in Alabama and Ellen Dupriest, born about 1846 in Alabama and Columbus Dupriest, born about 1849 in Alabama and Sarah Dupriest, born about 1851 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Soyall (A male) Dupriest, born about 1858 in Alabama. The family household was living in Subdivision 2 in Coosa County,

Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Mount Olive and the census was enumerated on July 13, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private R. J. Dupriest served in Company B in the 34th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“34th Infantry Regiment organized at Loachapoka, Alabama, in April, 1862, contained men from Montgomery and the counties of Tallapoosa, Coosa, and Russell. It moved to Tupelo, Mississippi, and was assigned to General Manigault's Brigade where it remained for the duration of the war. The unit saw little action during the Kentucky Campaign then took an active part in many conflicts of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta. Later it fought in Hood's winter operations in Tennessee and at Bentonville, North Carolina. The regiment reported 11 killed and 77 wounded at Murfreesboro, had many captured at Missionary Ridge, and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 388 men and 281 arms. It lost 14 killed and 46 wounded at Ezra Church and almost annihilated at Nashville. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Julius C. B. Mitchell, [Julius Caesar Bonaparte Mitchell – Find A Grave Memorial # 37092789] Lieutenant Colonels John C. Carter [Find A Grave Memorial # 95616729] and James W. Echols, [James Walter Echols – Find A Grave Memorial # 25204725] and Majors Henry R. McCoy [Henry Raines McCoy – Find A Grave Memorial # 18822000] and John N. Slaughter. [Find A Grave Memorial # 44258483]”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. J. Dupriest of Company B of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a report of enlisted men of the organization named above made in accordance with Paragraph III General Order Number 27 Adjutant and Inspector General 1864. Report dated near Dalton, Georgia on April 5, 1864.

When Private Richard J. Dupriest of Company B 34th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee 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) Rich'd Hu Prest (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General 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) Rich'd J. Duprist of Company B of the 34th 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) Rich'd Duprist of Company B of the 34th 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) Rich'd Duprist of Company B of the 34th 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 discharge 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) Rich'd Duprist of Company B of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and received from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Richard J. DuPriest died approximately 43 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 16, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "SUSPENDED FROM DUTY – In an order dated January 27, 1865, Secretary Wells, of the Navy, has suspended from duty for two years on half pay, with loss of rank, Lieutenant Commander Austin Pendergast, (Correct spelling of surname was Pendergrast) for lack of vigilance in allowing United States steamer Water Witch to be captured by the enemy at Ossabaw Sound, Georgia on June 3, 1864. The vessel was destroyed by the rebels on General Sherman's approach to Savannah." (The compiler notes Ossabaw Sound was located in Chatham County, Georgia and that prior to losing the Water Witch Austin Pendergrast had been partly in charge of the USS Congress which was sank by the CSS Virginia otherwise known as the former USS Merrimack in March 1862).

And on Thursday, February 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Rich'd Duprest of Company B of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

533) Private Beverly W. DURDEN - Inscription on tombstone #1128 reads "**B. W. DURDEN CO. A 39 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 30 years old.

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; the parents of Beverly Durden; Nancy Ransom and Asa Durden were married on February 12, 1826 in Walton County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Derden but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Durden and will be noted this way. The census listed Beverly Durden was born about 1834 in Georgia and living in the household of Asa Durden, born about 1800 in Georgia and living with his wife Nancy Durden, born about 1809 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Elisha Durden, born about 1830 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Jas Durden, born about 1832 in Georgia and Nancy Durden, born about 1839 in Georgia and Jeremiah Durden, born about 1842 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Unisa (A female) Durden, born about 1846 in Georgia and Asa Durden, born about 1848 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Mineral Springs District of Stewart County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Bever G. Durden (However after looking at the actual census it is the compilers opinion it was Beverly Durden) Beverly Durden was born about 1835 in Georgia and listed his occupation as an overseer and noted as the head of the household. Other members of the family household were: Lucretia Durden, born about 1843 in Georgia and Henry B. Durden, about 1859 and listed as eight months old. The family household was living in the Faulks Beat Number 15 in Barbour County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was listed as Louisville and the census was enumerated on July 17, 1860.

He had previous duty in the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry and will be noted.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private B. W. Durden alternate name Beverly W. Durden served in Company A in the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company B of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry had many men from Barbour County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and not dated stated Private B. W. Durden of Captain Jackson's Company of the Alabama Volunteers* enlisted on March 15, 1862 at age twenty-five in Greenville, Alabama and enrolled by (John) W. W. Jackson for three years or the war and duty status not reported and under remarks stated traveling to place of rendezvous was 51 miles.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company A of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 15, 1862 to May 15, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) B. W. Durden of company A of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 15, 1862 at Greenville, Alabama and enrolled by John W. W. Jackson for three years or the duration of the war and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 15 through June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) B. W. Durden of Company A of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 15, 1862 at Greenville, Alabama for three years and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records for Private (Spelled as) B. W. Durden of Company A of the 39th Alabama Regiment stated he was transferred to Company A of the 45th Alabama Infantry according to Special Order # 101/1 or 101/2 (as it hard to transcribe) on April 17, 1863 per General Bragg who commanded the Army of Tennessee.

The compiler notes according to the Compiled Military Service Records he was transferred to the 45th Regiment, Alabama Infantry in 1863.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Beverly W. Durden alternate name B. W. Durden served in Company A in the 45th Regiment Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"45th Infantry Regiment was organized at Auburn, Alabama, in may, [May] 1862. Companies that made up the unit were from the counties of Barbour, Randolph, Lowndes, Macon, and Russell. It was immediately sent to Mississippi and at Tupelo suffered from camp diseases. Later it moved to Kentucky, fought at Perryville under General Walthall, [and] then was assigned to General Wood's, Lowrey's, and Shelley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 45th participated in the difficult campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was with Hood in Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. It was organized with 750 men, reported 91 casualties at Murfreesboro and 117 at Chickamauga, and totalled [totalled] 366 effectives and 309 arms in December, 1863. The regiment lost 27 killed, 72 wounded, and 32 missing at the Battle of Atlanta and was almost annihilated at Franklin. Only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Ephraim B. Breedlove, [Ephraim Bolling Breedlove – Find A Grave Memorial # 144695870] James G. Gilchrist, [James Graham Gilchrist – Find a Grave Memorial # 78360818] William S. Goodwyn, [William Sabb Goodwyn – Find A Grave Memorial # 126131137] and Harris D. Lampley; [Find A Grave Memorial # 14788048] Lieutenant Colonel Robert H.

Abercrombie; [Robert Haden Abercrombie Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 25436794] and Major George C. Freeman.”

The compiler notes the word “the” had an enormous impact on an Army. The Army of the Tennessee were Union soldiers while the Army of Tennessee were Confederate soldiers.

The military prison at Louisville, Kentucky was a holding prison for Confederates until a northern prison had room to accept them and this order was usually handed down by the Union Commissary-General of Prisoners, Colonel William Hoffman from his office in Washington, D.C. after conferring to various northern prisons by telegraph.

In addition Federal POW Records located at ancestry listed Beverly W. Durden in four separate records (49983) (50934) (28444) and (52050) and as B. W. Durden in two separate records (23482) which listed him in barracks # 12 at the Camp Chase prison and record (102) and one record (21590) under (Spelled as) Beverl Durden.

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

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Beverley (Spelled as) Darden of Company A of the 45th Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 3rd quarter of 1863 and specifically issued on September 21, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) B. W. Durden of Company A of the 45th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued through June 30, 1864.

When Private Beverly W. Durden of Company A of the 45th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner as a result of the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Lowrey’s Brigade in Cleburne’s Division in Hardee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) B. W. Darden of Company A of the 45th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July “24” 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Beverly W. Durden of Company A of the 45th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Beverly W. Durden of Company A of the 45th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville,

Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Bevely W. Durden of Company A of the 45th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received 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) Beverly W. Durden of Company A of the 45th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on July 30, 1864 to Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Beverly W. Durden of Company A of the 45th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio 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 Beverly W. Durden of Company A of the 45th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 1, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private Beverly Durden died approximately 191 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 8, 1865 at Washington, D.C. Congress officially tallies electoral votes from presidential election and declares Abraham Lincoln "duly elected" as President and Andrew Johnson as Vice President.

And on Wednesday, February 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) B. W. Durden of Company A of the 45th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one with the surname of Durden had slaves in either Georgia or Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"B. W. DURDEN CO. A 45 ALA. INF. C.S.A."**

534) Citizen of Upshur County.(West) Virginia. Henry F. EAGLE - Inscription on tombstone #1785 reads **"H. F. EAGLE CITIZEN."** Citizen of **WEST VIRGINIA**

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

According to Virginia Marriages 1740-1850; George Eagle married Susannah Fleisher on November 27, 1827 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Henry Eagle, born about 1836 in Virginia and living in the household of George Eagle, born about 1799 in Virginia and his wife Susan Eagle, born about 1805 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Phillip Eagle, born about 1834 in Virginia and Mary A. Eagle, born about 1828 in Virginia and (spelled as) Lyda (A female) Eagle, born about 1832 in Virginia and John Eagle, born about 1838 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Esteline (A female) Eagle, born about 1840 in Virginia and Emily Eagle, born about 1844 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 30 in Lewis County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 10, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Henry F. Eagle, born about 1837 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$100.00 and living in the household of George Eagle, born about 1800 in Virginia and his wife Susan Eagle, born about 1803 in Virginia. Other family household members were: John E. Eagle, born about 1839 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Christiline E. (A female) Eagle, born about 1842 in Virginia and Emily R. Eagle, born about 1845 in Virginia. The family household was living in Upshur County, (West) Virginia with the nearest Post Office reported as Buckhannon and the census was enumerated on July 28, 1860.

Federal POW Records located at ancestry (1029) stated: Henry F. Eagle was taken prisoner in Upshur County, (West) Virginia on May 27, 1864. The same citation noted he gave the enemy information and aided in the rebellion and was transferred to Camp Chase on June 10, 1864. The compiler notes there are Federal POW Records for H. F. Eagle which contains the same information as above insofar as his capture place and date of capture but only one listing of H. F. Eagle reported his name as Henry F. Eagle. The Federal POW Records for the name of Henry F. Eagle reported him taken prisoner in Frederick County, Virginia about the same date and states he was from Frederick County, Virginia. It is the compilers opinion these two citizens were one in the same. No census records or tax records can be located referring to Henry F. Eagle having ties to Frederick County, Virginia.

The compiler notes that George Eagle was also taken prisoner on May 27, 1864 in Upshur County, (West) Virginia and sent to Camp Chase. Because of the census records and because they were listed in the same household in Upshur County the compiler believes the two were father and son.

died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 30, 1865 President Lincoln continued his stay with Grant's Army.

And on Thursday, March 30, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Henry F. Eagle died due to small-pox.

The compiler notes Henry F. Eagle remains just as controversial in death as he did in life. With a death date of March 30, 1865 and grave number 1785 the compiler would expect to find him in row 37 due to the chronological order of deaths. However his tombstone is in row number 4 and way out of chronological order.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“CITIZEN OF (WEST) VA. HENRY F. EAGLE C.S.A.”**

535) Corporal Humphrey Posey EARLEY - Inscription on tombstone #2065 reads *“2D LIEUT. W. T. ABERNATHY 32 TENN. REG. C.S.A. / “4TH CORP. H. P. EARLY CO. G 26 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”* He was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, Tennessee in February 1862.

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

According to the Family Data Collection on ancestry Sarah Posey married Joseph Edgar Early in 1827.

The 1850 United States census listed Humphrey P. Early, born about 1842 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living with his parents Joseph H. (A family descendant notes his middle initial should have been E. for Edgar) Early, born about 1803 in North Carolina and Sarah Early, born about 1805 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Alberta (A male) (And also noted as either Albert or Alberto Early, born about 1829 in North Carolina (A. P. Early was also a member of Company G of the 26th Regiment Mississippi Infantry) and John F. Early, born about 1832 in North Carolina and Mary M. Early, born about 1835 in North Carolina and Etetice Early, born about 1837 in North Carolina and Joseph C. Early, born about 1839 in North Carolina and William R. P. Early, born about 1845 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 6 in Itawamba County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 13, 1865.

The 1860 United States census listed Humphrey T. (Should have been P.) Early, born about 1843 in Georgia and noted as a day laborer and living with his parents Joseph Early, born about 1804 in North Carolina and Sarah Early, born about 1805 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Joseph S. Early, born about 1839 in North Carolina and William Early, born about 1846 in Georgia. The family household was living in Itawamba County, Mississippi and listed the nearest Post Office as Ozark and the census was enumerated on August 14, 1860.

The compiler notes Sarah Posey’s father Humphrey Posey was a rather famous Baptist preacher and spread the gospel in remote areas in both North Carolina and Georgia including the Cherokee Indians in both states. Because of the notoriety of 4th Corporal Humphrey P. Early’s maternal grandfather, Humphrey Posey and because of Sarah’s maiden name the compiler is basing the inference of his middle initial P. as Posey.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal Humphrey P. Earley served in Company G in the 26th Regiment Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“26th Infantry Regiment was organized during the summer of 1861 at luka, Mississippi. Many of the men were from Prentiss, [Prentiss County was established in 1870 from parts of Tishomingo County] Itawamba, Tishomingo, Perry, and De Soto counties. The regiment moved to Tennessee and was one of the units captured at Fort Donelson. In this fight it lost 12 killed and 69 wounded of the 39 officers and 404 men engaged. After being exchanged, it was assigned to General Tilghman's and J. Adams' Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. The unit reported 7 casualties at Coffeeville, totalled [totalled] 420 effectives in April, 1863, and lost 2 killed, 5 wounded, and 10 missing at Champion's Hill. In February, 1864, it was ordered to Virginia and placed in J. R. Davis' Brigade. It fought at Cold Harbor, endured the battles and hardships of the Petersburg trenches, and ended the war at Appomattox. Only 4 officers and 8 men surrendered with the Army of Northern Virginia. The field officers were Colonel Arthur E. Reynolds, [Find A Grave Memorial # 16447394] Lieutenant Colonel F. M. Boone, [Francis Marion Boone – Find A Gave Memorial # 46953712] and Major Tully F. Parker. [Tully Francis Parker – Find A Grave Memorial # 44244150]”

Company G of the 26th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was known as the Marietta Rifles.

A Company Muster-in Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated August 16, 1861 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) H. P. Earley of Captain Tully F. Parker's Company of the Reynolds' Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* was mustered into service at age eighteen on August 16, 1861 at luka, Mississippi and joined for service on June 8, 1861 at Marietta, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain F. F. Parker for the war and duty statue not reported.

The above asterisk stated this company was successively designated as Captain Parker's Mississippi Volunteers, Captain Parker's Company Reynolds' Regiment Mississippi Volunteers and Company G of the 26th Regiment Mississippi Infantry. Reynolds' Regiment Mississippi Volunteers subsequently became the 26th Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

A Company Muster-in Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1861 to August 1, 1862 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) H. P. Earley of Company G of the 26th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers on August 16, 1861 at luka, Mississippi and enrolled by Major Gaines for three years and last paid by J. M. Thompson on October 1, 1861.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) W. C. Earley (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 26th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a quarterly return of deceased soldiers of the organization named above for the quarter ending on March 31, 1862 and noted his occupation as a farmer and enlisted on August 16, 1861 and enrolled by Captain Gaines for three years and last paid by Captain J. M. Thompson on October 31, 1861 and he had been paid a \$50.00 bounty and under remarks stated he was engaged in battle at Fort Donelson, Tennessee.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 4th Corporal Humphrey P. Earley of Company G (Marietta Rifles) of the 26th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a record of the organization named above from August 16, 1861 to March 24, 1865 and record dated Petersburg, Virginia on March 20, 1865 and stated he enlisted on August 16, 1861 at luka, Mississippi for a period of

three years and had been born in North Carolina and by occupation had been a farmer and noted his residence as Marietta, Mississippi and enlisted at age eighteen and was single and died during imprisonment.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated "Lieutenant" (Spelled as) H. P. Early of the 26th Mississippi Regiment appeared on a register of Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Confederate States who were killed in battle, or who died of wounds or disease. Received on August 31, 1863 and number of certificate number was 263.

Federal POW Records stated "Lieutenant" (Spelled as) Humphrey P. Earley of the 26th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a list of Confederate prisoners who have died in General Hospitals in the Department of the Ohio. List dated Department of the Ohio Medical Director's Office in Cincinnati, Ohio on April 20, 1863 and noted as captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee and died on March 8, 1862 at the General Hospital at Camp Chase, Ohio.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 2, 1862 at

Federal POW Records on ancestry (22607) stated Humphrey P. Early died of exhaustion on Sunday, March 2, 1862.

The compiler notes his brother also was a prisoner at Camp Chase and noted in a letter home that his brother had died in his arms while at Chase.

The compiler notes part of the letter that his brother A. P. Early wrote: "Dear Parents, Brother H. P. died at this place the second day after we arrived there of pneumonia he spoke to me calmly of his death a day or two before he died. I waited on him as best I could until a few hours before he died when I was taken suddenly very sick. I was confined to my bed for several hours. Tully ___ and Farmer then waited on him till he died we labeled the coffin and the officer promised to put the same on the head board, if I should live I want to remove his remains to Mississippi, as he made that his last request."

The compiler notes Captain Alberto E. Earley was last known as being absent with furlough at Hatcher's Run, Virginia on February 6, 1865. And he did survive the war and according to the 1900 United States census was living in Grayson County, Texas with his wife and according to a Find A Grave Memorial # 28008407 died on October 1, 1901.

The compiler notes the first Confederate burial at the East City Cemetery in Columbus, Ohio was documented on April 6, 1862. It is not yet currently known where the Confederate dead were originally buried prior to April 6, 1862. After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio. Corporal Humphrey P. Early may have been one of those reinterred to the Camp Chase Cemetery by Agent Mark E. Irving of the Quartermasters Department in May of 1869.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Humphrey P. Early did not own slaves in Mississippi.

536) Private James B. EARNHART - Inscription on tombstone #1948 reads **“J. B. EARNHART CO. K PALMETTO S.C. S.S. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina in April 1865.

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 James B. (Spelled as) Earnheart, born about 1832 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a carpenter and living in the household of (Spelled as) Menerz A. Smith, born about 1823 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Sarah A. Smith, born about 1827 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Mary Ann Smith, born about 1845 in North Carolina and Laura K. Smith, born about 1847 in North Carolina and George A. Smith, born about 1850 and noted as four months old. The household was living in Salisbury in Rowan County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 15, 1850.

The compiler notes he had prior service with the 5th Regiment South Carolina Infantry and will be noted and is spelled as James B. Earnheart 1st Company K of the 5th Regiment South Carolina Infantry on his Compiled Military Service Records.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James B. (Spelled as) Earnheart served in Company 1st Company K in the 5th Regiment South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“5th Infantry Regiment, assembled during March and April, 1861, contained men recruited in Laruens, [Laurnes] Lancaster, Spartanburg, and Union counties. It was ordered to Virginia and, serving in D.R. Jones' Brigade, saw action at First Manassas. Later it was placed in General R. H. Anderson's, M. Jenkins', and Bratton's Brigade. It participated in the campaigns of the army from Williamsburg to Fredericksburg, [and] then served in Longstreet's Suffolk operations and with D.H. Hill in North Carolina. Moving again with Longstreet, the unit did not arrive in time to take part in the Battle of Chickamauga, but was engaged at Knoxville. Returning to Virginia, it was conspicuous at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor, in the trenches of Petersburg, and around Appomattox. This regiment reported 3 killed and 23 wounded at First Manassas and totalled [totalled] 650 men in April, 1862. It sustained 21 casualties at Williamsburg, 81 at Gaines' Mill, 73 at Frayser's Farm, 39 during the Maryland Campaign, and 102 at Wauhatchie. In 1864 it lost 18 killed, 95 wounded, and 16 missing during The Wilderness Campaign and from June 13 to December 31, there were 11 killed and 65 wounded. On April 9, 1865, the unit surrendered 19 officers and 263 men. The field officers were Colonels A. Coward, [Asbury Coward – Find A Grave Memorial # 11093714] John R. R. Giles, [Killed on May 31, 1862] and Micah Jenkins; [Find A Grave Memorial # 9258] Lieutenant Colonels Andrew Jackson, G. W. H. Legg, [George W. H. Legg] and

John D. Wylie; [Find A Grave Memorial # 31216294] and Majors Thomas C. Beckham, William M. Foster, and William T. Thomson.”

A Company Muster-in Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Earnhart of Captain Joseph Walker’s Company of the 5th Regiment Volunteers* was mustered into service at Orangeburg, South Carolina on June 4, 1861 and enlisted on April 13, 1861 at Spartanburg, South Carolina by Captain Walker for one year and number of miles to rendezvous was 98 miles.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became 1st Company K of the 5th Regiment South Carolina Infantry. The 5th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was organized about April 13, 1861 for twelve months and mustered into the service of the Confederate States on June 4, 1861. At expiration of the original term of service it was broken up and a large number of the men re-enlisted in the Palmetto Regiment, South Carolina Sharp Shooters and some in the 6th Regiment South Carolina Infantry. It was re-organized for the war on April 23, 1862 and was then composed of men who had formerly served in the twelve months organizations of the 5th, 6th and 9th Regiments South Carolina Infantry and some recruits.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James B. Earnheart of 1st Company K of the 5th Regiment South Carolina Infantry for September and October 1861 enlisted on June 3, 1861 at Spartanburg, South Carolina and enrolled by Joseph Walker for ten 10/30 months and last paid by (John) D. Wright on August 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Earnheart of 1st Company K of the 5th Regiment South Carolina Infantry from May 31 to June 30, 1861 enlisted on June 1, 1861 at Spartanburg, South Carolina and enrolled by Joseph Walker for ten twelve months and received no pay and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James B. Earnheart of 1st Company K of the 5th Regiment South Carolina Infantry for July and August 1861 enlisted on June 3, 1861 at Spartanburg, South Carolina and enrolled by Joseph Walker for ten 10/30 months and last paid by (John) D. Wright on June 30, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Earnhardt of Company K of the 5th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was paid for services in the amount of \$3.75 for services in James Detachment employed on roads and bridges from January 1 to February 22, 1862.

The compiler now notes his service in Company K of the Palmetto Sharp Shooters.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James B. Earnhart served in Company K in the Palmetto Sharp Shooters Regiment South Carolina (Jenkins’) (1st Palmetto) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“Palmetto Regiment Sharpshooters was organized in April, 1862, with transfers from the 2nd, 5th, and 9th South Carolina Infantry Regiments. Sent to Virginia, the unit was assigned to General R. H. Anderson's, Jenkins', and Bratton's Brigade. It fought with the army from Williamsburg to Fredericksburg, served at Suffolk and in North Carolina, [and] then saw action at Chickamauga and Knoxville. Returning to Virginia, it continued the fight at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor, endured the hardships of the Petersburg trenches, and ended the war at Appomattox. It lost 9 killed and 74 wounded at Gaines' Mill and sixty-eight percent of the 375 engaged at Frayser's Farm. The regiment reported 2 casualties at South Mountain, 65 at Sharpsburg, 4 at Fredericksburg, and 44 at Wauhatchie. It surrendered 29 officers and 356 men. The field officers were Colonels Micah Jenkins [Find A Grave Memorial # 9258] and Joseph Walker; Lieutenant Colonel John W. Goss; and Majors William Anderson, William W. Humphreys,[William Wirt Humphreys – Find A Grave Memorial # 77577202] and Franklin W. Kilpatrick [Franklin Whitner Kilpatrick – Find A Grave Memorial # 14800819]”

Company K of the 1st Palmetto South Carolina Sharpshooters (Jenkins' Regiment) was known as the “Spartan Rifles” Many soldiers from Spartanburg District.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1861 to April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Earnhart of Company K of Jenkins' Regiment Palmetto Sharp Shooters enlisted on April 13, 1861 and enrolled by Captain Walker for three years or the war and last paid by Captain Wright on October 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated since paid on descriptive list to June 30, 1862.

The compiler notes the Palmetto Regiment of Sharp Shooters also called Jenkins' Regiment and the 1st Regiment Palmetto Sharp Shooters was organized April 16, 1862 with twelve companies which were composed principally of men who had formerly served in the 4th, 5th and 9th Regiments South Carolina Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Earnhart of Company K of Jenkins' Regiment Palmetto Sharp Shooters enlisted at Spartanburg, South Carolina on April 13, 1861 and enrolled by Captain Walker for three years or the war and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James B. Earnhart of Company K of the 1st Palmetto Sharp Shooter appeared on a on a payment record from the Confederate States for monthly pay from November 1, 1861 to July 1, 1862 being eight months at \$11.00 per month for a total of \$88.00 and clothing at \$25.00 and sum received on July 23, 1862 at Richmond, Virginia in the amount of \$113.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Earnhart of Company K of the Palmetto Regiment Sharp Shooters South Carolina Volunteers enlisted at Spartanburg, South Carolina on April 13, 1861 and enrolled by Captain Walker for three years or the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at Richmond.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) "P." B. Earnheart of Company K of the 1st Regiment South Carolina appeared on a register at the Chimborazo Hospital Number 1 in Richmond, Virginia for Stricture Uretha and admitted on September 8, 1862 and returned to duty on October 22, 1862. (The compiler notes from Medical Records on Wikipedia it stated "when a scar from swelling, injury or infection blocks or slows the flow of urine in this tube, it is called urethral stricture.")

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Earnhart of Company K of the Palmetto Sharp Shooters appeared on a register at the Medical Director's Office in Richmond, Virginia and admitted on October 29, 1862 at the Winder Division Hospital Number 4 and returned to duty on December 4, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas B. Earnhart of Company K of the Palmetto Regiment Sharp Shooters was mustered in at Spartanburg, South Carolina on April 13, 1861 and enrolled by Captain Walker and last paid on October 31 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital on December 24, 1862 for the disease gravel.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated on February 28, 1863 and stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Earnhart of Company K of the Palmetto Regiment Sharp Shooters was mustered in at Spartanburg, South Carolina on April 13, 1861 and enrolled by Captain Walker and last paid by T. C. Hunter on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at hospital joined since muster.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas B. Earnhart of Company K of the Palmetto Regiment Sharp Shooters enlisted at Spartanburg, South Carolina on April 13, 1861 for one year and enrolled by Captain Walker and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas B. Earnhart of Company K of the Palmetto Regiment Sharp Shooters enlisted at Spartanburg, South Carolina on April 13, 1861 for three years and enrolled by Captain Walker for three years and last paid by Captain McClure on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Earnhart of Company K of the Palmetto Regiment Sharp Shooters enlisted in at Spartanburg, South Carolina on April 13, 1861 and enrolled by Captain Walker for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and stated Private James B. Earnhart of Company K of the Palmetto Regiment Sharp Shooters South

Carolina Volunteers enlisted in at Spartanburg, South Carolina on April 13, 1861 and enrolled by Captain Walker for three years and last paid by Captain McClure on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and stated Private (Spelled as) Jas B. Earnhart of Company K of the Palmetto Regiment Sharp Shooters South Carolina Volunteers enlisted in at Spartanburg, South Carolina on April 13, 1861 and enrolled by Captain Walker for three years and last paid by Captain McClure on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at hospital in Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Earnheart of Company K of the Palmetto Regiment Sharp Shooters South Carolina Volunteers enlisted in at Spartanburg, South Carolina on April 13, 1861 and enrolled by Captain Walker for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as guard on cars and unfit for field.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 and stated Private (Spelled as) Jas B. Earnheart of Company K of the Palmetto Regiment Sharp Shooters South Carolina Volunteers enlisted in at Spartanburg, South Carolina on April 13, 1861 and enrolled by Captain (John H.) Blassingame for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated disabled and detailed as guard on railroad at Salisbury, North Carolina.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas B. Earnhart of Company K of the Palmetto Sharp Shooters appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 3rd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on July 12, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Earnheart of Company K of the Palmetto Regiment Sharp Shooters South Carolina Volunteers enlisted in at Spartanburg, South Carolina on April 13, 1861 and enrolled by Captain (John H.) Blassingame for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed in foundry in Salisbury, North Carolina is unfit for field service.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1865 and stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Earnhart of Company K of the Palmetto Regiment Sharp Shooters South Carolina Volunteers enlisted in at Spartanburg, South Carolina on April 13, 1861 and enrolled by Captain (John H.) Blassingame and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed in foundry in Salisbury, North Carolina is unfit for field service.

The compiler notes there was a Confederate prison in Salisbury where approximately 5,000 Union soldiers had died during the war. Salisbury was also one of the last substantial supply depots during the second week of April 1865. The Confederates at Salisbury fearing a Union invasion had already moved

the Union prisoners to another location prior to April 12th. Salisbury was also home to Confederate hospitals and was the fifth largest city in North Carolina.

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

Wikipedia offered an account of the raid:

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas B. Earnheart of Company K of the 1st Regiment South Carolina Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain C. B. Pratt Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky on April 29, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on April 29, 1865 and noted captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James B. Earnheart of Company K of the 1st Regiment South Carolina Sharp Shooters appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on April 29, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas B. Earnheart of Company K of the 1st Regiment South Carolina Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending May 5, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky on May 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas B. Earnheart of Company K of the 1st Regiment South Carolina Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on May 1, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on May 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas B. Earnheart of Company K of the 1st Regiment South Carolina Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on May 2, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners in Louisville, Kentucky on May 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas B. Earnheart of Company K of the 1st South Carolina Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on May 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and received from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Private died approximately 5 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 9, 1865 in Washington, D.C. President Andrew Johnson issues a proclamation declaring armed resistance in the South is virtually at an end and President Jefferson Davis would have his last day of freedom in Georgia.

And on Tuesday, May 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. B. Earheart of Company K of the 1st South Carolina Sharp Shooters due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

537) Private Tazewell M. EASTER - Inscription on tombstone #1612 reads **“CORP. T. M. EASTER CO. A 37 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Lexington, Virginia in June 1864.

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

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; Wiley Easter married Margaret Mullins on November 28, 1825 in Henry County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled the given name as Sazwell but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to) Tazewell Easter, born about 1835 and living in the household of Wiley Easter, born about 1805 and his wife Margaret Easter, also born in 1805. Other family household members were: Joel Easter, born about 1826 and America (A female) Easter, born about 1827 and George Easter, born about 1829 and Martha Easter, born about 1831 and Susan Easter, born about 1833 and Edmond Easter, born about 1838 and Sarah Easter, born about 1840 and James W. Easter, born about 1841 (John W. Easter was also a member of Company A of the 37th Battalion Virginia Infantry) and Mary Easter, born about

1843 and Peter C. Easter, born about 1846. The family household was living in Franklin County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on October 28, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Tazewell Easter, born about 1836 and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Wiley Easter, born about 1803 and his wife (Spelled as) Margt Easter, born about 1791. Other family household members were: Martha Easter, born about 1832 and (Spelled as) Edwd W. Easter, born about 1838 and Sallie Easter, born about 1840 and Jas W. Easter, born about 1842 (John W. Easter was also a member of Company A of the 37th Battalion Virginia Infantry) and Mary F. Easter, born about 1843 and Peter C. Easter, born about 1847 and (Spelled as) Levena Easter, born about 1849. The family household was living in the South Western District of Franklin County, Virginia and the Post Office was not reported and the census was enumerated on September 8, 1860.

His Compiled Military Service Record's are with Taz'l M. Easter Company A 37th Battalion, Virginia Cavalry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Taz'l M. Easter served in Company A in the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry (Dunn's Battalion Partisan Rangers) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company A of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry had many soldiers from Franklin County, Virginia.

The compiler notes Rocky Mount, Virginia where Tazewell M. Easter enlisted is the county seat of Franklin County, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Taz'l M. Easter of Company A of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 1, 1862 at Rocky Mount and enrolled by Captain Claiborne for the war and last paid by Duncan of October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured June 14, 1864 and a six per cent Bond due.

The compiler notes the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry also known as Dunn's Battalion Partisan Rangers was organized about August 2, 1862. Company B was composed of former members of the 4th Regiment South Carolina Infantry. Company F of North Carolinians and Company K was formerly Captain Pack's Company 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Company H was transferred to Swann's Battalion Virginia Cavalry by Special Order Number 130 Headquarters Department Western Virginia and East Tennessee dated December 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. M. Easter of Company A of the "21st" Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by General Hunter forces and sent to Wheeling, West Virginia from Cumberland, Maryland. Roll dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General Cumberland, Maryland on July 12, 1864 and noted as captured near Lexington, Virginia on June 11, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Wheeling, (West) Virginia on June 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. M. Easter of Company A of the 37th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 3, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E. W. Over. And he was noted as captured in Rockbridge County, Virginia on June 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. M. Easter of Company A of the 37th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared as a signature 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 Rockbridge County, Virginia on June 10, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 10, 1865 William H. Knauss who started the Camp Chase Memorials celebrated his 26th birthday.

And on Friday, March 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) T. M. Easter of Company A of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read **"T. M. EASTER CO. A 37 BATTN. VA. CAV. (DUNN'S) C.S.A."**

538) Private Milton G. EATON - Inscription on tombstone #492 reads **"M. G. EATON CO. F 8 VA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Tazwell, Virginia in May 1864.

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

According to the Virginia Select Marriages, 1785-1940; David Eaton was married to Julia Stafford on January 28, 1839 in Giles County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Milton Eaton, born about 1845 and living in the household of David Eaton, born about 1820 and his wife Julia Eaton, born about 1818. Other household members were: Albert Eaton, born about 1841 and Virginia Eaton, born about 1850 and noted as ten months old and James Eaton, born about 1822 and David Eaton, born about 1790 and Dianna Fortner, born about 1825 in Virginia. The household was living in District 20 in Giles County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 13, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Milton Eaton, born about 1845 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of Julia Eaton, born about 1818 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Elbert Eaton, born about 1841 in Virginia and Virginia Eaton, born about 1850 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Marrietta (A female) Eaton, born about 1857 in Virginia. The family household was living in Giles County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as (Spelled as) Mechanicsburg and the census was enumerated on August 31, 1860.

The compiler notes Bland County, Virginia was formed in 1861 from parts of Giles, Tazewell and Wythe Counties of Virginia.

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 16 which noted Private M. G. Eaton of Company F of the 8th Virginia Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was Julia Eaton and listed her Post Office as White Gate, Virginia.

According to the United States Appointments of United States Postmasters, 1832-1971 the Post Office at White Gate, Virginia was located in Giles County, Virginia and established on May 28, 1837.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Milton G. Eaton served in Company F in the 8th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company F of the 8th Virginia Cavalry was known as the “Bland Rangers” Many soldiers from Bland County, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private Milton G. Eaton of Company F of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on February 4, 1863 in Floyd County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (William Neel) Herman for the war and last paid by Captain (William) J. Clark on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since May 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm G. Eaton of Company F of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Wheeling (West) Virginia from May 25 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured in Tazewell County, Virginia on May 7, 1864 and received at Wheeling on May 25, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase on May 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm G. Eaton of Company F of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on May 26, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain Over. And he was noted as captured in Tazewell, Virginia on May 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Milton G. Eaton of Company F of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared at the Chase United States Army General Hospital and admitted on September 24, 1864 for small-pox and transferred to the General Hospital on October 20, 1864 and under remarks stated vaccinated at the M. P. H. at Camp Chase and noted his age as twenty-four.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 20, 1864 in Madison, Georgia Henry Slocum spares Madison, Georgia (Morgan County). Joshua Hill, who knew Sherman's brother John, was the last Confederate senator to leave Washington D. C., and had met Sherman during the Atlanta Campaign, rode out to meet Slocum and ask that the town be spared destruction. Slocum granted the request, ordering the town be spared. In spite of the order the town was heavily looted.

And on Sunday, November 20, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm G. Eaton of Company F of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

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

539) Private William Jasper EATON - Inscription on tombstone #461 reads **“W. EATON CO. A 4 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Carthage, Tennessee in September 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 38 years old.

According to Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; William J. Eaton married Catharine (Spelled as) Scrivner on July 4, 1849 in Smith County, Tennessee.

The 1850 United States census listed Jasper Eaton, born about 1826 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a laborer and a personal value of \$200.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Catherine Eaton, born about 1830 in Tennessee. Another family household member was Elizabeth Eaton, born about 1849 in Tennessee. The family household was living in the South Division of Smith County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 30, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Wm J. Eaton, born about 1826 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$1,200.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Catharine Eaton, born about 1827 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Elizabeth J. Eaton, born about 1849 in Tennessee and John M. Eaton, born about 1851 in Tennessee and Isaac A. Eaton, born about 1853 in Tennessee and James T. Eaton, born about 1856 in Tennessee and Wylie S. Eaton, born about 1860 and noted as three months old. The family household was living in District 20 in Smith County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Alexandria and the census was enumerated on July 13, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 14 which noted W. J. Eaton of Company A of the 4th Tennessee Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was C. Eaton and listed the Post Office as Alexandria, Tennessee.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 87 the Post Office at Alexandria was located in DeKalb County, Tennessee.

The compiler notes DeKalb and Smith Counties in Tennessee are adjacent.

Another inference for this being the correct soldier is that he was captured in Carthage, Tennessee located in Smith County and census records reported him living in Smith County, Tennessee.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. J. Eaton of Company A of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain Stephen (Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky September 10, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on September 10, 1864 and noted as captured at Carthage, Tennessee on September 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. J. Eaton of Company A of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September

16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Carthage, Tennessee on September 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. J. Eaton of Company A of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 15, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Carthage, Tennessee on September 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private William. J. Eaton of Company A of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 11, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 15, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Carthage, Tennessee on September 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. J. Eaton of Company A of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio September 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Carthage, Tennessee on September 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. J. Eaton of Company A of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 17, 1864 and noted as captured near Carthage, Tennessee on September 1, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 14, 1864 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln writes General Hurlbut. "Few things since I have been here have impressed me more painfully than what, for four or five months past, has appeared as bitter military opposition to the new State Government of Louisiana."

And on Monday, November 14, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Eaton of Company A of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes his widow filed for a Confederate widow's pension for Wm. Jasper Eaton from DeKalb County, Tennessee.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither William J. Eaton or William Eaton owned slaves in Smith County, Tennessee.

540) Private James M. ECHOLS - Inscription on tombstone #986 reads **“J. M. ECHOLS CO. H 66 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 James M. Echols served in Company H in the 66th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company H of the 66th Georgia Infantry had some soldiers from DeKalb County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within the Compiled Military Service Records dated September 21, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Echols of Captain L. D. Belisle's Company* enlisted on September 15, 1863 in Decatur, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (L. D.) Belisle for the war and noted as present for duty.

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

A Company Muster roll within the Compiled Military Service Records from September 15 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Echols of Company H of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 15, 1863 in Decatur, Georgia and enrolled by (L. D.) Belisle for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within the Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Echols of Company H of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 15, 1863 in Decatur, Georgia and enrolled by (L. D.) Belisle for the war and last paid by Captain Hammock on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated in hands of the enemy.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. (Spelled as) Eckols (With an X by name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in charge of the Provost Marshal General of the 23rd Army Corps and noted as captured on August “8” 1864 and noted he had been in Jackson's Brigade in Bates Division in Hardee's Corps (The compiler

notes according to the Confederate order of battle he had been in Stevens' Brigade in Walker's Division) and under remarks stated captured by the 14th Army Corps and turned over to the Army of the Cumberland on August 9, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private James (Unable to transcribe) of Company H of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending 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 James M. Echols of Company H of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August "3," 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jas M. Echols of Company "B" of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 15, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured on August 7, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. Echols of Company H of the 66th 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 James M. Echols of Company H of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 18, 1864 and 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) Jas M. Echols of Company H of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase who have applied for the oath of allegiance from October 16 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated conscript.

Private James M. Echols died approximately 166 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 31, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, January 31, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. M. Echols of Company H of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

541) Private Hampton Hyden EDENS - Inscription on tombstone #389 reads **“H. H. EDENS CO. C 3 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Greeneville, Tennessee in September 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 42 years old.

According to Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; Hampton H. Edens married Catharine Hyder on May 21, 1840 in Carter County, Tennessee. The compiler notes other marriage records stated his full name as Hampton Hyden Edens.

The 1850 United States census listed Hampton H. Edens, born about 1822 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$805.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Catherine Edens, born about 1825 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Joseph Edens, born about 1841 in Tennessee and Nathaniel S. Edens, born about 1842 in Tennessee and Michael Edens, born about 1844 in Tennessee and John Edens, born about 1850 in Tennessee and noted as one month old. The family household was living in Civil District 5 in Carter County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on December 12, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed H. H. (A male) Edens, born about 1822 in Tennessee and noted his real estate value at \$2,500.00 and his personal value at \$2,500.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Catharine Edens, born about 1824 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Joseph Edens, born about 1841 in Tennessee and Nathaniel Edens, born about 1842 in Tennessee and Michael Edens, born about 1844 in Tennessee and John Edens, born about 1851 in Tennessee and Sarah Edens, born about 1854 in Tennessee and Mary Edens, born about 1857 in Tennessee and Mary Berry, born about 1835 in Tennessee. The household was living in Division 2 in Carter County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Happy Valley and the census was enumerated on July 20, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Hampton H. Edens served in Company C in the 3rd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Forrest's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“3rd (Forrest's Old) Cavalry Regiment was organized at Memphis, Tennessee, in October, 1861, as an eight-company battalion. In January, 1862, it was increased to regimental size. The history of this unit is very complex because over twenty companies from Tennessee, Kentucky, Texas, Mississippi, and Louisiana were attached to it at one time or another. After the Battle of Shiloh, four companies were

transferred to the 4th (Russell's) Alabama Cavalry Regiment and thereafter it was called 18th or 26th Battalion, Balch's Battalion, and McDonald's Battalion. It fought at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and during April, 1862, contained 463 effectives. The unit was attached to Forrest's, F. C. Armstrong's, and E. W. Rucker's Brigade, and served in the Army of Tennessee and the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. It confronted the Federals in Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky, and Alabama, and surrendered in May, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Nathan B. Forrest [Nathan Bedford Forrest – Find A Grave Memorial # 355] and David C. Kelley; [David Campbell Kelley Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 102676110] Lieutenant Colonels P. T. Allin, [Phillip T. Allin – Find A Grave Memorial # 67087019] Robert M. Balch, [Robert Monroe Balch – Find A Grave Memorial # 125867326] and Edward E. Porter; and Majors James C. Blanton, William H. Forrest, [William Hezekiah Forrest – Find A Grave Memorial # 8578621] Charles McDonald, and Edwin A. Spotswood.”

Company C of the 3rd Tennessee Cavalry (Forrest's) was known as “The Forrest Rangers”

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. H. Edens of Company C of the 3rd Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Greene County, Tennessee on September 4, 1864 and under disposition stated sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on October 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Hampton H. Edens of Company C of the 3rd Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on October 24, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on October 24, 1864 and noted captured near Greeneville, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Hampton H. Edens of Company C of the 3rd Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at Louisville, Kentucky Military Prison during five days ending October 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville October 26, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Greeneville, Tennessee on September 4, 1864

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. H. Edens of Company C of the 3rd 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 23, 1864 and noted as captured near Greeneville, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Hampton H. Edens of Company C of the 3rd Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 21, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Greeneville, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. H. Edens of Company C of the 3rd Tennessee 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 October 22, 1864 and noted as captured near Greeneville, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Hampton H. Edens of Company C of the 3rd Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 24, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and received from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Greeneville, "Georgia" on September 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private H. H. Edens of Company C of the 3rd Tennessee Cavalry was admitted on September 5, 1864 for a wound in the right thigh and left leg at the Military Prison Hospital on September 27, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Rebel prison.

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 31, 1864 in Georgia little Miss Juliette Magill Kenzie Gordon celebrated her 4th birthday. Later in life she would marry William Low and in 1912 Juliette Gordon Low became the founder of the girl scouts.

And on Monday, October 31, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Hampton H. Edens of Company C of the 3rd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Hampton Edens did not own slaves in Carter County, Tennessee.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"H. H. EDENS CO. C 3
(FORREST'S) TENN. CAV. C.S.A."**

542) Private Thomas W. EDGAR - Inscription on tombstone #787 reads **"THOS. EDGAR CO. A 46 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed Thos W. Edgar, born about 1827 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a wheelwright and a real estate value of \$700.00 and a personal value of \$400.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Mortha (Martha) Edgar, born about 1834 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Edgar, born about 1852 in Alabama and Susan Edgar, born about 1854 in Alabama and John M. Edgar, born about 1857 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Southern Division in Coosa County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Rockford and the census was enumerated on June 4, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas W. Edgar served in Company A of the 46th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“46th Infantry organized at Loachapoka, Alabama, in May, 1862, contained men from Randolph, Pike, Blount, Coosa, Macon, Montgomery, and Henry counties. Sent to East Tennessee, it sustained several casualties in the fight at Tazewell. After serving in the Kentucky Campaign, the unit was assigned to General Tracey's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. A number of men were disabled at Port Gibson and about half were captured at Champion's Hill, including all its field officers. The remaining men were captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized, the 46th was attached to General Pettus' Brigade and continued the fight with the Army of Tennessee. It was active at Chattanooga and Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and saw action at Kinston and Bentonville. The regiment lost 15 killed and 45 wounded at Vicksburg and 1 killed and 14 wounded at Chattanooga. It totalled [totalled] 367 men and 266 arms in December, 1863, had 174 present in January, 1865, and surrendered with no more than 75 in April. Colonel M. L. Woods, [Michael Leonard Woods – Find A Grave Memorial # 55823177] Lieutenant Colonel Osceola Kyle, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26618013] and Majors George E. Brewer [Captain George Evans Brewer – Find A Grave Memorial # 93946981] and J. M. Handley [James Madison Handley – Find A Grave Memorial # 7489233] were in command.”

Company A of the 46th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Coosa County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated March 1, 1862 stated Private Thomas Edgar of Captain Brewer's Company* enlisted on February 28, 1862 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled by M. M. Copeland for three years and duty status not reported and under remarks stated enlisted for three years or during the war and a bounty of \$50.00 was due.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company A of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. Edgar of Company A of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a list of officers and men of the 46th Alabama Regiment who will be effective at the expiration of their furlough.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos W. Edgar of Company A of the 46th Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of payments on descriptive list and paid on February 22, 1864 in the amount of \$76.58 and partly for commutations.

When Private Thomas W. Edgar of Company A of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Stephen D. Lee's 3rd Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, (Spelled as) Thos Edgar a private of Company A Regiment 46th Alabama

Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name with an X and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 9, day 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 Edgar of Company A of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 10, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

When Private Thomas W. Edgar of Company A of the 46th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Pettus's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas W. Edgar of Company A of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department 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 Thomas W. Edgar of Company A of the 46th 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 on January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos W. Edgar of Company A of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas W. Edgar of Company A of the 46th Regiment Alabama appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos W. Edgar of Company A of the 46th Regiment Alabama appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 16, 1865 at

And on Monday, January 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos Edgar of Company A of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas Edgar did not own slaves in Coosa County, Alabama.

543) Citizen of Preston County, (West) Virginia, Doctor Henry S. EIDSON - Inscription on tombstone #427 reads **“Dr. HENRY S. EDSON CITIZEN”** He was taken prisoner in Bedford County, Pennsylvania in August 1863.

Approximate age of death was 37 years old.

The 1860 United States census listed Henry S. Eidson, born about 1827 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a physician and living in the Evansville District in Preston, County (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Evansville and the census was enumerated on October 12, 1860.

died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 7, 1864 at

And on Monday, November 7, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23123) stated he died on Monday, November 7, 1864 due to chronic diarrhea.

The compiler notes his surname was spelled as Eidson.

The compiler further notes he was listed in the above citation as a citizen of Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

544) Private John W. EDWARDS - Inscription on tombstone #998 reads **“JNO. W. EDWARDS CO. C 1 BATT’N GA. S.S. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) John W. Edwards, born about 1828 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and a real estate value of \$400.00 and noted as the sole occupant of the household. He was living in District 24 in Dooly County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Jno W. Edwards, born about 1829 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,400.00 and personal value of \$2,405.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary Edwards, born about 1821 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) F. C. (A female) Edwards, born about 1846 in Georgia and (Spelled as) G. P. (A male) Edwards, born about 1852 in Georgia and (Spelled as) M. A. (A female) Edwards, born about 1854 in Georgia and (Spelled as) S. E. (A female) Edwards, born about 1856 in Georgia and (Spelled as) S. M. (A female) Edwards, born about 1859 and noted as nine months old. The family household was living in Dooly County, Georgia and although not noted other census reports for Dooly County on July 5th reported the Post Office as Byromville and the census was enumerated on July 5, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John W. Edwards served in Company C of the 1st Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“1st Battalion Sharpshooters was organized with four companies during the spring of 1862. Some of the men were from De Kalb County. It served on the Georgia coast and was part of the garrison that defended Fort McAllister in February, 1863. During May the unit moved to Mississippi and under General Wilson took its place in the trenches of Jackson. Later it was transferred to the Army of Tennessee and attached to General C. H. Stevens' and H. R. Jackson's Brigade. For a time the battalion was united with the 25th Georgia Regiment and in December, 1863, the consolidated command totalled [totalled] 341 men and 151 arms. It fought on many battlefields of the army from Chickamauga to Nashville and ended the war in North Carolina. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered with less than 35

officers and men. Majors Robert H. Anderson and Arthur Shaaff [Find A Grave Memorial # 130403350] were in command.”

The inference for this being the correct soldier is he enlisted in Dooly County, Georgia in Company C of the 1st Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters and his Confederate hospital records stated his residence was Dooly County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private John W. Edwards of Company C of the 1st Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on February 6, 1863 in Dooly County, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant (George H.) Johnston (Junior) for three years and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Edwards of Company C of the 1st Battalion Georgia appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists and paid on March 4, 1863 by W. G. Gray in the amount of \$95.63 and under remarks stated commutation.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Edwards of Company C of the 1st Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on February 6, 1863 in Dooly County, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant (George H.) Johnston (Junior) for three years and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) H. (With an X above the letter H indicating an incorrect initial) W. Edwards of Company C of the 1st Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on February 6, 1863 in Dooly County, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant (George H.) Johnston (Junior) for three years and last paid by Captain Brown on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital in Canton, Mississippi.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Edwards of Company C of the 1st Georgia Battalion appeared on a hospital muster roll at the General Hospital in Marion, Mississippi dated June 30, 1863 and had enlisted on February 6, 1863 in Dooley County, Georgia for three years and last paid by Captain Ross on April 30, 1863 and noted as present.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Edwards of Company C of the 1st Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on February 6, 1863 in Dooly County, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant (George H.) Johnston (Junior) for three years or the war and last paid by Captain Brown on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Edwards of Company C of the 1st Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on February 6, 1863 in Dooly County, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant (George H.) Johnston (Junior) for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (W. G.) Gray on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated present and sick.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John W. Edwards of Company C of the 1st Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters appeared on a register of patients in the Ocmulgee Hospital in Macon, Georgia and admitted on June 16, 1864 for chronic diarrhea and returned for duty on June 30, 1864 and noted his residence as Dooley County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Edwards of Company C of the 1st Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on February 6, 1863 in Dooly County, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant (George H.) Johnston (Junior) for the war and last paid by Captain (W. G.) Gray on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

When Private John W. Edwards of Company C of the 1st Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Jackson's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private John W. Edwards of Company C of the 1st Battalion Georgia 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) Jno W. Edwards of Company C of the 1st Georgia Battalion Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John W. Edwards of Company C of the 1st Georgia Battalion Sharp Shooters 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) Jno W. Edwards of Company C of the 1st Georgia Battalion Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war and Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Edwards of Company C of the 1st Georgia Battalion Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 31, 1865 at

And on Thursday, January 31, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Edwards of Company C of the 1st Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters due to pneumonia.

Mrs. Mary R Edwards, widow of John W. Edwards of the 1st Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters filed for a pension in Dooly County, Georgia. (The compiler notes she is listed under the surname of Edmunds but paid as Edwards. She received a \$100.00 in 1891 and noted her husband was captured at the Battle of Nashville.)

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Jno W. Edwards of Dooly County, Georgia in the 1860 schedule owned two male slaves ages 22 and 8.

545) Sergeant William W. EDWARDS - Inscription on tombstone #617 reads **“SGT. W. W. EDWARDS CO. D 54 N.C. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Rutherford’s Farm in July 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed William W. Edwards, born about 1832 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Silas Edwards, born about 1797 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Frances Edwards, born about 1801 in North Carolina. Other household members were: John F. Edwards, born about 1828 in North Carolina and Julia A. Edwards, born about 1836 in North Carolina and Frances M. Edwards, born about 1838 in North Carolina Silas K. Edwards, born about 1843 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Cordelia C. (A female) Edwards, born about 1844 in North Carolina and James Ricks, born about 1833 in North Carolina and Eli Scott, born about 1837 in North Carolina. The household was living in Northampton County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on July 31, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) W. W. (A male) Edwards, born about 1832 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$3,000.00 and a personal value of \$1,000.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Martha Edwards, born about 1837. The family household was living in District 12 in Northampton County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Green Plains and the census was enumerated on September 12, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant William W. Edwards served in Company D of the 54th North Carolina State Troops and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“54th Infantry Regiment was assembled at Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, North Carolina, in May, 1862. The men were from the counties of Rowan, Burke, Cumberland, Northampton, Iredell, Guilford, Wilkes, Yadkin, Columbus, and Granville. It was assigned to General Law's, Hoke's, Godwin's, and W. G. Lewis' Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. [Virginia] The 54th was engaged at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, [and] then guarded prisoners captured at Winchester during the Pennsylvania Campaign. Later it took part in Bristoe and Mine Run campaigns, the conflicts at Plymouth and Drewry's Bluff, Early's Shenandoah Valley operations, and the Appomattox Campaign. This regiment lost 6 killed and 40 wounded at Fredericksburg, had 3 killed and 38 wounded at Chancellorsville and 2 wounded and 306 missing at the Rappahannock River. It totalled [totalled] about 700 men in July, 1864, and surrendered with 4 officers and 53 men of which 23 were armed. The field officers were Colonels James C. S. McDowell, [James C. S. McDowell – Died of wounds due to Battle of Chancellorsville – Find A Grave Memorial # 31864049] Kenneth M. Murchison, [Kenneth McKenzie Murchison – Find A Grave Memorial # 7156908] and John Wimbish; [John Wimbish – Find A Grave Memorial # 8754237] Lieutenant Colonel Anderson Ellis; and Major James A. Rogers.”

Company D of the 54th North Carolina Infantry was known as the “Rebel Guards” Many soldiers from Northampton County, North Carolina.

A Company Muster-in Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm W. Edwards of Captain James A. Rogers' Company (Rebel Guards) of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry State Troops* appeared on a muster-in roll and descriptive roll at Camp Mangum on June 3, 1862 and he was born in Northampton County, North Carolina and by occupation had been a farmer and was five foot and eight inches in height and enrolled on April 6, 1862 at Murfreesboro and signed the oath of allegiance to the State of North Carolina as (Spelled as) Wm W. Edwards.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company D of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 23 to July 1, 1862 stated 2nd Sergeant of Company D of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on April 6, 1862 at Murfreesboro, North Carolina (Located in Hertford County, North Carolina and adjacent to Northampton County) and enrolled by (James A.) Rogers for three years and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm W. Edwards of Company D of the 54th North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) appeared on a bounty roll dated August 11, 1862 at Camp Campbell and enlisted on April 6, 1862 and noted as present for duty and paid a \$50.00 bounty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm W. Edwards of Company D of the 54th North Carolina Infantry (State

Troops) enlisted on April 6, 1862 at Northampton County, North Carolina and enrolled by (James A.) Rogers 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 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm W. Edwards of Company D of the 54th North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on April 6, 1862 at Northampton County, North Carolina and enrolled by (James A.) Rogers for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated May 4, 1863 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) W. W. Edwards of Company D of the 54th North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on April 6, 1862 at Northampton County, North Carolina and enrolled by (James A.) Rogers for three years and last paid on February 28, 1863 and duty status not reported and under remarks stated wounded on May 4, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm W. Edwards of Company D of the 54th Regiment North Carolina appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll of sick and wounded soldiers at the General Hospital Number 1 in Richmond, Virginia for March and April 1863 and dated May 13, 1863 enlisted on April 6, 1862 at Murfreesboro, North Carolina and enrolled by Captain (James A.) Rogers for the war and last paid by Captain (D. R.) Murchison on February 28, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) W. "H." Edwards of Company D of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a list of casualties of the 54th North Carolina Regiment in the 2nd battles near Fredericksburg, Virginia April 29, and May 3 and 4, 1863 and noted under remarks he had been severely wounded in groin on May 4, 1863. (The compiler notes these were part of the battles also known as Chancellorsville, Virginia.)

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated "Private" (Spelled as) W. W. Edwards of Company D of the 54th Regiment North Carolina appeared on a register of approved furloughs at the Medical Director's Office in Richmond, Virginia on May 18, 1863 for thirty days by surgeon C. B. Gibson.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1863 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm W. Edwards of Company D of the 54th North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on April 6, 1862 at Northampton County, North Carolina and enrolled by (James A.) Rogers for three years and last paid on May 1, 1863 at the hospital and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted on April 9, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm W. Edwards of Company D of the 54th North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on April 6, 1862 at Northampton County, North Carolina and enrolled by (James A.) Rogers for three years and last paid on September 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated difference of pay 1st and 2nd sergeant from 9th to April 30th 1863 \$2.10.

Compiled Military Service Records noted (Spelled as) W. W. Edwards applied for a clerkship in Northampton County, North Carolina in September of 1863 and listed his wound at Chancellorsville and prevented him for regular service and ask to have a job as a clerk in his native County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm W. Edwards of Company D of the 54th North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on April 6, 1862 at Northampton County, North Carolina and enrolled by (James A.) Rogers for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated missing in action on November 7, 1863 at Rappahannock Ford, Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) W. W. Edwards of Company D of the 54th Regiment North Carolina appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Point Lookout, Maryland and arrived at Washington on November 11, 1863 and noted as captured at Rappahannock, Virginia on November 7, 1863 and under remarks stated exchanged on March 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) W. W. Edwards of Company D of the 54th Regiment North Carolina appeared on 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 as captured at Rappahannock, Virginia on November 7, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) W. W. Edwards of Company D of the 54th North Carolina Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 1st quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on March 22, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm W. Edwards of Company D of the 54th North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on April 6, 1862 at Northampton County, North Carolina and enrolled by Captain (James A.) Rogers for three years and last paid by (D. R.) Murchison November 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated missing in action July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant William W. Edwards of Company D of the 54th 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 Atheneum Prison and noted a physical description made on July 24, 1864 age 33; height 5 foot 7 inches; complexion dark; eyes dark; hair dark and by former occupation had been a laborer and stated his residence was Northampton, North Carolina and arrested by General Crooks at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm W. Edward (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 28, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain E. W. Over. It was noted he was captured at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 15, 1865 at

And on Thursday, December 15, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm W. Edwards of Company D of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William W. Edwards of Northampton County, North Carolina owned one slave a female aged 24 in 1860.

546) Private William G. EGNOR - Inscription on tombstone #1291 reads **“Wm. G. EGNOR CO. D 24 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Cabell County, West Virginia in March 1864.

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

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; Archibald Egnor married (Spelled as) Lamona Massey on September 15, 1832 in Monroe County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Egner but corrected to Egnor by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. The census listed William G. Egnor, born about 1835 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Archibald Egnor, born about 1811 in Virginia and his wife (Spelled as) Lany Egnor, born about 1811 in Virginia. Other family household members were: John W. Egnor, born about 1833 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Margareth A. (A female) Egnor, born about 1838 in Virginia and Josiah Egnor, born about 1840 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Archa H. (A male) Egnor, born about 1842 in Virginia and Mary J. Egnor, born about 1844 in Virginia and Martha C. Egnor, born about 1849 in Virginia and James M. Egnor, born about 1848 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 10 in Cabell County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 23, 1850.

According to the West Virginia Marriage Index, 1785-1971; Wm. G. Egnor married Jane Adam on January 19, 1858 in Cabell County, (West) Virginia. Addition information stated William G. Egnor was born in Monroe County, (West) Virginia in 1836.

The 1860 United States census listed Wm. G. Egnor, born about 1835 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$150.00 and a personal value of \$100.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Elizabeth Egnor, born about 1832 in Virginia. The family household was living in Cabell County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Griffithsville and the census was enumerated on July 19, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William G. Egnor served in Company C of the 2nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry and noted he had service with Radford's Regiment. Radford's Rangers 30th Virginia Volunteers and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"2nd Cavalry Regiment completed its organization at Lynchburg, Virginia, in May, 1861. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Bedford, Campbell, Botetourt, Amherst, Franklin, Appomattox, and Albemarle. Until the end of October the unit was called the 30th Regiment Virginia Volunteers. During the war it was brigaded under Generals B.H. Robertson, F. Lee, Wickham, and Munford. The 2nd Cavalry saw action at First Manassas, in Jackson's Valley Campaign, and at Groveton Heights, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Kelly's Ford, Chancellorsville, in July, 1861, lost twenty-eight percent of the 163 engaged at Groveton Heights, and of the 385 at Brandy Station, Aldie, Upperville, Gettysburg, and Shepherdstown. After the Bristoe and Mine Run campaigns, it was involved at The Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Spotsylvania, Haw's Shop, and Cold Harbor. It fought in the Shenandoah Valley with Early and later in numerous conflicts around Petersburg and Appomattox. The regiment contained 676 men Gettysburg about four percent were disabled. At Appomattox it cut through the Federal lines and disbanded at Lynchburg on April 10, 1865. However, 19 men were included in the surrender. The field officers were Colonels Thomas T. Munford [Thomas Taylor Munford – Find A Grave Memorial # 7473981] and Richard C. W. Radford, [Richard Carlton Walker Radford – Find A Grave Memorial # 9694650] Lieutenant Colonels Cary Breckinridge [Find A Grave Memorial # 11261369] and James W. Watts, [James Winston Watts – Find A Grave Memorial # 81969593] and Major William F. Graves. [William Fountain Graves – Find A Grave Memorial # 9724365]"

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm G. Egnor of Company C of the 2nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as Athenaeum Prison and a physical description was made on April 3, 1864 age 29; five foot eleven inches in height; complexion fair; eyes brown; hair black; and by former occupation a farmer and told Union authorities his residence was Cabell County, (West) Virginia and arrested by Captain Brooks in Cabell County, (West) Virginia on March 26, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. G. Egnor of Company C of the 2nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war and received on April 5, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E. W. Over. [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] And noted he was captured in Cabell County, (West) Virginia on March 26, 1864 and a physical description was also noted his height as five foot and eleven inches; age 29; eyes brown; hair black; complexion fair and under remarks stated he desired to take Oath.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. G. Egnor of Company C of the 2nd Regiment Virginia 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 in Cabell County, (West) Virginia on March 26, 1864 and under remarks stated deserter.

Federal POW Records stated Private William G. (Spelled as) Egner (With an X next to surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 2nd "Battalion" Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled and transferred from Camp Chase, Ohio to City Point, Virginia on March 2, 1865 for exchange and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled.

Private William G. Egnor died approximately 317 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 16, 1865 at On February 16, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "THE WEATHER – Yesterday was another exceedingly disagreeable day, rain, hail and sleet predominating. The miserable condition of the sidewalks kept all within doors who could conveniently do so. Numbers of persons fell on the pavements, but no serious accidents are reported."

And on Thursday, February 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. G. Egnor of Company "D" "34" (With an X beside of unit number indicating an incorrect unit) Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"Wm. G. EGNOR CO. C 2 VA. CAV. C.S.A."**

547) Private William ELAM - Inscription on tombstone #1040 reads **"Wm. ELAM CO. G 13 VA. RES. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Saltville, Virginia in October 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) William W. Elam, born about 1847 in Russell County, Virginia and living in the household of Absalom Elam, born about 1822 in Russell County, Virginia and what appears to be his wife Susannah Elam, born about 1829 in Russell County, Virginia. Other family household members were: Mary Elam, born about 1848 in Russell County, Virginia and Robert W. Elam, born about 1850 in Russell County, Virginia and noted as four months old. The family household was living in District 54 in Russell County, Virginia and enumerated on October 15, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) William W. Elam, born about 1847 and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Absalom Elam, born about 1821 and living with what appears to be his wife Susannah Elam, born about 1829. Other family household members were: Mary Elam, born about 1849 and Robert W. Elam, born about 1850 and James M. Elam,

born about 1852 and Emily E. Elam, born about 1854 and Jane Elam, born about 1856 and Enoch B. Elam, born about 1858 and Ester M. Elam, born about 1860 and noted as three months old and Jane Moord, born about 1835. The household was living in Russell County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Dickensonville and the census was enumerated on October 1, 1860. (The compiler notes the parents were living at another Post Office listed as Hansonville)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Elam served in Company G in the 6th Battalion Virginia Reserves and contains no overview.

The inferences for this being the correct soldier are many members of Company G of the 13th Battalion Virginia Reserves were from Russell County, Virginia and only his Federal POW Records listed his middle initial as H and that the 3rd and last Confederate Conscription Act occurred on February 17, 1864 making it mandatory for drafting soldiers from 17 to 50 years of age. Consequently the majority of soldiers in the 13th Battalion Virginia Reserves were either fairly old or fairly young and William W. Elam failed to appear on post war census reports.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 30, 1864 stated Private William Elam of Captain John H. A. Smith's Company* enlisted on April 30, 1864 at Lebanon, Virginia and enrolled for the war and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company G of the 6th Battalion Virginia Reserves. The 13th also known as Smith's Battalion Virginia Reserves was organized June 3, 1864 with nine companies A to I and was officially designed the 6th Battalion Virginia Reserves by Special Order Number 48 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated February 27, 1865.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 16, to August 31, 1864 stated Private William (Spelled as) Eliom (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 13th Battalion Virginia Reserves enlisted on April 16, 1864 Lebanon, Virginia and enrolled for the war and never paid and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private William (Spelled as) Elim (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 13th Battalion Virginia Reserves enlisted on April 16, 1864 Lebanon, in Russell County Virginia and enrolled for the war and never paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Elan (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 13th Battalion Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at Louisville, Kentucky at the Military Prison during five days ending October 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky October 26, 1864 and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Lexington, Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Elam of Company D of the 13th Battalion Virginia 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 Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Elam of Company D of the 13th Battalion Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 21, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Lexington, Kentucky and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Elam of Company D of the 13th Battalion Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Elam of Company D of the 13th Battalion Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 24, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Private William Elam died approximately 103 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 4, 1865 at Kansas City, Kansas the newspaper The Wyandotte Commercial Gazette reported "The rope used in the hanging of John Brown is in possession of Theodore Tilton, editor of the *New York Independent*."

And on Saturday, February 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. H. Elam of Company D of the 13th Battalion Virginia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William Elam of Russell County, Virginia did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"Wm. ELAM CO. G 13 BATT'N. VA. RES. C.S.A."**

548) Private Hiram Eli ELDRIDGE - Inscription on tombstone #2049 reads **"H. E. ELDRIDGE CO. I 25 VA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Lee County, Virginia in February 1865.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Ely Eldridge, born about 1837 in Virginia and living in the household of Nancy Eldridge, born about 1802 in Virginia. Another family household member was David

Eldridge, born about 1835 in Virginia. (David was also a member of Company I of the 25th Virginia Cavalry) The family household was living in District 31 in Lee County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 23, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Eldrdge but correct by the compiler to Eldridge and will be noted this way The census listed (Given name spelled as) Hiram E. (Spelled as) Eldridge, born about 1835 in Lee County, Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$67.00 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 Elisabeth Eldridge, born about 1827 (Post war marriage records reported her birth as 1837) in Lee County, Virginia. Other family household members were: Andrew J. Eldridge, born about 1834 in Lee County, Virginia and John R. Eldridge, born about 1855 in Lee County, Virginia. The family household was living in the Western District in Lee County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Jonesville and the census was enumerated on July 5, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service, Private Hiram E. Eldridge served in Company I of the 25th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“25th Cavalry Regiment was organized in July, 1864, using the 27th Battalion Virginia Partisan Rangers as its nucleus. Serving in McCausland's and Imboden's Brigade, the unit fought in numerous engagements in western Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley. During April, 1865, it disbanded. Its commanders were Colonel Warren M. Hopkins, [Warren Montgomery Hopkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 7713527] Lieutenant Colonel Henry A. Edmundson, [Henry Alonzo Edmundson – Find A Grave Memorial # 12133826] and Major Sylvester R. McConnell. [Sylvester Patton McConnell – Find A Grave Memorial # 58323712]

Predecessor unit:

27th Battalion Partisan Rangers was formed in September, 1862, with seven companies, later increased to nine. The unit served in General Hodge's and W. E. Jones' Brigade and participated in various engagements in East Tennessee and western Virginia. During April, 1864, it contained 240 effectives, and in July it merged into the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel Henry A. Edmundson was in command.”

Company I of the 25th Virginia Cavalry was known as “Lee Rangers” Many soldiers from Lee County, Virginia some from Claiborne and Hancock Counties in Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 18, 1863 to ----- stated Private Hiram E. Eldridge of Company I (Lee Rangers) 27th Battalion Virginia Mounted Riflemen* enlisted on April 18, 1863 in Lee County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain E. S. Bishop for three years and valuation of horse was \$225.00 and noted present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company I of the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. The 27th Battalion Virginia Cavalry, Partisan Rangers or Mounted Rifles also known as Trigg's Battalion Partisan Rangers was organized about September 1, 1862. Captain Lyle's Company was added

and designation changed to the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry by Special Order Number 159 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated July 8, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 18 to June 30, 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 stated Private Hiram E. Eldridge of Company I of the 27th Battalion Virginia Mounted Infantry enlisted on April 18, 1863 in Lee County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain E. S. Bishop for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private Hiram E. Eldridge of Company I of the 27th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on April 18, 1863 in Lee County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain E. S. Bishop for three years and last paid by Captain W. H. Miller on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent with leave wounded by accident on November 18, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to April 30, 1864 and dated April 30, 1864 stated Private Hiram E. Eldridge of Company I of the 27th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on April 18, 1863 in Lee County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain E. S. Bishop for three years and last paid by Captain W. H. Miller on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30, 1863 to August 31, 1864 and dated August 31, 1864 stated Private Hiram E. Eldridge of Company I of the 25th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on April 18, 1863 in Lee County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain E. S. Bishop for three years and last paid by Captain W. H. Miller on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave July 20, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private Hiram E. Eldridge of Company I of the 25th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on April 18, 1863 in Lee County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain E. S. Bishop for three years and last paid by Captain W. H. Miller on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since July 20, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) H. E. Eldridge of Company I of the 25th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on April 18, 1863 in Lee County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain E. S. Bishop for three years and last paid by Captain W. H. Miller on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Hiram E. Eldridge of Company I of the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Cumberland Gap, Kentucky by Colonel William Y. Dillard of the 34th Kentucky Infantry Volunteers and paroled at Cumberland Gap, Kentucky on April 29, 1865 and under remarks stated Lee County, Virginia and also noted parole record probably error.

Federal POW Records stated Private Hiram Eldridge of Company I of the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Lee County, Virginia on February 28, 1865 and sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on March 10, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Hiram Eldridge of Company I of the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain C. B. Pratt Commanding the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on March 22, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on March 22, 1865 and noted captured in Lee County, Virginia on February 28, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Hiram Eldridge of Company I of the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 22, 1865 and noted as captured in Lee County, Virginia on February 28, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Hiram Eldridge of Company I of the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending March 25, 1865. Roll dated Office of the Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky March 26, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Lee County, Virginia on February 28, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Hiram Eldridge of Company I of the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on March 23, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on March 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Lee County, Virginia on February 28, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Hiram Eldridge of Company I of the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 23, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky March 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Lee County, Virginia on February "14" 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Hiram Eldridge of Company I of the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on March 24, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Lee County, Virginia on February "14" 1865.

Private Hiram E. Eldridge died approximately 89 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 21, 1865 at Buffalo, New York the newspaper *The Buffalo Commercial* reported: "President Johnson's family have arrived and taken up their residence at the White House. The family consists of Mrs. Johnson, who is in ill-health, Andrew Johnson Junior, the President's youngest son, a lad about fourteen years of age, Mrs. Judge Patterson, the President's daughter and wife of Senator Patterson of

Tennessee and Mrs. Patterson's two children. Mrs. Patterson will be presiding lady at the White House, owing to the ill-health of Mrs. Johnson."

And on Wednesday, June 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Hiram Eldridge of Company I of the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

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

549) Private Pleasant ELLINGTON - Inscription on tombstone #1050 reads **"P. ELLINGTON CO. E 5 MISS. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 42 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Pleasant Ellington, born about 1822 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$500.00 and living with his wife Rachael Ellington, born about 1824 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Nancy Ellington, born about 1848 in Mississippi and William Ellington, born about 1850 and noted as six months old. The family household was living in Township 15 R & E in Attala County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Pleasant Ellington, born about 1822 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as overseeing and had a personal value of \$1,060.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Rachael Ellington, born about 1824 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Nancy Ellington, born about 1848 in Mississippi and William Ellington, born about 1850 in Mississippi and Mary Ellington, born about 1852 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Adelia (A female) born about 1853 in Mississippi and Sarah Ellington, born about 1855 in Mississippi and Robert Ellington, born about 1857 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Francis (But listed as a female) Ellington, born about 1859 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Township 13 in Range 6 in Attala County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Kosciusko and the census was enumerated on September 21, 1860.

The compiler is indebted to Ann Breedlove a genealogy librarian for the Attala County Library in Kosciusko, Mississippi and her assistant Melissa Graham for locating the historical records under Jeremiah Ellington and confirming the correct Pleasant Ellington as there were two living in Attala County during this period. Rachael Tims was married to Private Pleasant Ellington who died at Camp Chase. The other Pleasant Ellington died in 1861.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service, Private P. Ellington served in Company E of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“5th Cavalry Regiment was assembled at Columbus, Mississippi during the summer of 1863. Many of the men had seen prior service in various state commands, and some were from Panola and Kemper counties. It was assigned to Chalmers', W. F. Slemons', R. McCulloch's, Mabrey's, and W. Adams' Brigade and confronted the Federals in Mississippi, Kentucky, West Tennessee, and Alabama. Companies C, D, E, H, and K were captured at Selma in April, 1865 and the remaining companies were included in the surrender of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its commanders were Colonel James Z. George; [James Zachariah George – Find A Grave # 7893930] Lieutenant Colonels James A. Barksdale, [Killed February 22, 1864] P. H. Echols, W. M. Reed, [Killed April 12, 1864] and Nathaniel Wickliffe; [Nathaniel Wickliffe Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 126081412 and according to the Adjutant General's Office this appears to be correct) and Majors W. G. Henderson [William G. Henderson] and William B. Perry.”

Associated unit:

19th (George's) Cavalry Battalion, organized during the late summer of 1863, totaled 350 effectives in October. It served in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, then early in 1864 disbanded. Some of its members joined the 5th Mississippi Cavalry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel James Z. George [James Zachariah George – Find A Grave Memorial # 7893930] was its commander.”

Company E of the 5th Mississippi Cavalry was known as “Love's Company” and many men were from Attala County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) P. Ellington of Company E of George's Regiment Mississippi Cavalry* enlisted on September 15, 1863 in Attala County, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (David) Love for the war and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this regiment subsequently became the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 5 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) P. Ellington of Company E of George's Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on September 5, 1863 in Kosciusko, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (David) Love for the war or three years and pay due from enlistment 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) P. Ellington of Company E of the Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on September 5, 1863 in Kosciusko, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (David) Love for three years and last paid on October 31, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave on February 4, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to May 14, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) P. Ellington of Company E of the Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on September 5, 1863 in Kosciusko, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (David) Love for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to June 30, 1864 and dated July 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) P. Ellington of Company E of the Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on September 5, 1863 in Kosciusko, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (David) Love for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Pleasant Ellington of Company E of the 5th Mississippi Cavalry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been with Rucker's Brigade in Chalmer's Division in Forrest's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Pleasant Ellington of Company E of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones 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 captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Pleasant Ellington of Company E of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky on "December 22", 1864 and received from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 and noted as captured on December 16, 1864.

(The compiler noted the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee was fought on December 15 and 16, 1864 and the prisoners sent from Nashville, Tennessee to Louisville, Kentucky were done so by way of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad)

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Pleasant Ellington of Company E of the 5th Regiment Mississippi 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 sent to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Pleasant Ellington of Company E of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Pleasant Ellington of Company E of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Pleasant Ellington died approximately 32 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 5, 1865 at Lawrence, Kansas the newspaper *The Daily Kansas Tribune* reported: "GENERAL CURTIS – FORT LEAVENWORTH – The Indians have made another attack on Julesburg. Result not known. I have ordered two companies from Laramie. Colonel Livingston is at Alkali, making forced marches to Julesburg. R. B. (Robert Byington) Mitchell, Brigadier General."

And on Sunday, February 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Pleasant Ellington of Company E of the 5th Regiment Mississippi 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 Pleasant Ellington did not own slaves.

550) Private James L. ELLIOTT - Inscription on tombstone #94 reads "**A. L. ELLIOTT CO. F 62 N.C. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Warm Springs, North Carolina in October 1863.

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

According to the North Carolina Marriage Records, 1741-2011; James L. Elliott married Jane (Spelled as) Bugers on September 25, 1849 in Rutherford County, North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed James Elliott, born about 1827 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a laborer and also listed as he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Jane Elliott, born about 1826 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Amanda Elliott, born about 1847 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Sheeflin (A male) Elliott, born about 1849 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Montfords Cove in Rutherford County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 11, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) J. L. (A male) Elliott, born about 1829 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a day laborer with a personal real estate value of \$30.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary Elliott, born about 1828. Other family household members were: James Elliott, born about 1850 and Mary Elliott, born about 1853 and (Spelled as) Wm

Elliott, born about 1857. The family household was living in the Buffalo District in Rutherford County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Cedar Creek and the census was enumerated on July 23, 1860.

The compiler notes there were two (Spelled as) J. L. Elliott's living in Rutherford County, North Carolina and born within a year of each other according to the 1860 United States census. One was James Lawson Elliott and married to Caroline and died in 1887 and found at Find A Grave Memorial # 41298757 and the other was James L. Elliott which the compiler believes was the soldier who died at Camp Chase.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Elliott of Company F of the 62nd Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on September 1, 1863 in Rutherford County, North Carolina and enrolled for three years and had never been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Warm Springs, North Carolina.

The compiler notes the town of Warm Springs is now known as Hot Springs, North Carolina.

Company F of the 62nd North Carolina Infantry had many soldiers from Rutherford County, North Carolina.

Federal POW Records stated Private J. L. Elliott of Company F of the 62nd North Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on November 14, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent to Camp Chase from Camp Nelson, Kentucky by order of Colonel S. G. Griffin and noted as captured at Warm Springs, North Carolina on October 29, 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 13, 1864 at Point Lookout, Maryland the newspaper *The Hammond Gazette* reported "About eighty more rebel prisoners captured at Gettysburg and who have since been kept in hospitals further north arrived at this place yesterday morning and were admitted into the hospital."

And on Wednesday, January 13, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. L. Elliott of Company "F" of the 62nd Regiment North Carolina "Cavalry" due to consumption.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James L. Elliott did not own slaves in Rutherford County, North Carolina.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"J. L. ELLIOTT CO. F 62 N.C.S.T. INF. C.S.A."**

551) Private Joseph ELLIOTT - Inscription on tombstone #16 ½ reads **“JOSEPH ELLIOTT BYRNE’S BATTY. KY C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Cheshire, Ohio in July 1863.

The compiler notes the correct number on the tombstone is 16 ½.

He was an Ohio Morgan raider.

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

Juxtaposition:

On August 30, 1863 at

And on Sunday, August 30, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

He died on Sunday, August 30, 1863 due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JOSEPH ELLIOTT CAPT. BYRNE’S CO. KY. HORSE ART. C.S.A.”**

552) Private Ephraim W. M. ELLIS - Inscription on tombstone #445 reads **“E. W. M. ELLIS CO. D 6 FLA. 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 Ephraim W. M. Ellis served in Company D in the 6th Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

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

A Company Muster Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Ephraim W. M. Ellis of Captain Hays’ Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 2, 1862 at the Apalachicola Arsenal and enrolled by (Captain) John L. Hays for three years or the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated on sick furlough.

A Company Muster Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to November 12, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Ephraim W. M. Ellis of Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 2, 1862 at Chattahoochee, Florida and enrolled by (Captain) John L. Hays for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated regimental wagoner since October 12, 1862 and noted as bounty due.

A Company Muster Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 12, 1862 to February 9, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. W. M. Ellis of Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 2, 1862 at Chattahoochee, Florida and enrolled by (Captain) John L. Hays for three years and last paid on August 31, (1862) noted as present and noted as absent and under remarks stated detached as regimental teamster.

A Company Muster Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 9 to March 11, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Ephraim W. M. Ellis of Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 2, 1862 at Chattahoochee, Florida and enrolled by (Captain) (John) L. Hays for the war and last paid on August 31, (1862) noted as present and noted as absent and under remarks stated detached as regimental teamster.

A Company Muster Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 9, 1863 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Ephraim W. M. Ellis of Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 2, 1862 at Chattahoochee, (Florida) and enrolled by (Captain John) L. Hays for the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 noted as present and noted as absent and under remarks stated detached as regimental teamster.

A Company Muster Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to July 9, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Ephraim W. M. Ellis of Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 2, 1862 at Chattahoochee, Florida and enrolled by (Captain John) L. Hays for the war and last paid by (Joseph S. M.) Davidson on February 28, 1863 noted as present and under remarks stated commutation due.

A Company Muster Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 9 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. W. M. Ellis of Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 2, 1862 at Chattahoochee, Florida and enrolled by (Captain John) L. Hays for the war and last paid by (Joseph S. M.) Davidson on June 30, 1863 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) (Can't transcribe given name) W. M. Ellis of Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 2, (1862) at Chattahochee, Florida and enrolled by Captain (John L.) Hays for three years and last paid by (Joseph S. M.) Davidson on August 31, 1863 noted as present for duty and under remarks stated detached as teamster November 9, 1863.

A Company Muster Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Ephraim W. M. Ellis of Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 2, (1862) at Chattahochee, Florida and enrolled by Captain (John) L. Hays for three years and last paid by Captain (Joseph S. M.) Davidson on December 3, 1863 noted as present for duty.

When Private Ephraim W. M. Ellis of Company D of the 6th Florida Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 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 (Spelled as) E. W. "McEllis" with an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling of the surname of Company "B" of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 16th Army Corps and forwarded for exchange by Captain H. L. Burnham, Provost Marshal from May 1 to August 15, 1864 and noted as captured on July 22, (1864) at Atlanta, Georgia by the 16th Army Corps and under disposition stated forwarded to Provost Marshal at Marietta, Georgia on July 24, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ephraim W. M. Ellis of Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General 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, on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ephraim W. M. Ellis of Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ephraim M. Ellis of Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July "30", 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ephraim M. Ellis of Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida 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) Ephraim M. Ellis of Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida 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) Ephraim Ellis of Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida 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 Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private Ephraim W. M. Ellis died approximately 99 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 9, 1864 at

And on Wednesday, November 9, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Ephraim Ellis of Company D of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

553) Private J. R. ELLIS - Inscription on tombstone #834 reads **“J. R. ELLIS ENROLLING OFFICER VA. C.S.A.”** Federal POW Records located on ancestry (23205) stated: He was taken prisoner in Craig County, Virginia on December 15, 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

And on Sunday, January 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

Federal POW Records also listed him as an enrolling officer and was admitted to the Camp Chase Hospital on January 1, 1864 and died on Sunday, January 22, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

554) Private Joseph ELLIS - Inscription on tombstone #17 reads **“JOSEPH ELLIS CO. B 5 KY. REG. C.S.A.”** Federal POW Records located on ancestry (21597) stated: He was taken prisoner at Cheshire, Ohio on July 20, 1863.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph Ellis served in Company B in the 5th Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“5th Cavalry Regiment was organized during the summer of 1862 with men recruited in the central section of Kentucky. It was attached to Buford's Brigade and skirmished in Tennessee and Kentucky. Later it fought with J. H. Morgan, and many of its members were captured at Buffington Island on July 19 and the remaining part at New Lisbon on July 26, 1863. The regiment was not reorganized. Its commanders were Colonel D. Howard Smith, Lieutenant Colonels Churchill G. Campbell [Churchill Gibbs Campbell – Find A Grave Memorial # 58831926] and Preston Thomson, and Major Thomas Y. Brent, Jr. [Thomas Young Brent Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 38854272]”

He also had duty with Byrne’s Company Kentucky Horse Artillery.

Federal POW Records listed him as died on September 30, 1863 and buried in grave 17 at the Camp Chase Cemetery.

The compiler notes Federal POW Records located on ancestry (5102) stated he died on August 30, 1863 of chronic diarrhea and that this is more in line, time wise with grave number 17.

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

Juxtaposition:

On August 30, 1863 at

And on Sunday, August 30, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

He died on Sunday, August 30, 1863.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JOSEPH ELLIS CO. B 5 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”**

555) [Private Taylor ELLIS](#) - Inscription on tombstone #2102 reads **“TAYLOR ELLIS CO. B 1 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”** / *CAPT. W. W. PHILLIPS CO. A 6 TEX. REG. C.S.A.”* The compiler notes Taylor Ellis was a Federal United States soldier.

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

The 1860 United States census listed (Given name spelled as Faylor) Taylor Ellis, born about 1846 in Tennessee and it was noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of John

Dill, born about 1794 in South Carolina and his wife Catharine Dill, born about 1804 in South Carolina. Another household member was Alfred W. Dill, born about 1836 in Tennessee. The household was living in District 7 in Carroll County, Tennessee with the nearest Post Office reported as Huntingdon and the census was enumerated on August 30, 1860.

A company muster-in roll in the Federal Compiled Military Service Records stated Taylor Ellis a private in Company B 1st West Regiment Tennessee Infantry (And noted with an asterisk "This organization subsequently became Company M 6th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry") was mustered in at Dresden, Tennessee on October 10, 1862 at age twenty-five (In the compilers opinion this was an incorrect age) and that he had enrolled for duty on August 1, 1862 at Carroll County, Tennessee for three years.

In July of 1863 per orders dated June 10, 1863 the few remaining companies of the 1st West Tennessee Infantry were transferred to the 6th Tennessee Cavalry.

A company muster-in roll dated July 1, 1863 at La Grange, Tennessee listed Private Taylor Ellis age as seventeen (Which in the compilers opinion is more accurate and follows the 1860 United States census more closely) and had enrolled for service on August 1, 1862 at Huntingdon, Tennessee for three years and he was absent and at Camp Chase a prisoner of war.

A Federal company muster roll dated for November and December 1862 stated Private Taylor Ellis of Company B 1st West Tennessee Volunteers was absent and left at Trenton, Tennessee and captured.

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.

A Federal company muster roll for Company B 1st West Tennessee Volunteers dated January and February 1863 stated Private Taylor Ellis absent and captured Trenton, Tennessee on December 20, 1862 and is at Camp Lew Wallace for exchange.

A Federal muster roll for Company B 1st Regiment West Tennessee Volunteers for March and April 1863 stated Private Taylor Ellis was absent was captured by General Forrest December 20, 1862 and is at Camp Chase, Ohio.

A Federal muster roll for Company M of the 6th Tennessee Cavalry dated July and August 1863 stated Private Taylor Ellis was absent and at Camp Chase paroled.

The compiler notes the communications between the Federal 6th Tennessee Cavalry and what happened at Camp Chase were often lagging behind and many of the muster rolls were rewritten long afterward there dated entries.

A Federal muster roll for Company M of the 6th Tennessee Cavalry dated September and October 1863 stated Private Taylor Ellis as absent and at Camp Chase, Ohio a prisoner of war.

Private Taylor Ellis of Company B of the 1st West Tennessee is found in the muster roll of Company G of the 4th Regiment, Paroled Forces at Camp Chase, Ohio with an asterisk (“This organization was formed from paroled prisoners of war for duty compatible with their parole by General Order number 72, Adjutant Generals Office, of June 28, 1862, and the members were returned to their commands, from subsequent orders from the Adjutant Generals Office, declaring the exchange of paroled prisoners and directing their return to their commands.”) and it was noted that Private Taylor Ellis was absent within Company G of the 4th Regiment of Paroled Forces and absent without leave since February 1, 1863 and had not received any pay.

While it is still subjective Private Taylor Ellis may not have followed military protocol and checked himself into the Camp Chase hospital and as a result was listed as absent within the Paroled Forces at Chase.

Federal Compiled Military Service Records reported the death of Private Taylor Ellis of Company B of the 1st West Tennessee due to pneumonia.

The Adjutant General of Ohio annual reports dated 1866-1868 listed Taylor Ellis of Company B 1st West Tennessee Regiment as died on February 16, 1863 and buried in grave number 77 at the East Cemetery in Columbus, Ohio.

According to the National Park Service no one by the name of Taylor Ellis fought for the Confederacy. And only two soldiers were named as Taylor Ellis and the other Taylor Ellis was a black soldier and fought for the 16th Regiment, United States Colored Infantry and that regiment was organized well after the death of Private Taylor Ellis at Camp Chase.

The compiler notes Taylor Ellis is not listed in the so called Confederate dead book at Camp Chase and nor should he be for he was a United States soldier.

The compiler notes before the establishment of the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery both Union and Confederate soldiers alike and political prisoners had been buried in the East Cemetery starting on April 6, 1862, sometimes side by side. The compiler further notes that some Confederates had also been buried in the North grave yard prior to the East Cemetery.

About the time of the establishment of the Camp Chase Cemetery in August 1863 the trustees at the Green Lawn Cemetery had set aside a separate burial ground for the Union soldiers in July of 1863. Today many of us know it simply as section M.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to reinter all dead Confederates within the State to two locations, Camp Chase and Johnson’s Island.

In a letter written by Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department to his superior General Bingham in May of 1869 he stated he had dug “58 Confederate graves at the East

Cemetery and 8 of them were empty". Who the fifty Confederates were that were reinterred to the Chase Cemetery may never be known.

In 1881-1882 the city of Columbus, Ohio moved the East Cemetery to the Green Lawn Cemetery. In the compilers opinion not all of the graves were removed as there were more than 2,000 reported burials. However the compiler does agree that many of the tombstones were taken up. In newspaper articles from the 1950's it was discovered while digging basements for new homes along Livingston Avenue that some remains had been found and thought to have been from the East Cemetery.

As for Private Taylor Ellis his body was either removed in 1869 to the Chase Cemetery by Captain Irving or his body had been removed to the Green Lawn Cemetery and today marked as an unknown Union soldier or his remains were left behind at the East Cemetery. We only know today that his Confederate tombstone should reflect his Federal service.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"TAYLOR ELLIS CO. B 1 WEST TENN. INF. U.S.A."**

556) Private Edward G. ELLYSON - Inscription on tombstone #51 reads **"E. G. ELLYSON CO. H 62 VA. REG. C.S.A." WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Taylor County, West Virginia in August 1863.

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

According to the West Virginia Marriages Index, 1785-1971; Gideon (Spelled as) Eliyson married Elizabeth Stevens on March 30, 1825 in Harrison County, (West) Virginia.

The compiler notes both Gideon and Elizabeth the parents of Edward G. Ellyson both have their names spelled as Ellyson on their post war tombstones.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Ellison. (The compiler notes the vast majority of war and post war documents including marriage records reported the surname as Ellyson and will be noted this way) The census listed Edward Ellyson, born about 1842 in Virginia and living in the household of Gideon Ellyson, born about 1792 in Virginia and his wife Elizabeth Ellyson, born about 1797 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Kesiah (A female) Ellyson, born about 1820 in Virginia and Louisa Ellyson, born about 1829 in Virginia and Isaac Ellyson, born about 1833 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Emeline (A female) Ellyson, born about 1836 in Virginia and Samuel Ellyson, born about 1839 in Virginia and Robert Ellyson, born about 1840 in Virginia.[Robert was also a member of 2nd Companies E and H of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry] The family household was living in District 5 in Barbour County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on October 9, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Ellison. (The compiler notes the vast majority of war and post war documents including marriage records reported the surname as Ellyson

and will be noted this way) The census listed Edward G. Ellyson, born about 1843 in Barbour County, (West) Virginia and living in the household of Gideon Ellyson, born about 1792 in Virginia and his wife Elizabeth Ellyson, born about 1796 in Virginia. Another family household member was Robert F. Ellyson, born about 1841 in Virginia. [Robert F. was also a member of 2nd Companies E and H of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry] The family household was living in Barbour County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Philippi and the census was enumerated on July 25, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Edward G. Ellyson served in Company E in the 62nd Virginia Mounted Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“62nd Regiment Mounted Infantry completed its organization in September, 1862. The unit was composed of infantry and cavalry until December when the cavalry companies united with other companies to form the 18th Regiment Virginia Partisan Rangers, and at times the 62nd Partisan Rangers, the 62nd Infantry, and Imboden's Partisan Rangers. The command was mounted during the latter part of 1863 and served in Imboden's Brigade. It fought in western Virginia, was active in the Gettysburg Campaign, then participated in various conflicts in the Shenandoah Valley. The regiment took part in Early's operations and disbanded in April, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels John D. Imboden [John Daniel Imboden – Find A Grave Memorial # 4658] and George H. Smith, [George Hugh Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 16296852] Lieutenant Colonels Robert L. Doyle [Find A Grave Memorial # 28845270] and David B. Lang, [David Berkeley Lang – Find A Grave Memorial # 141815376] and Majors Houston Hall and George W. Imboden. [George William Imboden – Find A Grave Memorial # 10296570]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated August 29, 1862 stated Private Edward G. Ellyson of 1st Company Cof the 1st Regiment Virginia Partisan Rangers* enlisted on August 26, 1862 in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Colonel (John D.) Imboden for three years or during the war and never paid and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became 2nd Company E of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Mounted Infantry. The 62nd Regiment Virginia Mounted Infantry completed its organization September 9, 1862 It was composed of cavalry and infantry until December 1862 when the cavalry companies were united with other companies to form the 18th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Four companies that had formerly belonged to the 25th Regiment Virginia Infantry were assigned to this regiment about January 25, 1863. 1st Company A became Captain McClanahan's Company Virginia Horse Artillery about February 1863 and 2nd Companies I and M were later assigned to the regiment. It was known at various times as the 1st Regiment Virginia Partisan Rangers, the 62nd Regiment Virginia Partisan Rangers, the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry and the 62nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry and Imboden's Regiment Partisan Rangers.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private Edward G. Ellyson of 2nd Company E of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on August 26, 1862 in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Colonel (John D.) Imboden for the war and last paid by William S. Elliott on December 31, 1862 and

noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on furlough from the February 3, to the 22nd instant furlough expired.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private Edward G. Ellyson of 2nd Company E of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on August 26, 1862 in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Colonel (John D.) Imboden for the war and last paid by William S. Elliott on December 31, 1863 and under remarks stated transferred to Company H on April 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. G. Ellyson of 2nd Company H of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on August 26, 1862 in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Colonel (John D.) Imboden for the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated transferred from Company E of the 62nd Virginia Regiment on April 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) E. G. Ellyson of 2nd Company H of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on August 20, 1862 in Highland County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain Hill for and last paid on March 31, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Ed Allison of Company H of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as Athenaeum Prison and noted a physical description on September 10, 1863 age 20; height 5 feet 10 inches; complexion florid; eyes dark; hair dark and by prior occupation a farmer and told Union authorities his residence was Barbour County, (West) Virginia and arrested by Captain Bennett at Grafton, (West) Virginia on August 31, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase on September 17, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Edward Allison of Company H of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on September 18, 1863 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain W. C. Thorpe and a physical description was taken age 20; height 5 feet 10 inches; eyes dark; hair dark; complexion florid and noted as captured in Taylor County, (West) Virginia on August 31, 1863 and under remarks stated he was a deserter.

Private Edward G. Ellyson died approximately 30 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 18, 1863 at

And on Sunday, October 18, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Edward G. (Spelled as) Allison (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 62nd Regiment Virginia and according to Federal POW Records at ancestry (5262) due to dysentery.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules, Edward G Ellyson nor Edward G. Allison owned slaves in Virginia.

557) Private John E. ELKINS - Inscription on tombstone #1446 reads **“JNO. ELKING CO. K 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Sand Mountain, Alabama in January 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John E. Elkins was served in Company K in the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry and not have an overview of the regiment.

The compiler notes his name was listed as John E. Elkins.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno E. Elkins of Company K of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones 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 as captured at Sand Mountain, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

The above asterisk stated “So on roll” but the compiler believes it should have been 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John E. Elkins of Company K of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 5, 1865 and noted as captured at Sand Mountain, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John E. Elkins of Company K of the 4th 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 Sand Mountain, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno E. Elkins of Company K of the 4th 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 at Sand Mountain, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John E. Elkins of Company K of the 4th 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 Sand Mountain, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno E. Elkins of Company K of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 18, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Sand Mountain, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

The compiler notes according to his Chase death records he was buried in grave #1440.

Private died approximately 39 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 26 1865 at

And on Sunday, February 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno Elkin of Company K of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia and buried in grave number 1440.

He died on Sunday, February 26, 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. E. ELKINS CO. K 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

558) Private John B. ELROD - Inscription on tombstone #578 reads **“J. B. ELROD CO. F 39 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Catoosa County, Georgia in March 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed John B. Elrod, born about 1835 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a day laborer with a personal value of \$150.00 and it was noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Frances Elrod, born about 1838 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Georgia A. S. (A female) Elrod, born about 1856 in Georgia and Clary (A female) Elrod, born about 1860 in Georgia and listed as three months old. The family household was living in Georgia Militia District 824 in Murray County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Spring Place and the census was enumerated on June 13, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 14 which noted Private J. B. Elrod of Company F of the 39th Georgia Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Alfred O. Elrod and listed his Post Office as Ringgold, Georgia.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 69 the Post Office at Ringgold was located in Walker County, Georgia.

Catoosa County, Georgia was created in December 1853 from parts of Whitfield and Walker Counties in Georgia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John B. Elrod served in Company F in the 39th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“39th Infantry Regiment, organized at Dalton, Georgia, in April, 1862, recruited its members in the counties of Butts, Whitfield, Bartow, Dade, Fayette, Clayton, and Chattahoochee. The unit was ordered to Tennessee, then Mississippi where it was brigaded under T. H. Taylor in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. After fighting at Champion's Hill, it was captured on July 4, 1863, at Vicksburg. Exchanged and assigned to General Cummings' Brigade, the 39th went on to participate in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chattanooga to Nashville and in 1865 saw action at Bentonville. It reported 52 casualties at Chattanooga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 243 men and 202 arms. During January, [January] 1865, the regiment had 177 fit for duty and surrendered in April. Its commanders were Colonel J. T. McConnell, [Joseph Thompson McConnell – Find A Grave Memorial # 107238117] Lieutenant Colonels J. F. B. Jackson [Joseph Franklin Ballenger – Find A Grave Memorial # 136532507] and William P. Milton, [William Peoples Milton – Find A Grave Memorial # 129989425 – assassinated 1872] and Majors Tilmon H. Pitner [Tillman Howard Pitner – Find A Grave Memorial # 69566312] and Gabriel H. Randell. [Find A Grave Memorial # 15201065] He took oath of allegiance on June 10, 1864.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 and roll dated December 14, 1863 and shows payment from June 30 to August 31, 1863 stated (Spelled as) J. B. Elrod of Company F of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry and enlisted on August 22, 1862 at Calhoun, Georgia and enrolled by Major Dunwoody for three years or the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and roll dated January 13, 1864 and shows payment from September to October 31, 1864 and stated (Spelled as) J. B. Elrod of Company F of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry and enlisted on August 22, 1862 at Calhoun, Georgia and enrolled by Major Dunwoody for three years or the war and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated (Spelled as) J. B. Ellrod (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry and enlisted on August “23,” 1862 at Calhoun, Georgia and enrolled by Major Dunwoody for three years or the war and last paid on November 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war captured near Ringgold, Georgia on March 18, 1864.

When Private John B. Elrod of Company F of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Alfred Cumming's 2nd Brigade in Major General

Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, J. B. Elrod a private of Company F Regiment 39th Georgia Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as J. B. Elrod 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 (Spelled as) J. B. Elrod of Company F of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters United States Paroling Office at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 8, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Elrod of Company F of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a list of effective men of the 39th Georgia Regiment, furloughed at Enterprise, Mississippi.

Federal POW Records stated Private John B. Elrod of Company F of the 39th 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 Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on March 28,, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on March 28, 1864 and noted captured at Catoosa County, Georgia on March 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John B. Elrod of Company F of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 28, 1864 and noted as captured in Catoosa County, Georgia on March 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John B. Elrod of Company F of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending March 31, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville April 1, 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 Catoosa County, Georgia on March 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John B. Elrod of Company F of the 39th 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 2, 1864 and noted as captured in Catoosa County, Alabama on March "8," 1864. (The compiler notes there was only one Catoosa County in the United States and it was and is located in Georgia)

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno B. Elrod of Company F of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on March 28, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on April 2, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured in Catoosa County, Georgia on March 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John B. Elrod of Company F of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 2, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville, April 2, 1864 and noted as captured in Catoosa County, "Alabama" on March "8," 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John B. Elrod of Company F of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on April 3, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General Burbridge and noted as captured in Catoosa County, Georgia on March "8", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John E. Elrod of Company F of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry was admitted to the Chase United States Army General Hospital on May 25, 1864 for small-pox and vaccinated and returned to prison on June 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John B. Elrod of Company F of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry 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 in Catoosa County, Georgia on March "8", 1864 and under remarks stated deserter.

Private John B. Elrod died approximately 249 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 8, 1864 at

And on Thursday, December 8, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. B. Elrod of Company F of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to rheumatism.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John B. Elrod did not own slaves in Murray County, Georgia.

559) Private Posey EMBLER - Inscription on tombstone #876 reads **“POSEY EMBLER CO. C 29 N.C. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Imbler but corrected to Embler by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. The census listed Posey Embler, born about 1839 in North Carolina and living in the household of Jos Embler, born about 1800 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Mary Embler, born about 1812 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Wm Embler, born about 1830 in North Carolina [William was also a member of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry] and Eliza Embler, born about 1831 in North Carolina and Matilda Embler, born about 1832 in North Carolina and Lucinda Embler, born about 1835 in North Carolina and Jackson Embler, born about 1836 in North Carolina [Jackson was also a member of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry] and Minerva Embler, born about 1840 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Dovey (A female) Embler, born about 1843 in North Carolina and Jos Ember, born about 1845 in North Carolina and Mary Embler, born about 1849 in North Carolina and Sarah A. Embler, born about 1850 and noted as five months old. The family household was living in Buncombe County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 4, 1850.

According to the North Carolina Marriage Records, 1741-2011; Posey Embler married Sarah N. Miles on September 10, 1859 in Buncombe County, North Carolina.

The 1860 United States census listed his given name as Pasey but looking at the actual transcription it should have been Posey and will be noted this way. The census listed Posey Embler, born about 1839 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of real estate of \$60.00 and noted as attending school within the year and listed as the head of the household and noted as married within the year and living with his wife Sarah Embler, born about 1844 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Buncombe County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Leicester and the census was enumerated on June 27, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Posey Embler served in Company C of the North Carolina State Troops and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“29th Infantry Regiment, organized at Camp Patton, Asheville, North Carolina, in September, 1861, contained men from Cherokee, Yancey, Buncombe, Jackson, Madison, Haywood, and Mitchell counties. Sent to East Tennessee the unit was active in the Cumberland Gap operations. Later it was assigned to General Rains' and Ector's Brigade, and participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta. The 29th then marched with Hood into Tennessee and ended the war at Mobile. It lost twenty-two percent of the 250 engaged at Murfreesboro and had 110 killed, wounded, or missing at Chickamauga. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 18 to September 5, it reported 6 killed, 58 wounded, and 87 missing, and at Allatoona thirty-nine percent of the 138 present were disabled. [disabled] It surrendered in May, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William B. Creasman [William Burton Creasman – Find A Grave Memorial # 554113338] and Robert B. Vance; [Robert Brank Vance – Find A Grave Memorial # 11095] Lieutenant Colonels Thomas F. Gardner, [Find A Grave Memorial # 109754813] James M. Lowry, [James Marion Lowry – Find A Grave Memorial # 50200392] Bacchus S. Proffitt, [Bacchus S. Proffitt – Find A Grave Memorial # 68860002] and William S. Walker; [William Clay Walker – Murdered at his home by Union soldier in 1864 – Find A Grave Memorial # 5344775] and Major Ezekiel H. Hampton. [Ezekiel Howard Hampton – Find A Grave # 55712091]”

Company C of the 29th North Carolina Infantry had many soldiers from Buncombe County, North Carolina.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Posey Embler of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Troops on a Roll of Honor and enlisted and volunteered at age twenty-three on February 6, 1861 and stated his residence was Buncombe County, North Carolina.

When Private Posey Embler of Company C of the 29th North Carolina State Troops of Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 21, 1864 he had been in Ector's Brigade in French's Division and in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Posey Embler of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 2, 1864 and noted captured near Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Posey Embler of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky 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 Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Posey Embler of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 3, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Posey Embler of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 3, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Posey Embler of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Posey Embler of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 4, 1864 and Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Private Posey Embler died approximately 173 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 24 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: "SMALL POX IN NEW ORLEANS – A private letter from New Orleans, dated on the 8th instant says: The small-pox has come to alarm the people to an extent only second to the worst ravages of the yellow-fever. There are not less than fifteen hundred cases in the city and vicinity at this time and it is by no means on the decrease. More than one thousand patients have been admitted into the hospitals in one day and the average now is not far from seventy-five a day. An extensive small-pox hospital is just completed on the extreme outskirts of the city in the vicinity of the Marine Hospital, which is capable of accommodating five hundred patients. It comprises five buildings one hundred and sixty feet long by twenty-four wide."

And on Tuesday, January 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Posey Embler of Company C of the "21st" (With an X above the number indicating an incorrect entry and corrected to the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

560) Private John M. EMERSON - Inscription on tombstone #546 reads "**J. M. EMMERSON**
CO. K 12 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 37 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Emmerson but the compiler believes it was Emerson and will be noted this way. The census listed John M. Emerson, born about 1828 and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of John Emerson, born about 1790 with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Asenath (A female) Emerson, born about 1813. Other family household members were: Mary Emerson, born about 1830 and (Spelled as) Geo. W. Emerson, born about 1831 and Owen Emerson, born about 1833 and Robert Emerson, born about 1836 and Martha F. Emerson, born about 1837 and (Spelled as) Thos. A. Emerson, born about 1840 and (Spelled as) Lorahanna (A female) Emerson, born about 1843 and (Spelled as) J. Marion (A male) Emerson, born about 1847. The family household was living in the Upper Regiment in Chatham County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on November 2, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John Emerson born about 1827 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$500.00 and a personal value of \$303.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Sarah Emerson, born about 1837 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Lucy Emerson, born about 1857 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Wm Emerson, born about 1859 in North Carolina and noted as ten months old. The family household was living in the Western Division in Chatham County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Goldston and the census was enumerated on June 26, 1860.

According to John Emerson in the North Carolina, Death Certificates, 1909-1976; The death certificate of the oldest daughter Lucy Ann Emerson, her father was John Emerson and her mother's maiden name was Sarah Jane Lineberry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John M. Emerson alternate name J. M. Emerson served in Company K of the 12th North Carolina State Troops and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"12th Infantry Regiment, formerly the 2nd Volunteers, was organized near Garysburg, North Carolina, in May, 1861. Its companies were drawn from the counties of Warren, Granville, Catawba, Cleveland, Nash, Duplin, Halifax, and Robeson. The regiment served in General Garland's, Iverson's, and R. D. Johnston's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. After fighting at Hanover Court House it participated in many conflicts from the Seven Days' Battles to Cold Harbor, saw action in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations, and ended the war at Appomattox. This unit sustained 211 casualties during the Seven Days' Battles, 5 at Fredericksburg, and 118 Chancellorsville. Of the 219 engaged at Gettysburg, thirty-six percent were disabled, and there were 3 killed and 11 wounded at Bristoe. It surrendered 8 officers and 139 men of which 76 were armed. The field officers were Colonels Henry E. Coleman, [Henry Eaton Coleman – Find A Grave Memorial # 78817881] Benjamin O. Wade, and Solomon Williams; [Find A Grave Memorial # 29283390] Lieutenant Colonels Edward Cantwell, [Edward Payne Chrysostom Cantwell – Find A Grave Memorial # 99619914] William S. Davis, [William Smith Davis – Find A Grave Memorial # 52393688] and Thomas L. Jones; and Majors Robert W. Alston, Augustus W. Burton, [Find A Grave Memorial # 44501357] and David P. Rowe. [David Pinkney Rowe – Find A Grave Memorial # 24898463]"

The compiler notes his surname is spelled as Emerson in his records.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Emerson of Company K of the 12th Regiment North Carolina Infantry State Troops enlisted on March 19, 1863 in Chatham County, North Carolina and enrolled by Lieutenant Little for the war and noted as present for duty and had not received a bounty.

The compiler notes the 2nd Regiment North Carolina Infantry Volunteers was organized in May 1861 with fourteen companies A to O. Companies L to O were transferred about October 1861 to form a part of the 1st Battalion North Carolina Infantry which was subsequently increased to a regiment and known as the 32nd Regiment North Carolina Infantry State Troops. The designation of this regiment was changed from the 2nd Regiment North Carolina Infantry Volunteers to the 12th Regiment North Carolina Infantry State Troops by Special Order Number 222 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated November 14, 1861.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Emerson of Company K of the 12th Regiment North Carolina Infantry State Troops enlisted on March 19, 1863 in Chatham County, North Carolina and enrolled by Lieutenant Little for the war and last paid by Captain (Benjamin Franklin) Powell on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Emerson of Company K of the 12th Regiment North Carolina Troops appeared on a Roll of Honor and was from Chatham County, North Carolina and entrance in the service was March 19, 1863 at age thirty-six and had been conscripted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Emerson of Company K of the 12th Regiment North Carolina Infantry State Troops enlisted on March 19, 1863 in Chatham County, North Carolina and enrolled by Lieutenant Little for the war and last paid by Captain (Benjamin Franklin) Powell on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty due and present at Gettysburg but skulked. (The compiler notes the definition of skulked as "keep of out sight, typically with a sinister or cowardly motive and one who shirks his duties or responsibilities")

Company K of the 12th North Carolina State Troops had many soldiers from Warren and Franklin Counties in North Carolina.

The compiler notes he had been conscripted into Confederate service and Chatham County, North Carolina was a fair distance from Warren and Franklin Counties in North Carolina. Many soldiers were from the same area of the county when they originally enlisted in the early stages of the war. As the months and years wore on the attrition rate became apparent and some soldiers from other counties were conscripted. Private J. M. Emerson probably had no previous personal connection with the other original members of Company K of the 12th Regiment North Carolina Infantry who had volunteered for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Emerson of Company K of the 12th Regiment North Carolina Infantry State Troops enlisted on March 19, 1863 in Chatham County, North Carolina and enrolled by Lieutenant Little for the war and last paid by Captain (Benjamin Franklin) Powell on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Emerson of Company K of the 12th Regiment North Carolina Infantry State Troops enlisted on March 19, 1863 in Chatham County, North Carolina and enrolled by Lieutenant Little for the war and last paid by Captain (John S.) Northington 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) J. M. Emerson of Company K of the 12th Regiment North Carolina Infantry State Troops enlisted on March 19, 1863 in Chatham County, North Carolina and enrolled by Lieutenant Little for the war and last paid by Captain (John S.) Northington on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. M. Emerson of Company K of the 12th North Carolina Troops Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter of 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Emerson of Company K of the 12th Regiment North Carolina Infantry State Troops enlisted on March 19, 1863 in Chatham County, North Carolina and enrolled by Lieutenant Little for the war and last paid by Captain (John S.) (Surname spelled as) Northing (But should have been spelled as Northington) on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Emerson of Company K of the 12th Regiment North Carolina Infantry State Troops enlisted on March 19, 1863 in Chatham County, North Carolina and enrolled by Lieutenant Little for the war and last paid by Captain (John S.) Northington) on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Spotsylvania Court House on May 9, 1864.

The compiler notes while the 12th North Carolina was at the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House his Federal POW Records stated he was captured at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864 thus having two separate dates and places. The distance from Spotsylvania to Winchester was about 90 miles. It is the compilers opinion that Union records are probably more accurate as they should have known where and when they captured him and also no known Confederates who died at Camp Chase are known to have been captured at the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House. Many of the captured Confederates at the Battle of Battle of Spotsylvania Court House were taken to northern prisons such as Fort Delaware. Below are the records of events from April 30 to October 31, 1864 for Company K of the 12th Regiment North Carolina Infantry.

The Company left Taylorsville, Virginia on May 4, 1864 for Lee's Army and arrived at the Wilderness on May 6, 1864 and was engaged on the same day in the flank movements made by General Gordon and was engaged in four battles on May 9, 10, 12, and 19 at Spotsylvania and followed the army near Richmond and left with Ewell's Corps for Lynchburg and has been engaged in all the battles, skirmishes in which the corps has been engaged in Maryland and the Valley of Virginia it had 36 men in the commencements of the campaigns and had 1 man killed and 22 wounded and two officers killed and 1 wounded and one captured.

When Private (Spelled as) J. M. Emerson of Company K of the 12th Regiment North Carolina Infantry was taken prisoner he had been in Johnston's Brigade in Early's Division in Ewell's Corps with General Robert E. Lee commanding the Army of Northern Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Private John M. Emerson of Company K of the 12th 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 Atheneum Prison and on July 24, 1864 a physical description was noted age 37 height 5 feet 8 inches; complexion fair; eyes gray; hair black; and told Union authorities he had been a farmer prior to the war and stated his residence was Chatham County, North Carolina and captured by General Crooks at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John M. Emerson of Company K of the 12th 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 sent from Wheeling, Virginia by order of Captain E. W. Over. [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] And he was noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864.

Private died approximately 127 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 2, 1864 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln again sees Tennessee ladies seeking release of husbands from Johnson's Island prison.

And on Friday, December 2, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. M. Emerson of Company K of the 12th Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John M. Emerson or spelled as Emmerson did not own slaves in Chatham County, North Carolina.

561) Private Jacob H. EMORY - Inscription on tombstone #1198 reads **"J. H. EMORY CO. H 2 MD. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Shenandoah County, Virginia in May 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Jacob Emory, born about 1842 in Maryland and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) C. L. (A male) Emory, born about 1812 in New Hampshire and living with what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Emory, born about 1820 in England. Other household members were: George W. Emory, born about 1846 in Maryland (George Emory was also a member of Company B of the 2nd Battalion Maryland Cavalry and also taken prisoner to Camp Chase) and Charles L. Emory, born about 1849 in Maryland and Ann L. Phillips, born about 1834 in Virginia and noted her occupation as a servant and her race was reported as black. The household was living in Baltimore City Ward 18 in Baltimore County, Maryland and the census was enumerated on August 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Emery but the compiler believes it was spelled as Emory and will be noted this way. The census listed Jacob Emory, born about 1843 in Maryland and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Charles L. Emory, born about 1810 in New Hampshire and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Elisabeth Emory, born about 1815 in England. Other family household members were: George W. Emory, born about 1847 in Maryland (George Emory was also a member of Company B of the 2nd Battalion Maryland Cavalry and taken to Camp Chase as a prisoner) and Charles L. Emory, born about 1851 in Maryland and Sophia C. Emory, born about 1853 in Maryland and Harriet V. Emory, born about 1855 in the District of Columbia. The family household was living in (From looking at census records in 1870 it appears to be the town of Pembroke) Pembroke in Merrimack County, New Hampshire and the nearest Post Office was reported as Suncook and the census was enumerated on July 11, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private J. H. Emory served in Company B of the 2nd Battalion Maryland Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“2nd Cavalry Battalion was organized at Staunton, Virginia, in September, 1863, with six companies. After serving as partisan rangers, it was mustered into Confederate service in May, 1864. It fought with Early in the Shenandoah Valley, then late in 1864 moved to West Virginia to operate with Captain J. H. McNeill's Rangers. Lieutenant Colonel Harry W. Gilmor commanded this unit. Find A Grave Memorial # 5991838)”

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Emory of Company B of “Gilmore” Battalion Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was made on May 17, 1864; Age twenty-one; Height six feet and two inches; Complexion dark; Eyes blue; Hair dark; and by occupation had been a clerk and told Union authorities his residence was Baltimore, Maryland and he had been arrested by the 21st New York Cavalry in Shenandoah County, Virginia on May 12, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on May 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Emery of Company B of “Gilmore” Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on May

19, 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 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted another physical description; Age 21, Height 6' 2"; Complexion dark; Eyes dark; Hair dark and had been captured in Shenandoah County, Virginia on May 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Emory (General Ainsworth & Staff corrected surname to Emory) of Company B of "Gilmore's" Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia on February 25, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio February 25, 1865 and noted as captured in Shenandoah County, Virginia on May 12, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Emory and corrected to Company B of the 2nd Maryland Cavalry appeared on a Muster roll of a detachment of paroled and exchanged prisoners at Camp Lee, near Richmond, Virginia dated March 28, 1865 and had enlisted in July 1862 at New Market, (Virginia) and enrolled for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted a present for duty.

Supposedly Private Jacob H. Emory died approximately 269 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 12, 1865 at

And on Sunday, February 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the supposed death of Private (Spelled as) J. H. Emory of Company B of "Gilmor's" Regiment Cavalry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Jacob H. Emory did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"J. H. EMORY CO. B 2 BATT'N. MD. CAV. C.S.A."**

562) Private Robert L. ENGLAND - Inscription on tombstone #1427 reads **"ROB'T L. ENGLAND CO. H 2 MO. 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.

According to the Missouri Marriage Records, 1805-2002; Robert L. England married Elizabeth (Spelled as) Whitsett on October 28, 1847 in Johnson County, Missouri.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Englung but the compiler believes it should have been England from looking at the actual census script and will be noted this way. The census listed Robert L. England, born about 1825 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and

listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Elizabeth M. England, born about 1828 in Missouri. Another family household member was Mary M. England, born about 1849 in Missouri. The family household was living in Jackson Township in Johnson County, Missouri and the census was enumerated on November 13, 1850.

The compiler notes at first glance the census reports of 1850 and 1860 do not match as they have a different middle initial and he had a different occupation and a different county of residence and will be explained after the 1860 census.

The 1860 United States census listed R. (Middle initial spelled as) F. England, born about 1827 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a mechanic and a real estate value of \$2,000.00 and a personal value of \$300.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Elizabeth England, born about 1828 in Missouri. Other household members were: (Spelled as) M. E. (A female) England, born about 1849 in Missouri and (Spelled as) A. J. (A male) England, born about 1851 in Missouri and Robert J. England, born about 1855 in Missouri and Cornelia England, born about 1860 in Missouri and noted as two months old and (Spelled as) F. F. (A male) Duke, born about 1831 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) A. W. (A male) Henderson, born about 1820 in Virginia. The household was living in the Lone Oak Township in Bates County, Missouri and the nearest Post Office was reported as Papinville and the census was enumerated on June 1, 1860.

The inference of part of this being the correct soldier he because of his signature on his parole papers in which he signed his name as Robert L. England and on the two census reports and from a death certificate and the 1930 United States census and from a Social Security application. The oldest daughter of Robert L. England and his wife Elizabeth was correctly stated as Mary M. England on the 1850 census. Mary had married a man named Davison. Mary M. Davison's death certificate in Texas stated the following. Mary M. Davison date of death July 28, 1937; born about 1848; place of birth Warnersburg, Mo (Warrensburg, Missouri located in Johnson County) father's name Robert J. England, born in Knoxville, Tennessee; mother's name Elizabeth; maiden name (Spelled as) Witsette and she was born in Warnersburg (Warrensburg) The 1860 United States census listed a son name Robert J. England. The 1930 United States census listed Robert J. England, age 74 and noted as the brother of Mary M. (Spelled as) Davidson and living in the same household and noted he was single and was born in Missouri and his father was born in Tennessee and his mother in Missouri. Mary stated the same information only her age was listed as 81 and she had been married at age 25 and was widowed. A death certificate for Robert England stated he died on July 31, 1939 and was living at the same address in Houston, Texas on his 1930 United States census report. Robert England's Social Security application (As found on ancestry) in May of 1937 noted his full name was Robert Jefferson England and his birth was listed as February 13, 1855 in Warrensburg, Missouri and his father had been Robert L. England and his mother was Elizabeth Witsett and his SSN number was 466-09-6969. His date of birth on his death certificate was noted as February 24, 1855. The rest of his information on hospital records stated no records perhaps because there was no one to speak for him when he died at the Jefferson Davis Hospital in Houston, Texas. It was noted his body was taken to the Brookside Cemetery but does not have a Find A Grave Memorial like his sister Mary at Find A Grave Memorial number 76205849.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Robert L. England alternate name R. L. England served in Company H of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry and under notes said see Hurst's Regiment Missouri State Guards and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"2nd (Burbridge's) Infantry Regiment [also called 1st Regiment] was assembled at Springfield, Missouri, in January, 1862. Some of its members were from Andrew and Greene counties. After fighting at Elkhorn Tavern it was sent east of the Mississippi River and saw action at luka, Corinth, and Hatchie Bridge. Later the unit was attached to Bowen's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It participated in various conflicts during the Vicksburg siege. In the Atlanta Campaign, May 18 to September 5, the 2nd/6th reported 12 killed, 136 wounded, and 61 missing, and it sustained 84 casualties at Allatoona. Few surrendered in May, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John Q. Burbridge, [John Quincy Burbridge – Find A Grave Memorial # 43422786] Francis M. Cockrell, [Francis Marion Cockrell – Find A Grave Memorial # 9913] and Peter Dwyer, [Robert D. A. Dwyer - Died in Parole Camp in 1863 – Find A Grave Memorial # 5991885] Edward B. Hull, [Edward Brodie Hull – Find A Grave Memorial # 17379013] and Pembroke S. Senteny; [Pembroke Somerset Senteny – Find A Grave Memorial # 71829350] and Major William F. Carter. [Killed at the Battle of Allatoona Pass, Georgia on October 5, 1864]"

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. L. England of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry appeared on a Historic Roll and noted he enlisted at age thirty-four and had been born in Tennessee and by occupation was a blacksmith and enlisted on January 10, 1862 at Springfield, Missouri for one year and lived in Johnson County, Missouri and the Post Office was reported as Warrensburg.

A Company Muster-in Roll within in his Compiled Military Service Records dated January 26, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Robt L. England of Company H of the 1st Regiment Missouri Infantry* was mustered in service near Springfield, Missouri on January 26, 1862 and joined for duty on January 10, 1862 at Springfield, Missouri and enrolled by Captain (Francis M.) Cockrell for twelve months and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated this regiment subsequently became the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. L. England of Company H of the 2nd Missouri Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 1st quarter of 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private Robert L. England of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry enlisted on January 10, 1862 at Springfield, Missouri and enrolled by Captain (Francis M.) Cockrell for twelve months and last paid on February 28, 1862 and noted a \$50.00 bounty had been paid and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated enlisted for the war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Robt L. England of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry enlisted on January 10, 1862 at Springfield, Missouri and enrolled by Captain (Francis M.) Cockrell for twelve months and last paid on February 28, 1862 and noted a \$50.00 bounty had been paid and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private Robert L. England of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry enlisted on January 10, 1862 at Springfield, Missouri and enrolled by Captain (Francis M.) Cockrell for twelve months and last paid to May 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private Robert L. England of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry enlisted on January 10, 1862 at Springfield, Missouri and enrolled by Captain (Francis M.) Cockrell for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. L. England of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry enlisted on January 10, 1862 at Springfield, Missouri and enrolled by Captain (Francis M.) Cockrell for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. L. England of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry enlisted on January 10, 1862 at Springfield, Missouri and enrolled by Captain (Francis M.) Cockrell for twelve months and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. L. England of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry enlisted on January 10, 1862 at Springfield, Missouri and enrolled by Captain (Francis M.) Cockrell for twelve months and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. L. England of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry enlisted on January 10, 1862 at Springfield, Missouri and enrolled by Captain (Francis M.) Cockrell for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on furlough.

When Private Robert L. England of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Colonel Francis Cockrell's 1st Missouri Brigade in Major General John S. Bowen's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, R. L. England a private of Company H 2nd Missouri Infantry Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City

of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as Robert L. England 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 Robert L. England of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 7, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. L. England of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry enlisted on January 10, 1862 at Springfield, Missouri and enrolled by Captain (Francis M.) Cockrell for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes Special Order Number 17 Headquarters Paroled Prisoners Demopolis, Alabama dated October 1, 1863 directed that the regiments of Cockrell's Brigade Missouri Volunteers will be consolidated as follows. The 2nd Missouri six companies and the 6th Missouri four companies to be consolidated into one regiment to be known as the 2nd and 6th Missouri Regiment. The regiments will for muster and pay, preserve their original organization in all other respects the consolidated commands will be considered as one organization.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. L. England of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry enlisted on January 10, 1862 at Springfield, Missouri and enrolled by Captain (Francis M.) Cockrell for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. L. England of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry enlisted on January 10, 1862 at Springfield, Missouri and enrolled by Captain (Francis M.) Cockrell for twelve months 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) R. L. England of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry enlisted on January 10, 1862 at Springfield, Missouri and enrolled by Captain (Francis M.) Cockrell for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. L. England of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry enlisted on January 10, 1862 at Springfield, Missouri and enrolled by Captain (Francis M.) Cockrell for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner captured June 27, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. L. England of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry enlisted on January 10, 1862 at Springfield, Missouri and enrolled by Captain (Francis M.) Cockrell for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured June 27, 1864.

When Private Robert L. England of Company H of the 2th Missouri Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on June 27th 1864 at Kennesaw Mountain he had been in Cockrell's Brigade in French's Division and in Polk's Corps with Joseph E. Johnston as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt L. England of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 13, 1864 and noted captured near Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia on June 27, 1864.

The compiler notes there are many Federal POW Records that contradict each other especially with dates. The compiler based the decision on the date the prisoner was received at Camp Chase.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt L. England of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 30, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia on June 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt L. England of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 30, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 30, 1864 and noted as captured at Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia on June 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt L. England of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 1, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia on June "29" 1864.

(The compiler notes the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia was fought on June 27, 1864 and was a Confederate victory)

Private Robert L. England died approximately 146 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 24, 1865 at Davenport, Iowa the newspaper *The Quad-City Times* reported:
“WASHINGTON, February 24 – The following has just been received: UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP MALVERN, FROM CAPE FEAR RIER, FEBRUARY 22, VIA FORT MONROE, FEBRUARY 24, 9 A.M. To Honorable Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy: I have the honor to inform you that Wilmington is in the possession of our troops. (David Dixon) PORTER REAR ADMIRAL.”

And on Friday, February 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Robt L. “English” of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Missouri Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Robert L. England did not own slaves in Missouri.

563) Private Thomas M. ENGLAND - Inscription on tombstone #1579 reads **“T. M. ENGLAND CO. A 3 CONFED. INF. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Georgia Marriages, 1699-1944; Powell England married Mary York on March 15, 1836 in Coweta County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Thomas England, born about 1841 in Georgia and living in the household of Mary England, born about 1822 in Georgia. Other family household members were: George England, born about 1838 in Georgia and Sarah England, born about 1843 in Georgia and Joseph England, born about 1846 in Mississippi and John England, born about 1849 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Township 13 R & E in Attala County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 19, 1850. (The compiler notes the husband Powell England was living in another household in Attala County)

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas England, born about 1842 in Georgia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Powel England, born about 1808 in Georgia and his wife Mary England, born about 1819 in Georgia. Other family household members were: George W. England, born about 1859 (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to 1839) in Georgia and Sarah A. England, born about 1845 in Mississippi and Joseph England, born about 1847 in Mississippi and John England, born about 1849 in Mississippi and Samuel England, born about 1851 in Mississippi and Emily England, born about 1853 in

Mississippi and William England, born about 1860 in Mississippi and Andrew England, born about 1857 in Mississippi and James England, born about 1859 in Arkansas. The family household was living in Smith Township in Bradley County, Arkansas and the nearest Post Office was reported as Mount Elba and the census was enumerated on June 25, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that Private Thomas M. England enlisted in Bradley County, Arkansas and the 1860 United States census listed Thomas England as living in Bradley County.

The compiler notes his parents have photographs at Find A Grave Memorials 121913073 and 121913005.

The Southern Arkansas Biographical and Historical Memoirs provided an insight about the family "Dr. George W. England, physician and surgeon, Kedron, Arkansas. Dr. England is a man of decided intellectual ability, is ever ready to obey the call of all classes and is in truth a physician of thorough learning and experience. He was born in Cobb County, Georgia in 1839 and is the son of Powell and Mary (York) England, natives of Georgia, where they resided until about 1840, when they removed to Alabama and thence to Mississippi a few years later. In 1856 they came to Arkansas, settled on a partly improved farm in what is now Cleveland County, and there passed the closing scenes of their lives, dying in 1872 and 1881, respectfully."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos England of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Confederate Infantry* enlisted on October 18, 1861 in Dallas County, Arkansas and enrolled by Lieutenant (John) Nichols for the war and last paid on February 28, and noted as absent and under remarks stated Division Teamster on October 20, 1862.

The above asterisk stated by Special Order Number 25 of the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated January 31, 1862 the designation of the 18th Marmaduke's Regiment Arkansas Infantry was changed to the 3rd Regiment Confederate Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. England of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 in Bradley County, Arkansas and enrolled by Lieutenant (John) Nichols for the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. M. England of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 in Bradley County, Arkansas and enrolled by Lieutenant (John) Nichols for the war and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. M. England of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 in Bradley County, Arkansas and enrolled

by Lieutenant (John) Nichols for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. M. England of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 in Bradley County, Arkansas and enrolled by Lieutenant (John) Nichols for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 and dated April 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) T. M. England of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 in Bradley County, Arkansas and enrolled by Lieutenant (John) Nichols for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 and dated August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) T. M. England of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 in Bradley County, Arkansas and enrolled by Lieutenant (John) Nichols for the war and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos W. (With an X above the letter W indicating an incorrect initial) England of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Confederate States 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 Jonesboro, Georgia on August 31, 1864.

When Private Thomas M. England of Company A of 3rd Confederate Infantry was taken prisoner during after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, near Franklin, Tennessee he had been in Govan's Brigade in Cleburne's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee. The compiler notes the 3rd Confederate Infantry at Nashville had been absorbed in other Arkansas Regiments.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas M. England of Company A of the 3rd Regiment Confederate States 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 Private (Spelled as) Thos N. (With an X above the letter N indicating an incorrect initial) England of Company A of the 3rd Regiment Confederate States Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 26, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville,

Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December "17", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas M. England of Company A of the 3rd Regiment Confederate Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and sent to Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos "N." England of Company A of the 3rd Regiment Confederate States Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 24, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 25, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December "17" 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos "N." England of Company A of the 3rd Regiment Confederate States 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 January 25, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December "17", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos "N." England of Company A of the 3rd Regiment Confederate States Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 27, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December "17" 1864.

Private Thomas England died approximately 38 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 6, 1865 at Portland, Maine the newspaper *The Portland Daily Press* reported "A private in the 13th Indiana who participated in the attack on Fort Fisher was found not to have discharged his rifle during the entire engagement. When asked the cause he said he was told by his commanding officer not to fire until he received orders and he had acted accordingly."

And on Monday, March 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) T. M. England of Company A of the 3rd Regiment Confederate Infantry due to a gun-shot wound at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas England did not own slaves in Arkansas.

564) Corporal Eli ENGLISH - Inscription on tombstone #1018 reads **“CORP. E. ENGLISH CO. K 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 35 years old based on the 1850 and 1860 census records and confirmed by the Alabama Civil War Muster Roll 1861-1865.

The 1850 United States census listed Eli English, born about 1829 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Edward J. Thompson, born about 1821 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Mary Thompson, born about 1826 in Georgia. Other family members were: Emily Thompson, born about 1843 in Alabama and Jane Thompson, born about 1845 in Alabama and Martha Thompson, born about 1847 in Alabama. The household was living in the Southern Division in Dale County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 23, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Eli English, born about 1829 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a blacksmith and reported his real estate value as \$150.00 and his personal estate value as \$690.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Piety English, born about 1835 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Nancy A. English, born about 1853 in Alabama and Cynthia A. English, born about 1855 in Alabama and Edward A. English, born about 1856 in Alabama and Susan A. English, born about 1858 in Alabama and (Spelled as) A. (A male) English, born about 1835 in Georgia. The family household was living in Dale County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Newton and the census was enumerated on August 23, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Eli English was discharged as a corporal and served in Company K in the 33rd Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“33rd Infantry Regiment was organized at Pensacola, Florida, in April, 1862. Its members were raised in Coffee, Butler, Dale, Montgomery, and Covington counties. The unit was ordered to Mississippi, then Kentucky, where it took an active part in the conflicts at 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 K of the 33rd Alabama Infantry was known as the “Shorter Blues” Many soldiers from Russell County, Alabama.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Eli English of Captain Horn's Company Alabama Volunteers* was mustered into service at age twenty-five at Greenville, Alabama on March 13, 1862 and enrolled on March 13, 1862 at Greenville, Alabama by (Captain Daniel) H. Horn for three years of war and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company k of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry."

The Alabama Civil War Muster Roll, 1861-1865 stated Private Eli English enlisted at age twenty-five on March 13, 1862 at Greenville, Alabama as reported on page nine.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Eli English of Company K of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Greenville, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Captain Daniel) H. Horn for three years or war and last paid on October 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated (Spelled as) Eli English of Company K of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry was present for duty. General Ainsworth and his Staff noted illegible by reason of fading ink.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Eli English of Company K of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Greenville, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Captain Daniel) H. Horn for three years and last paid by (E. C.) Milner on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated one cartridge lost.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Eli English of Company K of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Greenville, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Captain Daniel) H. Horn for three years and last paid by Captain (E. C.) Milner on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated lost canteen strap.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. English of Company K of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Greenville, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Captain Daniel) H. Horn for three years and last paid by Captain (E. C.) Milner 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) Eli English of Company K of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Greenville, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Captain Daniel) H. Horn for three years and last paid by Captain (E. C.) Milner on October 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

When Corporal Eli English of Company K 33rd Alabama 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 Corporal (Spelled as) Eli English of Company K of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Eli English of Company K of the 33rd 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 Corporal (Spelled as) Eli English of Company K of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Eli English of Company K of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Eli English of Company K of the 33rd Regiment 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 Eli English died approximately 30 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

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

And on Friday, February 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Eli English of Company K of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

The widow of Eli English; Piety English filed for and received a Confederate widow's pension from Choctaw County, Alabama.

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

565) Private Joseph C.W. ERSKINE - Inscription on tombstone #1001 reads **“JNO. C. ERSKINE CO. K 16 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Lynchburg, Virginia in June 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 31 years old.

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

The compiler notes there was another John C. Erskine from Putnam County, (West) Virginia in the 16th Virginia Cavalry who died in April of 1863 and should not be confused with this Private Erskine.

The 1850 United States spelled the family surname as Earskin but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Erskine and will be noted this way. The census listed Joseph C. W. Erskine, born about 1832 in South Carolina and living in the household of James Erskine, born about 1802 in South Carolina with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Lettis (May have been Luticia) Erskine, born about 1809 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Lettes C. (A female) Erskine, born about 1828 in South Carolina and Sarah M. Erskine, born about 1830 in South Carolina and Nancy C. M. J. Earska, but corrected to Erskine, born about 1840 in South Carolina and Martha A. Earska, but corrected to Erskine, born about 1842 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Adaulae E. (A female) Earska, born corrected to Erskine, born about 1846 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) James B. McEarken, but corrected to Erskine, born about 1850 in South Carolina and noted as six months old. The family household was living in the Eastern Subdivision of Anderson District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Joseph Erskine, born about 1833 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$500.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Margaret (Spelled as) Erskines but corrected by the compiler to Erskine, born about 1838 in South Carolina. Another household member was James (Spelled as) Erskines but corrected by the compiler to Erskine, born about 1859 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Regiment 42 in Anderson District, South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Piercetown and Buchanan and the census was enumerated on July 16, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that when he was taken prisoner he told Federal authorities his residence was Anderson District, South Carolina.

His wife Margaret has a death certificate and a last Will and her surname is spelled as Erskine and her maiden name was Watson.

The compiler notes his name was listed as spelled as J. C. Erskin on his Compiled Military Service Records.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private J. C. Erskine alternate name J. C. Erskin served in Company B in the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry (Dunn's Battalion Partisan Rangers) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company B of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry had many soldiers from Pickens District, South Carolina. The compiler notes Anderson and Pickens County are adjacent today.

Private J. C. Erskin has one page of Confederate Compiled Military Service Records and was dated on a December 30, 1864 Company Muster Roll. It stated he enlisted on June 10, 1863 for two years or the war at Greenville, South Carolina by Lieutenant Wallis and was last paid on August 31, 1863 by Captain Duncan and under remarks stated he was absent as a prisoner of war since June 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Erskins of Company B of the 37th Regiment Virginia Cavalry on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as the Atheneum Prison) and noted a physical description done on July 10, 1864. Age 31; Height 5' 8"; Fair complexion; Eyes grey; Hair dark; and by former occupation a farmer and told Federal authorities his residence was Anderson District South Carolina and was arrested by General (Spelled as) Averill (But in the compilers opinion should have been Averell.) (General William W. Averell.) He was taken prisoner on June 17, 1864 in Rockbridge County, Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Private J. C. (Spelled as) Erskine of Company B of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry arrived at Camp Chase on July 12, 1864 from Wheeling (West) Virginia.

The compiler notes is was usually a one day train ride from Wheeling to the train depot in Columbus, Ohio and the prisoners were then marched about four miles to the Camp Chase prison.

Private died approximately 204 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 1, 1865 at

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

And on Wednesday, February 1, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. C. Erskine of Company B of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules J. C. Erskin or spelled as Erskine did not own slaves in Anderson District, South Carolina.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JOS. C. W. ERSKINE CO. B 37 BATT’N VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

566) Private Qualls ERVIN - Inscription on tombstone #1372 reads **“J. ERVIN CO. E 10 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the skirmish of Pond Springs, Alabama in December 1864.

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

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

In the compilers opinion his given name was not Qualls although that is what reported on his Federal POW Records.

Looking for Quail with various surname spellings of Ervin nothing was found.

In the compilers opinion his surname was Qualls and not his given name.

There were more than a few families living in Alabama prior to the war with that surname.

The compiler further notes a Irvin Qualls of Company E 5th Alabama Cavalry was issued clothing in 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 21, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, February 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

He died on Tuesday, February 21, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

567) Private Allen S. ESTES - Inscription on tombstone #1069 reads **“ALLAN T. ESTES CO. B 5 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the skirmish of Pond Springs, Alabama in December 1864.

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

According to Georgia Marriages Records from Select Counties 1828-1978; Noel (Spelled as) Eustice married (Spelled as) Morning Blackburn in Henry County, Georgia on December 14, 1837.

The 1850 United States census spelled the surname as Eastes (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Estes and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way) The census listed (Spelled as) A. T. (A male) Estes, born about 1845 in Georgia and living in the household of (Spelled as) N. M. (A male) Estes, born about 1820 in South Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) M. (A female) Estes, born about 1820 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) M. E. (A female) Estes, born about 1839 in Georgia and (Spelled as) M. J. (A female) Estes, born about 1841 in Georgia and (Spelled as) H. F. (A female) Estes, born about 1843 in Georgia and (Spelled as) S. P. (A female) Estes, born about 1847 in Georgia and E. B. (A male) Estes, born about 1850 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 42 in Henry County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 13, 1850.

According to United States, Appointments of United States Postmasters 1832-1971; Noel M. Estes was appointed a Postmaster for Tucker’s Cabin located in Henry County, Georgia on May 7, 1851.

The 1860 United States census spelled the surname as Ester (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Estes and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way) The census listed Allen T. Estes, born about 1845 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) N. M. (A male) Estes, born about 1819 in South Carolina and living with his wife Mourning Estes, born about 1820 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Mary E. Estes, born about 1839 in Georgia and Harriet Estes, born about 1843 in Georgia and Sarah P. Estes, born about 1847 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Edmon (A male) D. Estes, born about 1850 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Almeda (A female) Estes, born about 1855 in Georgia and Noal H. (A male) Estes, born about 1858 in Georgia and Rebecca L. Estes, born about 1859 in Alabama and noted as ten months old. The family household was living in the Eastern Subdivision in Blount County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Summit and the census was enumerated on July 19, 1860.

According to Alabama Marriages Records 1814-1935; Allen Estes married Pheby Fortner in Blount County, Alabama on October 29, 1863.

Company B of the 5th Alabama Cavalry had many soldiers from Tuscaloosa County, Alabama.

He has only has POW records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Allen S. Estes of Company B of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (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 as captured near Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Allen S. Estes of Company B of the 5th 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 Private (Spelled as) Allen S. Estes of Company B of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the 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 near Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Allen S. Estes of Company B of the 5th 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 near Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Allen S. Estes of Company B of the 5th 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 near Pond Spring, (Alabama) on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Allen S. Estes of Company B of the 5th 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 near Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Private Allen T. Estes died approximately 19 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 6, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "Mr. Samuel Noble, of Boston, who had attained the age of 99 years, died on Friday last. He was a native of Durham, New Hampshire and born August 10, 1765. He was the oldest man in Boston." (The compiler notes he is listed on Find-A-Grave as James Noble which appears to be correct. He nearly joined the colonial army

as a drummer boy during the American Revolution but his father wanted him to stay a home to help look after the household while he himself was off at war).

And on Monday, February 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Allen "S." Estes of Company B of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Allen Estes did not own slaves in Blount County, Alabama.

568) Corporal John H. ESTES - Inscription on tombstone #1614 reads **"CORP. J. ESTES CO. B 16 GA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate death at Camp Chase was 27 years old based on the 1860 United States census.

According to Georgia Marriages, 1699-1944; John H. Estes married Susan M. Curtis on January 6, 1859 in Newton County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed J. H. (A male) Estes, born about 1837 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$250.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Susan M. Estes, born about 1839 in Georgia. Another family household member was William L. P. Estes, born about 1860 and noted as five months old. The family household was living in Newton County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Covington and the census was enumerated on August 7, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 14 which noted Corporal J. H. Estes of Company B of the 16th Georgia Battalion Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was S. M. Estes and listed her Post Office as Newborn, Georgia.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 68 the Post Office at Newborn, Georgia was located in Newton County, Georgia.

He was taken prisoner at Cynthiana, Kentucky in September 1862 and taken to Chase and paroled per Dix-Hill Cartel.

He has only has POW Records.

The 16th Georgia Cavalry are found within the 2nd Georgia Cavalry.

The compiler notes he was with the 2nd Regiment, Georgia Cavalry.

When Corporal John H. Estes of Company B of the 2nd Georgia Cavalry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on August 2, 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 Corporal (Spelled as) John H. Estes of Company B of the 16th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 8, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 8, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) John H. Estes of Company B of the 16th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at Louisville, Kentucky at the Military Prison during the five days ending August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) John H. Estes of Company B of the 16th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) John H. "Esters" of Company B of the 16th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 9, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) John H. "Esters" of Company B of the 16th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) John H. Estes of Company B of the 16th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864.

He has a partial physical description.

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

Corporal John H. Estes died approximately 211 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 10, 1865 at Walla Walla, Washington, the newspaper *The Walla Walla Statesman* reported "Lieutenant Woodson left Fort Walla Walla on Monday for Fort Vancouver, with 25 soldiers, belonging to Captain Thompson's and Shulock's Companies of the W. T. Infantry whose terms of enlistment have expired and who are to be mustered out of service on their arrival at Vancouver. The majority of the boys announce their intention to return to the upper country-some to go to the mines and others to engage in other pursuits."

And on Friday, March 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) Jno H. Estes of Company B of the 16th Regiment Georgia Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

569) Private John C. ESTES - Inscription on tombstone #301 reads "**JNO. C. ESTES CO. A 5 MISS. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 16 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Estis but the compiler believes it was Estes and will be noted this way. The census listed (Spelled as) Jno C. Estes, born about 1848 in Mississippi and living in the household of John W. Estes, born about 1814 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Sarah S. Estes, born about 1815 in Virginia. Other household members were: Philip S. Estes, born about 1834 in Tennessee and Ella Estes, born about 1836 in Virginia and Elizabeth (Spelled as) Prewett, (May have been Prewitt) born about 1838 in Mississippi and Mary P. Estes, born about 1843 in Mississippi and Susan E. Estes, born about 1844 in Mississippi and Martha V. Estes, born about 1846 in Mississippi and Sarah A. Estes, born about 1850 and noted as nine months old. The family household was living in the Eastern Division of Monroe County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 6, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Estes served in Company A of the 5th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"5th Infantry Regiment, organized in the spring of 1861, contained men from Pike, Amite, Lauderdale, Winston, Noxubee, and Kemper counties. After serving in Florida it took an active part in the fight at Shiloh under General Chalmers. Later it was assigned to J. K. Jackson's, Gist's, and Lowry's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 5th was involved in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter campaign in Tennessee, and fought in North Carolina. It lost forty-seven percent of the 170 engaged at Murfreesboro and thirty-three percent of the 225 at Chickamauga. In December,

1863, the unit totaled 395 men and 283 arms. At the Battle of Atlanta there were 11 killed, 44 wounded, and 11 missing. Only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John R. Dickins, [John Robert Dickins – Find A Grave Memorial # 19053886] Albert E. Fant, [Abner Elkin Fant – Find A Grave Memorial # 121863575] and John Weir; [Find A Grave Memorial # 14342974 – The “New Prospect Grays” was an alternate name for the 5th Mississippi Infantry] Lieutenant Colonels Samuel F. M. Faucett, John B. Herring, [John Bannister Herring – Find A Grave Memorial # 69232434] Adam T. Stennis, [Find A Grave Memorial # 16494006] and W. L. Sykes; [Walter L. Sykes – Killed at the Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia] and Major James R. Moore. [James Robert Moore – Find A Grave Memorial # 17810801]”

Company A of the 5th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Red Rovers” The Company was raised in Monroe County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to April 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Estes of Company A of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on January 17, 1864 at Aberdeen, Mississippi (Located in Monroe County) and enrolled for the war and had never been paid and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated joined by enlistment.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John Estes of Company A of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (James R) Kidd on April 20, (1864) and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

When Private John C. Estes of Company A of the 5th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Lowrey’s Brigade in Cleburne’s Division in Hardee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Estis of Company A of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland, from May 9, to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John C. Estes of Company A of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John C. Estes of Company A of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John C. Estes of Company A of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John C. "Estis" of Company A of the 5th Regiment Mississippi 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) John C. "Estis" of Company A of the 5th Regiment Mississippi 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 on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John C. "Estis" of Company A of the 5th Regiment Mississippi 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) John C. "Estis" (And above the surname was the spelling of Estes) of Company A of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was admitted to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus Ohio on October 7, 1864 and had been sent from Camp Chase and diagnosed for small-pox and had not been vaccinated.

Private John C. Estes died approximately 72 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 12, 1864 at Washington, D.C., Supreme Court Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney died. He was the 5th Chief Justice of the United States 1836-1864 and rendered the Dred Scott decision.

And on Wednesday, October 12, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno C. Estis Company A of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one by the name of Jno or John C. Estes owned slaves in Mississippi.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JNO. C. ESTES CO. A 5 MISS. INF. C.S.A."**

570) Private Bennett Oliver ESTES - Inscription on tombstone #284 reads **“B O ESTIS CO A 9 REGT GA INF OCT 7 1864”** 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 Georgia Marriages to 1850; Bennett Oliver Estes was married to Nancy Ann Davis in Campbell County, Georgia on October 3, 1844.

The 1850 United States census listed the surname as Esters but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Estes. Bernt O. Esters was corrected to Bennett Oliver Estes by an ancestry transcriber. Bennett Oliver Estes, born about 1825 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living with his wife Nancy Estes, born about 1825 in Georgia. Other family household members were: William B. Estes, born about 1846 in Georgia and Jno. F. Estes, born about 1847 in Georgia and Stephen J. Estes, born about 1849 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 10 in Campbell County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 19, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Bennett Estes, born about 1825 in Georgia with no occupation listed but having a personal value of \$75.00 and noted as the head of the household and living with his wife Nancy Estes, born about 1825 in Georgia. Other household members were: William Estes, born about 1846 in Georgia and John Estes, born about 1848 in Georgia and Stephen Estes, born about 1850 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Asbery (A male) Estes, born about 1853 in Georgia and James Estes, born about 1855 in Georgia and Rufus Estes, born about 1859 in Georgia. The family household was living in Campbell County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office noted as Campbellton and the census was enumerated on June 5, 1860.

His Compiled Military Service Record's are located in miscellaneous files as 9th Georgia Militia under Bennett O. Estes.

The compiler notes he had prior duty with the 30th Georgia Regiment.

He has physical description.

When Private Bennett O. Estes of Company A of the 9th Georgia Militia was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign in Campbell County, Georgia on August 22, 1864 he had been in _____ Brigade in _____ Division in _____ Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The compiler notes he was taken prisoner in Campbell County, Georgia on August 22nd 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 7, 1864 at

And on Friday, October 7, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

He died on Friday, October 7, 1864 due to small-pox.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read **“B. O. ESTES CO. A 9 GA. MILITIA C.S.A.”**

571) Corporal Alfred EUBANKS - Inscription on tombstone #2004 reads **“CORP. A. EUBANKS CO. A 28 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 1850 United States census listed Alfred Eubanks, born about 1826 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted he could not read nor write and living in the household of Littleton Eubanks, born about 1814 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Burrell Eubanks, born about 1823 in South Carolina and Jackson Eubanks, born about 1828 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Permilia (A female) Eubanks, born about 1831 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Marion Beat in Perry County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on September 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Eubank (However the compiler believes it was Eubanks and will be spelled that way) The census listed Alfred Eubanks, born about 1825 in South Carolina and listed his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of 3,200.00 and a real estate value of 4,433.00 and listed as the head of the household. Other family household members were Littleton Eubanks, born about 1810 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Pamela Eubanks, born about 1837 in Alabama and noted as a servant. The family household was living Marion Beat Eastern Division in Perry County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Marion and the census was enumerated on August 8, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal Alfred Eubanks served in Company A in the 28th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“28th Infantry Regiment, formed at Shelby Springs, Alabama, in March, 1862, contained men from Perry, Blount, Marshall, Jefferson, Walker, and Dallas counties. It moved to Corinth [Corinth] and suffered losses from camp diseases. Later the unit was ordered to Kentucky and fought at Munfordville. It then joined the Army of Tennessee and served under Generals Trapier, J. P. Anderson, and Manugault. [Manigault] The 28th took an active part in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta,

was with Hood in Tennessee, and saw action in North Carolina. It was organized with 1,100 men, reported 105 casualties at Murfreesboro and 172 at Lookout Mountain. In December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 276 men and 189 arms. The regiment lost 4 killed and 24 wounded at Ezra Church, and many were disabled at Nashville. Very few surrendered in April, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels John W. Frazer [John Wesley Frazer – Find A Grave Memorial # 10867] and John C. Reid, [John Coleman Reid – Find A Grave Memorial # 33658694] and Lieutenant Colonels William L. Butler [William Lavelle Butler] and T. W. W. Davis. [T. W. W. Davies]”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) Alfred Eubanks of Captain Butler’s Company, Frazer’s Regiment Alabama Volunteers* was mustered in at age forty-two on January 24, 1862 at Shelby Springs, Alabama and had enlisted on January 24, 1862 at Marion in Perry County, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant John (Coleman) Reid for three years or the war and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company A of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 24 to April 30, 1862 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) Alfred Eubanks of Company A of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on January 24, (1862) at Marion in Perry County, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant John (Coleman) Reid for three years or the war and noted as present for duty.

A Regimental Return for June 1862 within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal Eubanks of Company A of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry and at the bottom of page stated date or place of absence not stated.

A Regimental Return for October 1862 within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal A. Eubanks of Company A of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry and at the bottom of page stated sick sent to Gainesville Hospital Alabama.

A Regimental Return for November 1862 within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal A. Eubanks of Company A of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry and at the bottom of page stated sent to Gainesville Hospital June 27 sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) Alfred Eubanks of Company A of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on January 24, 1862 at Marion, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (John Coleman) Reid for three years or the war and last paid by (Carlos) Reese on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated re-enlisted for the war on January 23, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) Alfred Eubanks of Company A of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a report of officers and men of the organization named above, made in accordance with paragraph III General Order Number 27 Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office dated April 2, 1864.

When Corporal Alfred Eubanks of Company A of the 28th 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 Corporal (Spelled as) Alfred Eubanks of Company A of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Alfred Eubanks of Company A of the 28th 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 Corporal (Spelled as) Alfred Eubanks of Company A of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Alfred Eubanks of Company A of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Alfred Eubanks of Company A of the 28th 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.

Corporal Alfred Eubanks died approximately 145 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 28, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: "It is not generally known that Russia possesses submarine boats far surpassing those of any other nation. The inventor has been paid a large sum by the government at St. Petersburg to keep his invention a secret. Wilhelm Bauer, formerly a non-commissioned officer in the Bavarian army, served as a volunteer in the Revolutionary war of the German duchies against Denmark in 1850. There he invented a diving-boat, the model of which he offered unsuccessfully to several German governments. In England he became

disgusted with the circumlocution office, and in 1855, went to Russia, where the admiralty cheerfully accepted his offer. He constructed a diving ship and on June 24, 1856 he with a naval officer, eight seamen and one machinist went down to the bottom of the sea near the harbor of Constadt. (Kronstadt). A letter, written by him to his parents, from the bottom of the sea, was published as a great curiosity. The ship, with her crew of eleven persons, remained below the surface for eight hours, during which time she moved with perfect ease in all directions, forward and backward, upward and downward, in a straight line as well as obliquely. Further experiments were complete success. On August 29, 1856, an experiment was made in exploding ships by means of Bauer's diving-boat and the result surpassed all expectations. The boat is propelled by an Archimedean screw. Steam is generated by means of a burning material is the secret of the inventor, as also an apparatus to keep the air clean. The upward and downward movements are effected by the application of an air pump. The petards by which ships are exploded are ignited by a galvanic battery within the boat. Three ships may thus be exploded simultaneously while the boat itself is out of danger. Bauer has also constructed submarine gunboats, from which incredible as it may appear, guns are fired in a vertical, horizontal or oblique direction. Bauer has been engaged permanently for the Russian service and an annual salary of \$7,000 for life has been allowed to him. It is said that he is employed in building a complete submarine flotilla for the Russian government."

And on Sunday, May 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) Alfred Eubanks of Company A of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to chronic bronchitis.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Alfred Eubanks it is not clear if Alfred Eubanks owned slaves in Perry County, Alabama.

572) Private Benjamin F. EUBANKS - Inscription on tombstone #2022 reads **"B. F. EUBANKS CO B 3 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 21 years old according to the 1860 United States census.

According to the 1860 United States the family name was spelled as Eubank but the compiler believes it was Eubanks and will be noted this way. The census listed Benjamin Eubanks, born about 1844 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of (Spelled as) J. J. Eubank, born about 1811 in Georgia and living with what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Eubanks, born about 1808 in South Carolina. Other household members were: William Eubanks, born about 1842 in Alabama and James Eubanks, born about 1846 in Alabama and Robert Eubanks, born about 1848 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Amiricus (A female) Craps, born about 1842 in Alabama. The household was living in Monroe County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Burnt Corn and the census was enumerated on September 22, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Benjamin S. Eubanks alternate name B. F. Eubanks served in Company B in the 3rd Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“3rd 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 B of the 3rd Alabama Cavalry had many soldiers from Monroe County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) B. Eubanks of Company B of the 3rd Alabama Cavalry enlisted on March 21, 1862 and enrolled during the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated detailed with division commissary department by order of Colonel (James) Hagan on December 1, 1862 number of order not furnished us.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) B. Eubanks of Company B of the 3rd Alabama Cavalry enlisted on March 21, 1862 at Mobile, Alabama and enrolled during the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated detailed with division commissary department since December 1, 1862 by order of Colonel (James) Hagan.

When Private Benjamin F. Eubanks of Company B of the 3rd Alabama Cavalry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on August 21, 1864 he had been in Allen'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) Benj. F. Eubanks of Company B of the 3rd 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 Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on August 30, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Flat Shoals, Georgia on August 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. F. “Eubancks” of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 6, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville

& Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Flat Shoals, Georgia on August 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. F. Eubanks of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Flat Shoals, Georgia on August 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. F. Eubanks of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on September 1, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Flat Shoals, Georgia on August 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. F. Eubanks of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 2, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Flat Shoals, Georgia on August 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. "S". Eubanks of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Flat Shoals, Georgia on August 21, 1864

Private Benjamin F. Eubanks died approximately 273 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 3, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "RELEASE OF MR. HARRIS – Honorable Benjamin G. Harris, representative in Congress from Southern Maryland, who was tried at Washington a few weeks ago before a special court-martial, upon the charge of violating the 56th article of war in harboring two paroled soldiers of Lee's army and urging them to violate their oath by returning South and again taking up arms, has been released from the Old Capitol prison. The *Star* says that the court-martial which tried Mr. Harris found him guilty, sentenced him to three years' imprisonment and forever disqualified him from holding any office under the United States government but up evidence brought to light since the trial and sworn to in affidavits, President Johnson remitted the sentence and ordered Mr. Harris to be released."

And on Saturday, June 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) B. S. Eubanks of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to being killed by a prisoner.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Benjamin Eubanks did not own slaves in Monroe County, Alabama.

573) Private Evan EVANS - Inscription on tombstone #2070 reads **“EVAN EVANS CO. A 31 VA. REG. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER / 2D LIEUT. C. E. LESLEY CO. K 1 (JOHNSTON’) MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in (West) Virginia in 1861.

The 1850 United States census listed Evan Evans, born about 1816 and unable to correctly determine place of birth and noted as a farmer and living in the household of Phillip Low, born about 1821 in Virginia and his wife Maria Low, born about 1826 in Pennsylvania. Another household member was Caroline Low born about 1850 and noted as three months old. The household was living in District 37 in Monongalia County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 5, 1850.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that Evan Evans enlisted on May 17, 1861 in Fairmont, (West) Virginia located in Monongalia County.

Company A of the 31st Virginia Infantry was known as the “Marion Guards” Many soldiers from Marion County, (West) Virginia.

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 1, 1862 at

And on Tuesday, April 1, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

He died on Tuesday, April 1, 1862 due to phthisis. The compiler notes the date of death and reason for death was taken from Surgeon Brown’s hospital reports located at the Ohio Historical Society.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was not listed as buried at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio.

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

574) Private William T. EVANS - Inscription on tombstone #1494 reads **“W. T. EVANS CO. F 46 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed William Evan (However due to other various sources the compiler believes it was Evans and will be noted this way). The census listed William Evans, born about 1836 in Georgia and living in the household of Turner Evans, born about 1793 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Ridley (A female) Evans, born about 1795 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Jane Evans, born about 1829 in Georgia and Martha Evans, born about 1831 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Box Ankle District of Stewart County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 18, 1850.

The compiler notes Webster County, Georgia was created in 1853 from parts of Stewart County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed William T. Evans, born about 1837 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer with a personal value of \$300.00 and living in the household of Turner Evans, born about 1792 in Georgia and living with what appears to be his wife Ridley (A female) Evans, born about 1794 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Southern District of Webster County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Preston and the census was enumerated on June 19, 1860.

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 18 to April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. T. Evans of Company F of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, (1862) in Webster County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John P) Beaty for three years or the war and bounty of \$50.00 paid and noted as absent for duty and under remarks stated on sick furlough by order of Colonel (Peyton) H. Colquitt.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. T. Evans of Company F of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, (1862) at Preston, Georgia (Located in Webster County) and enrolled by Captain (Spelled as) Jno P. Beaty for three years or the war 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) W. T. Evans of Company F of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, (1862) at Preston, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Spelled as) John P. Beaty for three years and last paid by (Richard) H. Leonard on June 30, (1862) and had been paid a \$50.00 bounty and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. T. Evans of Company F of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, (1862) at Preston, Georgia and enrolled by (Spelled as) John P. Beaty for three years and last paid by (Richard) H. Leonard on August 30, (1862) and had been paid a \$50.00 bounty and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. T. Evans of Company F of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, (1862) at Preston, Georgia and enrolled by (Spelled as) John P. Beaty for three years and last paid by (Richard) H. Leonard on October 31, (1862) and had been paid a \$50.00 bounty and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. T. Evans of Company F of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, (1862) at Preston, Georgia and enrolled by (Spelled as) (John) P. Beaty for three years and last paid by (Richard) H. Leonard on December 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. T. Evans of Company F of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, (1862) at Preston, Georgia and enrolled by (Spelled as) (John) P. Beaty for three years and last paid by (Richard) H. Leonard on February 28, (1863) and a \$50.00 bounty had been paid and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. T. Evans of Company F of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Preston, Georgia and enrolled by (Spelled as) John P. Beaty for three years and last paid by (Richard) H. Leonard on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. T. Evans of Company F of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, (1862) at Preston, Georgia and enrolled by (Spelled as) John P. Beaty for three years and last paid on October 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated detailed as a teamster in the regimental quarter masters department.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. T. Evans of Company F of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, (1862) at Preston, Georgia and enrolled by (Spelled as) John P. Beaty for three years and last paid by (Richard) H. Leonard on December 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated teamster in the regimental quarter masters department.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) W. T. Evans of Company F of the 46th Georgia Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on March 20, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) W. T. Evans of Company F of the 46th Georgia Volunteer Infantry appeared on receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter 1864 and specifically issued on June 28, 1864 and signed as W. T. Evans.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. T. Evans of Company F of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Preston, (Georgia) and enrolled by (Spelled as) (John) P. Beaty for three years or the war and last paid on December 31, (1863) and noted as absent for duty and under remarks stated teamster in the regimental quarter masters department.

When Private William T. Evans of Company F of the 46th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864 he had been in Gist's Brigade in Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William T. Evans of Company F of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 17, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm T. Evans of Company F of the 46th 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 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William T. Evans of Company F of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 17, 1864 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm T. Evans of Company F of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 18, (1865) and discharged to Camp Chase on January 18, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm T. Evans of Company F of the 46th Regiment Georgia 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 captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm "F." Evans of Company "H" of the 46th Regiment "Tennessee" Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William T. Evans of Company F of the 46th Regiment Georgia (Rebel) was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 26, 1864 and had been sent from Franklin, Tennessee and diagnosed as a convalescent and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 17, 1865 and noted as age twenty-seven.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. T. Evans of Company F of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a Muster Roll of Officers and Men paroled in accordance with the terms of a Military Convention entered into on the 26th day of April, 1865 between General Joseph E. Johnston Commanding Confederate Army and Major General W. T. Sherman Commanding United States Army in North Carolina and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865 and had enlisted on March 4, (1862) at Preston, Georgia and enrolled by (John) P. Beaty for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war December 17, 1864.

Private William T. Evans died approximately 40 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 1, 1865 at Keokuk, Iowa the newspaper *The Daily Gate City* reported "New York, February 28 – The trial of Robert Cobb Kennedy, charged with being implicated in the hotel burning plots, has been in progress here about three weeks before the same Commission that convicted Beal. It is said the testimony is very strong against this prisoner and that his conviction is probable."

The compiler notes Captain Robert Cobb Kennedy was hanged on March 25, 1865 and his execution has vivid details on Find A Grave Memorial Number 18681596.

And on Wednesday, March 1, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm T. Evans of Company F of the 46th Regiment "Tennessee" Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William Evans did not own slaves in Webster County, Georgia.

575) Private Hansel M. EVERETT - Inscription on tombstone #1859 reads **"H. M. EVERETT CO. D 22 TENN. CAV. C.S.A"** He was taken prisoner near Pulaski, Tennessee in February 1865.

*

The compiler notes he was with the infantry and not cavalry and that the majority of his Federal POW Records listed his surname spelling as Evert.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hancel M. Evert of Company D of the 22nd 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 February 18, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on February 18, 1865 and noted as captured near Pulaski, Tennessee on February 16, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hansel M. Evert of Company D of the 22nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending February 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 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 near Pulaski, Tennessee on February 16, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hansel M. Evert of Company D of the 22nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on February 18, 1865 and noted as captured near Pulaski, Tennessee on February 16, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hansel M. Evert of Company D of the 22nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on February 18, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on March 3, 1865 and noted as captured near Pulaski, Tennessee on February 16, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hansel M. Evert (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 22nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 3, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on March 3, 1865 and noted as captured near Pulaski, Tennessee on February 16, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hansel M. Evert of Company D of the 22nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on March 5, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Pulaski, Tennessee on February 16, 1865.

Private died approximately 39 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 13, 1865 at

And on Thursday, April 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) H. M. Everett of Company D of the 22nd 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: **"HANSEL M. EVERETT CO. D 22 TENN. REG. C.S.A."**

576) Private John J. EWING - Inscription on tombstone #1360 reads **"J. J. EWING CO. C 32 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

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

Company C of the 32nd Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Mobile and Baldwin Counties in Alabama.

When Private John J. Ewing of Company C of the 32nd 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.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John J. Ewing of Company C of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General 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 as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December "18", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno J. Ewing of Company C of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during 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 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John J. Ewing of Company C of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December "18", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno J. Ewing of Company C of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 24, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 25, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John J. Ewing of Company C of the 32nd Regiment Alabama 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 17, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John J. Ewing of Company C (And corrected to the) 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry (Rebel) was admitted on December 23, 1864 to the United States Army Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and diagnosed for sprain of hip and transferred to the Provost Marshall on January 23, 1865 and noted as age fifty.

Private John J. Ewing died approximately 25 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 21, 1865 at Washington, D.C., the newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: RELEASED – It is generally understood that all of the merchants of this city and Baltimore (except the Weisenfelds) who were convicted by General Doubleday's military commission have been or will be released from confinement, the President, it is said having pardoned them on the petition of respectable citizens and the showing made in their cases by legal gentlemen. A number of these merchants have been already sent to the Albany penitentiary. Philip and Meyer Watlack who were in confinement in the Old Capitol prison, have been unconditionally pardoned and were released yesterday.

And on Tuesday, February 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. J. Ewing of Company C of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

577) Private William W. EWING - Inscription on tombstone #1379 reads **"Wm. W. EWING CO. F 5 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Madison County, Alabama in August 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 28 years old based on the 1850 United States census.

The 1850 United States census listed William Ewing, born about 1836 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Stephen S. Ewing, born about 1789 in Virginia. Other family household members were: George Ewing, born about 1828 in Alabama and Stephen S. Ewing, born about 1830 in Alabama and Mary E. Ewing, born about 1834 in Alabama and Thomas Ewing, born about 1838 in Alabama and Susan P. Ewing, born about 1840 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 36 in Madison County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 14, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William W. Ewing served in Company F in the 5th Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"5th Cavalry Regiment, organized at Tusculumbia, Alabama, in December, 1862, recruited its men in Morgan, Lawrence, Fayette, Franklin, Lauderdale, Tuscaloosa, and Marion counties. It was placed in General W. T. Martin's, [and] then Roddey's Brigade, and took an active part in the operations in East

Tennessee and Northern Alabama. Later the unit transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana and fought at Brice's Cross Roads, Pond Spring, [Springs] and Selma, where many were captured. The small force that remained surrendered at Danville, Alabama, on May 6, 1865. Its field officers were Colonel Josiah Patterson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 7787065] Lieutenant Colonel James M. Warren, and Major R. F. Gibson. [Richard Fendal Gibson – Find A Grave Memorial # 144242117]”

Company F of the 5th Alabama Cavalry had many soldiers from Marion and Morgan Counties in Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) W. W. Ewing of Company F of the 5th Alabama Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing in March 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. W. Ewing of Company F of the 5th 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 August 15, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 15, 1864 and noted as captured at Madison Station, Alabama (Located in Madison County) on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. W. Ewing of Company F of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the 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 at Madison Station, Alabama on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. W. Ewing of Company F of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured at Madison Station, Alabama on August “3”, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William W. Ewing of Company F of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured at Madison Station, Alabama on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. W. Ewing of Company F of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 16, 1864 and sent from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured at Madison Station, Alabama on August “7”, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William W. Ewing of Company F of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on

August 18, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Madison Station, Alabama on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. W. Ewing of Company F of the 5th Alabama "Infantry" name appeared as signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to Point Lookout, (Maryland) on March 18, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio on March 18, 1865 and noted as captured at Madison Station, Alabama on August 11, 1864 and at the bottom of the page stated entry cancelled.

Private William W. Ewing died approximately 188 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 22 1865 at

And on Wednesday, February 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. W. Ewing of Company F of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

578) Private William M. EYE - Inscription on tombstone #1434 reads **"Wm. M. EYE CO. K 62 VA. REG. 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 20 years old.

According to West Virginia Marriages Index, 1785-1971; Jacob Eye married Sarah (Spelled as) Swadley on October 16, 1822 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed many of the family members spelled as Eyre but the compiler believes it was spelled as Eye and will be noted this way. The census listed William M. Eye, born about 1844 in (West) Virginia and living in the household of Jacob Eye, born about 1798 in Virginia and his wife Sarah Eye, born about 1805 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Laban (A male) Eye, born about 1829 in Virginia and Mary E. Eye, born about 1833 in Virginia and Sarah E. Eye, born about 1834 in Virginia and Malinda Eye, born about 1837 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Lavina J. (A female) Eye, born about 1839 in Virginia and Jacob Eye, born about 1841 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Mahulda (A female) Eye, born about 1842 in Virginia and Josephine Eye, born about 1849 in Virginia. The family household was living in the South Fork Mountains in the 50th District in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 29, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wm M. Eye, born about 1844 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Jacob Eye, born about 1800 in Virginia and his wife Sarah Eye, born about 1807 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Malinda C.

Eye, born about 1836 in Virginia and Jacob J. Eye, born about 1840 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Mahulda M. (A female) Eye, born about 1842 in Virginia. The family household was living in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Franklin and the census was enumerated on June 28, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William "W" Eye served in 2nd Company K in the 62nd Virginia Mounted Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"62nd Regiment Mounted Infantry completed its organization in September, 1862. The unit was composed of infantry and cavalry until December when the cavalry companies united with other companies to form the 18th Regiment Virginia Partisan Rangers, and at times the 62nd Partisan Rangers, the 62nd Infantry, and Imboden's Partisan Rangers. The command was mounted during the latter part of 1863 and served in Imboden's Brigade. It fought in western Virginia, was active in the Gettysburg Campaign, then participated in various conflicts in the Shenandoah Valley. The regiment took part in Early's operations and disbanded in April, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels John D. Imboden [John Daniel Imboden – Find A Grave Memorial # 4658] and George H. Smith, [George Hugh Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 16296852] Lieutenant Colonels Robert L. Doyle [Find A Grave Memorial # 28845270] and David B. Lang, [David Berkeley Lang – Find A Grave Memorial # 141815376] and Majors Houston Hall and George W. Imboden. [George William Imboden – Find A Grave Memorial # 10296570]"

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Eye of Company K of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as Athenaeum Prison. His physical description was taken on August 18, 1864; Age twenty; Height 6 feet; Complexion dark; Eyes black; Hair dark and told Federal authorities he has been a farmer and listed his residence as Pendleton County, West Virginia and had been arrested by Lieutenant Keser near Franklin, Virginia on August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Eye of Company K of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry C. S. A. appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 21, 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 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Franklin, Virginia on August 7, 1864 and date of departure was March 18, 1865 and under remarks stated transferred to Point Lookout, Maryland.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 25, 1865 at

And on Saturday, February 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Saturday, February 25, 1865 due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William M. Eye of Pendleton Count, (West) Virginia did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. M. EYE 2ND CO. K 62 VA. MTD. INF. C.S.A.”**

579) Private James Marion EZELL - Inscription on tombstone #1996 reads **“J. M. EZELL CO. H 59 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850, James Marion Ezell married Amanda Terrell Gray on November 22, 1849 in Hancock County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed James M. Ezell, born about 1824 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a millwright and as the head of the household living with his wife Amanda T. Ezell, born about 1827 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 113 in Hancock County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 11, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James M. Ezell, born about 1824 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$150.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Amanda F. (But corrected to T. by an ancestry transcriber) Ezell, born about 1826 in Georgia. Other household members were: Lorenzo D. Ezell, born about 1850 in Georgia and Ella T. Ezell, born about 1852 in Georgia and Martha E. Ezell, born about 1855 in Alabama and Keziah F. (A female) born about 1857 in Alabama and John B. Ezell, born about 1860 and listed as two months old. The family household was living in the Eastern Division of Pike County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was noted as Perote and the census was enumerated on September 6, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James M. Ezell served in Company H 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."

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private James M. Ezell of Company H of the 57th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Scott's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Ezell of Company H of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 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 M. Ezell of Company H of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending 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 M. Ezell of Company H of the 57th 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 M. Ezell of Company H of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Ezell of Company H of the 57th Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private James Marion Ezell died approximately 139 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 23, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, May 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. M. "Ezell" of Company H of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James M. Ezell did not own slaves in Pike County, Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JAS. M. EZELL CO. H 57 ALA. INF. C.S.A."**

580) Private Fielding FINNEY - Inscription on tombstone #1765 reads **"F. FAERDLING CO. A 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Paint Rock, Alabama in November 1864.

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

The 1850 United States listed the family surname as Finny but the compiler believes the correct name was Finney and will be noted this way. The census listed Fielding Finney, born about 1835 in Alabama and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of Permelia Finney, born about 1799 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Jarret (A male) Finney, born about 1830 in Alabama and John Finney, born about 1832 in Alabama and Sarah Finney, born about 1836 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 8, in Lawrence County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 29, 1850.

According to Alabama Marriages, 1809-1920 from Selected Counties; Fielding Finney married Martha J. (Spelled as) Gailey on January 12, 1859 in Lawrence County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed Fielding Finney, born about 1834 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$320.00 and a personal value of \$800.00 and listed as the head of household and living with his wife Martha J. Finney, born about 1841 in Alabama. Other household members were: Richard J. Finney, born about 1860 and noted as two months old and (Spelled as) Permelia Finning, born about 1800 in South Carolina and Sallie (Spelled as) Finning, born

about 1838 in Alabama and Mary (Spelled as) Sonte, born about 1845 in Mississippi. The household was living in the Northern Division of Lawrence County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Courtland and the census was enumerated on June 1, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Fielding Finney was served in Company A in the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry and not have an overview of the regiment.

He only has Federal POW Records.

The compiler notes that the 4th Regiment, Alabama Cavalry was recruited in the northern counties in Alabama in which Lawrence County is located.

The compiler also notes according to the American Civil War Database (A pay site) they reported Fielding Finney enlisting in Company A of the 4th Regiment, Alabama Cavalry on October 1, 1862 however no verification could be located.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Fielding Finney of Company A of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones 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 as captured at Paint Rock, Alabama on November 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Fielding Finney of Company A of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at "Point" Rock, Alabama on November 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Fielding Finney of Company A of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 3, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Paint Rock, Alabama on November 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Fielding Finney of Company A of the 4th 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 November 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Fielding Finney of Company A of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry 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 Paint Rock, Alabama on November 8, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 27, 1865 President Lincoln meets with Generals Grant and Sherman at City Point, Virginia to discuss the last phases of the war.

And on Monday, March 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Fielding Finney of Company A of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry at the Camp Chase Hospital due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes on his hospital records his name was listed as Finney Sealing. The compiler notes on his tombstone his surname was spelled as Faerding.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Fielding Finney owned no slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“F. FINNEY CO. A 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

581) Private James Floyd FAIRCLOTH - Inscription on tombstone #1234 reads **“SGT. J. F. FAIRCLOTH 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 34 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed James F. Faircloth, born about 1830 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Raford Faircloth, born about 1790 in North Carolina and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Rutha Faircloth, also born about 1790 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Jane M. Faircloth, born about 1820 in North Carolina and Mary M. Faircloth, born about 1822 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Coffee County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 11, 1850.

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; J. Floyd (Spelled as) Fairclothe married Temperance Lee.

The 1860 United States census listed James F. Faircloth, born about 1830 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted his value of real estate as \$600.00 and value of personal value as \$300.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Temperance Faircloth born about 1830 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: James B. Faircloth, born about 1853 in Alabama and Martha J. Faircloth, born about 1856 in Alabama and Joshua R. P. Faircloth, born about 1859 in Alabama. The family household was living in Coffee County, Alabama in Election Precinct Number 5 with the nearest Post Office reported as Clintonville and the census was enumerated on July 3, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service 1st Sergeant James F. Faircloth was discharged as a private and 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 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) J. F. Faircloth of Company G of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry* enlisted on February 10, (1863) in Coffee County, (Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (Jesse) O’Neal for three years and had never been paid and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted by appointment 1st sergeant on July 25, 1863 and pay due him as private from February 10, 1863 to July 25th July 1863.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) J. F. Faircloth of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on February 10, 1863 in Coffee County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain Jesse O’Neal for three years or the war and had never been paid and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated appointed 1st sergeant from private July 25, 1863.

The compiler notes on all of his Federal POW’s Records his rank is referred to as a private.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. F. Faircloth of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James F. Faircloth of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending 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 F. Faircloth of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase, on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James F. Faircloth of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 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) James F. Faircloth of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

POW Records at ancestry (23206) stated he was admitted to the Camp Chase Hospital on January 23, 1865.

Private James Floyd Faircloth died approximately 22 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 14, 1865 the former Governor of the State of Maryland Thomas Holliday Hicks (1858-1862) died in Washington, D.C.

And on Tuesday, February 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas F. Faircloth of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

The 1880 United States census listed Temperance as a female and her occupation as a farmer in Jasper County, Texas. Many of her children were still listed in her household.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James Faircloth did not own slaves in Coffee County, Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JAS. F. FAIRCLOTH CO. G 57 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

582) Private Wilson FAIRCLOTH - Inscription on tombstone #304 reads **“W. FAIRCLOTH CO. G 6 FLA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The 1860 United States census listed Wilson Faircloth, born about 1839 in Florida and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$100.00 and noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Charlottie Faircloth, born about 1844 in Alabama. Another family household member was Lydia Faircloth, born about 1860 in Florida and noted as six months old. The family household was living in Holmes County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as (Spelled as) Cerro Gorda and the census was enumerated on July 21, 1860.

Records found on ancestry listed him in Company I of the 6th Florida Infantry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Wilson Faircloth served in Company G in the 6th Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company G of the 6th Florida Infantry had many soldiers from Gadsden and Franklin Counties in Florida.

When Private Wilson Faircloth of Company G of the 6th Florida Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 7, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23161) stated he died on Wednesday, October 12, 1864 due to small-pox.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records and Federal POW Records are not found on fold3, However, they were located on micro-film and the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, D.C. in the micro-film room. The compiler notes he was with companies G and I of the 6th Regiment, Florida Infantry. The following confirms his documentation as found on his Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records located on ancestry (38751) stated: He was taken prisoner near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Private Wilson Faircloth died approximately 55 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 Private

Federal POW Records located on ancestry at the same citation listed him as died on October 12, 1864 due to small-pox and buried in grave number 304 at the Camp Chase Cemetery.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

583) Private Milton G. FANNIN - Inscription on tombstone #494 reads **"M. G. FANNIN CO. C 5 KY. MTD. INF. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Magoffin County, Kentucky in March 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Milton Fannin, born about 1844 in Kentucky and was noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of James Fannin, born about 1811 in Kentucky and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Fannin, born about 1814 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: Sarah Fannin, born about 1835 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Cynthia (A female) Fannin, born about 1837 in Kentucky and William Fannin, born about 1839 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Margarett Fannin, born about 1841 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Delila (A female) Fannin,

born about 1846 in Kentucky and Louisa Fannin, born about 1848 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Morgan County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 28, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Milton Fannin, born about 1844 in Kentucky and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of James Fannin, born about 1811 in Kentucky and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Fannin, born about 1814 in Kentucky, Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Magory (A female) Fannin, born about 1841 in Kentucky and Isaac F. Fannin, born about 1851 in Kentucky and James A. Fannin, born about 1854 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Sussanah Fannin, born about 1856 in Kentucky. The family household was living in District 1 in Morgan County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as West Liberty and the census was enumerated on June 13, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Milton G. Fannin served in Company C in the 5th Kentucky Mounted Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“5th Infantry Regiment, assembled during the late summer of 1861, included Freeman's Kentucky Infantry Battalion. Its members were raised in the counties of Pendleton, Breathitt, Morgan, Magoffin, Bath, Owen, Grant, Jessamine, Henderson, Harrison, Shelby, and Franklin. Being a twelve-month unit, when it became time to reenlist some of its members refused and transferred to the 9th Kentucky Regiment. Later men of the 5th did reenlist for the duration of the war. It became part of the Orphan Brigade or Louisville Legion. The regiment reported 134 casualties in the Battle of Shiloh, then was active at Baton Rouge before being assigned to Kelly's and J. H. Lewis' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It was prominent at Chickamauga and later took an active part in the Atlanta Campaign. In the fall of 1864 it was mounted, aided in the defense at Savannah, and fought in the Carolinas. The unit had 91 men disabled at Chickamauga, totaled 201 men and 165 arms in December, 1863, and surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its field officers were Colonels Hiram Hawkins, [Find A Grave Memorial # 6215889] Andrew J. May, and John S. Williams; Lieutenant Colonels John W. Caldwell and George W. Conner and Majors Richard Hawes and William Mynheir.”

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 8 which noted Private Milton Fannin of Company C of the 5th Kentucky Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was James Fannin and listed his Post Office as West Liberty, Kentucky.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 95 the Post Office at the West Liberty Court House was located in Morgan County, Kentucky.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Milton G. Fannin of Captain Thomas J. Henry's Company 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry* and roll dated at Camp Nash on November 18, 1862 and mustered in on August 24, 1862 and enlisted on August 24,

1862 at Piketon, Kentucky (Located in Pike County) and enrolled for three years and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became 3rd Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry Mounted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 26 to November 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Milton G. Fannin of Captain Thomas J. Henry's Company of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on August 24, 1862 at Piketon, Kentucky and enrolled for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 30 to December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Milton G. Fannin of 3rd Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on August 24, 1862 at Piketon, Kentucky and enrolled for three years and last paid on November 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Milton G. Fannin of 3rd Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on August 24, 1862 at Piketon, Kentucky and enrolled for three years 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) Milton G. Fannin of 3rd Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on August 24, 1862 at Piketon, Kentucky and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain William Wells 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) Milton G. Fannin of 3rd Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on August 24, 1862 at Piketon, Kentucky and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (William) Wells on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Milton G. Fannin of 3rd Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on August 24, 1862 at Piketon, Kentucky and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (William) Wells on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Milton G. Fannin of 3rd Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on August 24, 1862 at Piketon, Kentucky and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (William) Wells on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick sent to hospital October 18, 1863 by order of (Hudson) Rutherford surgeon 5th Kentucky volunteers.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. G. Fannin of Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from periods of service from July 1 to August 31, 1863 and paid on October 27, 1863 in the amount of \$22.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Milton G. Fannin of 3rd Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on August 24, 1862 at Piketon, Kentucky and enrolled for three years and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick at hospital since October 18, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. G. Fannin of Company C of the 5th Kentucky Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 4th quarter of 1863 and specifically issued on December 18, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Milton G. Fannin of 3rd Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on August 24, 1862 at Piketon, Kentucky and enrolled for three years and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on sick furlough since January 18, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Milton G. Fannin of 3rd Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on August 24, 1862 at Piketon, Kentucky and enrolled for three years and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on sick furlough when last heard from.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Milton G. Fannin of 3rd Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on August 24, 1862 at Piketon, Kentucky and enrolled for three years and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner in hand of the enemy when last heard from.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Milton G. Fannin of 3rd Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on August 24, 1862 at Piketon, Kentucky and enrolled for three years and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated was furloughed sick 1863 sent to Kentucky was captured and is now a prisoner of war.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. "Fanner" of Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry appeared on a roll of Deserters from the Rebel Army received on March 27, 1864 and noted as captured in Magoffin County, Kentucky on March 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Milton Fannin of Company C of the 5th 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 April 2, 1864 and noted as captured in Magoffin County, Kentucky on March 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Milton "Fannon" of Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending March 31, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District

of Kentucky, Louisville on April 1, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Flemingsburg, Kentucky and noted as captured in Magoffin County, Kentucky on March 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Milton Fannin of Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on March 24, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on April 2, 1864 and noted as captured in Magoffin County, Kentucky on March 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Milton Fannin of Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 2, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville, April 2, 1864 and noted as captured in Magoffin County, Kentucky on March 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Milton Fannin of Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on April 3, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge and noted as captured in Magoffin County, Kentucky on March 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Milton Fannin of Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio, who desire taking the oath of allegiance on June 10, 1864 and noted as captured in Magoffin County, Kentucky on March 17, 1864 and under remarks stated deserter.

Private Milton G. Fannin died approximately 231 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 20, 1864 at Montgomery, Alabama the newspaper *The Montgomery Daily Mail* reported "The banking establishments of Vicksburg have been closed by order from the General Treasury Agent, Colonel William P. (Proctor) Mellen, who decides that under the law of Congress such institutions are not permitted in insurrectionary States."

And on Sunday, November 20, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Milton Fannin of Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky "Cavalry" due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Milton Fannin did not own slaves in Morgan County, Kentucky.

584) Private Theodore FANNON - Inscription on tombstone #757 reads **"T. FANNIN CO. H VA. INF. C.S.A."** **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Wayne County, West Virginia in March 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Fannon and many post war family names are also noted as Fannon although it does appear sometime after the war the family may have changed the surname spelling to Fannin. The younger sibling of this particular family was crushed by a train of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad in 1924 at time she was 74 years old and on her death certificate they listed her surname as Fannon. The census listed (Given name spelled as) Theodore Fannon, born about 1845 in Virginia and living in the household of Silas Fannon, born about 1822 in Kentucky and what appears to be his wife Mary Fannon, born about 1825 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Easter V. Fannon, born about 1847 in Kentucky (Killed by the train) and Rebecca Fannon, born about 1850 and noted as four months old. The family household was living in District 66 in Wayne County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 8, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Theodore Fannon, born about 1846 in Virginia and living in the household of Silas Fannon, born about 1822 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Mary Fannon, born about 1826 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Eston S. (A female) Fannon, born about 1849 in Virginia and Robert A. Fannon, born about 1856 in Virginia and John Fannon, born about 1858 in Virginia. The family household was living in Wayne County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Round Bottom and the census was enumerated on June 14, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Theodore (Spelled as) Fannon alternate name Theodore Fannin served in Company H of Pile's Guerrillas a Virginia unit and did not have an overview of the unit.

Federal POW Records noted Private Theodore (Spelled as) Fannon but with an X above the surname indicating it may not be the way he spelled his name) with Company H of Piles Guerrillas on a list of confined prisoners in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia [Also known as Athenaeum Prison and listed a physical description. Age 16 with a height of 5' 6" with a fair complexion and blue eyes and light hair and by occupation was a farmer and told Federal authorities his residence was Wayne County, (West) Virginia and arrested by Lieutenant Martin in Wayne County, (West) Virginia and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 21, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Record's are located in miscellaneous

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 13, 1865 at

And on Friday, January 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

He died on Friday, January 13, 1865 due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

585) Private Jacob Henry FARMER - Inscription on tombstone #263 reads **“J. H. FARMER CO. A 43 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 23 years old based on hospital records.

The middle name Henry was presented in a record extracted from the Roster of Confederate Soldiers of Georgia 1861-1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jacob H. Farmer served in Company A in the 43rd Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“43rd Infantry Regiment, organized at Big Shanty, Georgia, in April, 1862, contained men from Cherokee, Pickens, Cobb, Hall, Forsyth, Jefferson, and Jackson counties. The unit moved to Tennessee, then Mississippi where it placed under the command of General Barton in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It took an active part in the conflicts at Chickasaw Bayou and Champion's Hill, and was captured when Vicksburg fell. After being exchanged, the 43rd was assigned to General Stovall's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It was prominent in the numerous campaigns of the army from Missionary Ridge to Nashville, and ended the war in North Carolina. In December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 283 men and 251 arms, and in November, 1864, there were 130 fit for duty. On April 26, 1865, the unit surrendered. Its commanding officers were Colonels Hiram P. Bell, [Hiram Parks Bell – Find A Grave Memorial # 7980485] Skidmore Harris, [James Alpheus Skidmore Harris – Died to wounds, May 1863 in Mississippi – Find A Grave Memorial # 9068259] and Henry C. Kellogg, [Henry Clay Kellogg – Find A Grave Memorial # 15028791] and Major William C. Lester. [William Cicero Lester – Find A Grave Memorial # 112725135]”

Company A of the 43rd Georgia Infantry was known as the "Cherokee Van Guards" Many soldier from Cherokee County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 10 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Farmer of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted at Canton, Georgia and enrolled by Captain William F. Mullins for three years or during the war and payment due from enlistment and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Farmer of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry dated July 19, 1863 stated he was on a muster roll of a detachment of paroled prisoners of the organization named above and had enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Cherokee County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (William F) Mullins for three years or the war and last paid by (Henry A) Newman on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Farmer of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry had enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Canton, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (William) F. Mullins for three years or the war and last paid by (Henry) A. Newman on October 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Regimental Return for July 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Farmer of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted in Cherokee County, Georgia and under remarks stated dead – date unknown.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Farmer of Company A of the 43rd 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 on June 29, 1863 and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jacob H. Farmer of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Morton, Indiana and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Farmer of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at Fort Delaware, Delaware on June 9, 1863 and exchanged on July 4, 1863 and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Farmer of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of prisoners of war name appears as a signature paroled at Fort Delaware, Delaware on July 3, 1863 and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

When Private Jacob H. Farmer of Company A of the 43rd Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Farmer of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jacob H. Farmer of Company A of the 43rd 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) Jacob H. Farmer of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville,

Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jacob H. Farmer of Company A of the 43rd 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) Jacob H. Farmer of Company A of the 43rd 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) Jacob H. Farmer of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war and 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) Jacob H. Farmer of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war and 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) Jacob H. Farmer of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry was admitted to the Chase United States Army General Hospital and was admitted on September 4, 1864 and had been sent from the Prison at Camp Chase and diagnosed for small-pox and noted as not vaccinated for small-pox and listed his age as twenty-three.

Private Jacob H. Farmer died approximately 51 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On September 21, 1864 at

And on Wednesday, September 21, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. H. Farmer of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

586) Private Reuben FARMER - Inscription on tombstone #289 reads **“REUBEN FARMER CO. K 43 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 29 years old based on the 1860 United States census.

According to Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; Reuben Farmer married Sarah Smallwood on March 12, 1853 in Hall County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed R. (A male) Farmer, born about 1835 in South Carolina and listed his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$400.00 and a personal value of \$80.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Sarah Farmer, born about 1838 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Amanda Farmer, born about 1854 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Wm. Farmer, born about 1856 in Georgia and Mary Farmer, born about 1858 in Georgia and Hiram Farmer, born about 1859 in Georgia and listed his age as eleven months old. The family household was living in District 810 in Hall County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office reported as Polkville and the census was enumerated on June 25, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Reuben Farmer served in Company K in the 43rd Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“43rd Infantry Regiment, organized at Big Shanty, Georgia, in April, 1862, contained men from Cherokee, Pickens, Cobb, Hall, Forsyth, Jefferson, and Jackson counties. The unit moved to Tennessee, then Mississippi where it placed under the command of General Barton in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It took an active part in the conflicts at Chickasaw Bayou and Champion's Hill, and was captured when Vicksburg fell. After being exchanged, the 43rd was assigned to General Stovall's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It was prominent in the numerous campaigns of the army from Missionary Ridge to Nashville, and ended the war in North Carolina. In December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 283 men and 251 arms, and in November, 1864, there were 130 fit for duty. On April 26, 1865, the unit surrendered. Its commanding officers were Colonels Hiram P. Bell, [Hiram Parks Bell – Find A Grave Memorial # 7980485] Skidmore Harris, [James Alpheus Skidmore Harris – Died to wounds, May 1863 in Mississippi – Find A Grave Memorial # 9068259] and Henry C. Kellogg, [Henry Clay Kellogg – Find A Grave Memorial # 15028791] and Major William C. Lester. [William Cicero Lester – Find A Grave Memorial # 112725135]”

Company K of the 43rd Georgia Infantry was known as “Brown’s Boys” Many soldiers from Hall County, Georgia.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Reubin Farmer of Company K of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a Pay Roll of the organization name above showing payment of bounty and roll dated March 31, 1862 and volunteered on March 4, 1862 in Hall County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain John F. Rives for three years or the war and paid \$50.00 bounty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 10 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Reubin Farmer of Company K of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry and enlisted on March 10, (1862) at Gainesville, Georgia (Located in Hall County) and enrolled by (John) F. Rives for three years or during the war and to be paid from enlistment and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. F. Farmer of Company K of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry of a detachment of paroled prisoners of the organization named above dated July 19, 1863 and had enlisted on March 4, (1862) at Gainesville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain John F. Rives for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Henry A) Newman on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Reuben Farmer of Company K of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Morton, Indiana and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Reuben Farmer of Company K of the 43rd 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.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. Farmer of Company K of the 43rd Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of prisoners of war received on June 9, 1863 at Fort Delaware, Delaware and exchanged on July 4, 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) Reubin Farmer of Company K of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry and enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Gainesville, (Georgia) and enrolled by John F. Rives for three years or during the war and last paid by (Henry) A. Newman on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Reuben Farmer of Company K of the 43rd Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during 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) Reubin Farmer of Company K of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Reuben Farmer of Company K of the 43rd 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) Reuben Farmer of Company K of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Reuben Farmer of Company K of the 43rd 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) Reuben Farmer of Company K of the 43rd 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) Reuben Farmer of Company K of the 43rd 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) Reuben Farmer of Company K of the 43rd 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) Reubin Farmer of Company K of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry was admitted to the Chase United States Army Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio on October 4, 1864 and had been sent from Camp Chase and diagnosed for small-pox.

Private Reuben Farmer died approximately 68 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 8, 1864 at

And on Saturday, October 8, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Reuben Farmer of Company K of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

His widow Mrs. Sarah Farmer has a Georgia Confederate widow's pension from Hall County, Georgia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Reuben Farmer did not own slaves in Hall County, Georgia.

587) Private Shelby PHARRIS - Inscription on tombstone #196 reads **“SHELBY FARRIS CO. G 25 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Jackson County, Tennessee in January 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 32 years old based on the 1850 United States census.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Pharis. The census listed Shelby Pharis, born about 1832 in Tennessee and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Isaure Pharis, born about 1806 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Adaline Pharis, born about 1810 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Anderson Pharis, born about 1834 in Tennessee and William Pharis, born about 1836 in Tennessee and Marion (A male) Pharis, born about 1842 in Tennessee (Marion was also a member of Company G of the 25th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and discharged in 1862) and Sampson Pharis, born about 1844 in Tennessee and Elizabeth Pharis, born about 1845 in Tennessee and Martha Pharis, born about 1848 in Tennessee and Jane Pharis, born about 1849 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 15 in Jackson County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on November 14, 1850.

The inference for the surname spelled as Pharris is from the few Pharris Cemeteries located in Jackson County, Tennessee.

His records are listed as spelled as Sheylby Pharris with the 25th Tennessee Infantry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Shelby (Spelled as) Shelby Pharis alternate name Shelby Pharris served in Company G of the 25th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“The 25th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in August 1861 at Camp Zollicoffer in Overton County, Tennessee. Its members were recruited in the counties of White, Overton, Putnam and Jackson. The unit fought at Fishing Creek and Perryville, [and] then was assigned to General B. R. Johnson’s Brigade, Army of Tennessee. In November 1863 it was consolidated with the 44th Regiment. The unit participated in the conflicts at Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, served in the Knoxville operations, [and] then moved to Virginia. Here is saw action at Drewry’s Bluff, took its place in the Petersburg trenches and ended the war at Appomattox. In January 1862 this regiment reported 683 men present for duty, had 55 disabled at Fishing Creek and suffered 8 casualties at Perryville. It lost thirty-six percent of the 336 at Murfreesboro and thirty-nine percent of the 145 at Chickamauga. The 25th/44 reported 95 casualties of the 259 engaged at Drewry’s Bluff. On April 9, 1865, the 25th surrendered 4 officers and 21 men. The field officers were Colonels John M. Hughes [John Madison Hughes Find A Grave Memorial # 202659354] and Sidney S. Stanton; Lieutenant Colonels Samuel Davis, George G. Dibrell, [George Gibbs Dibrell Find A Grave Memorial # 10856] R. C. Sanders, Robert B. Snowden; [Robert Bogardus Snowden – Find A Grave Memorial # 8488399] and Majors Josiah H. Bilbrey, William A. Duncan, Samuel H. McCarver and Timothy H. Williams.”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Shelby Fariss of Captain Leonidas A. McCarver's Company of the 25th Regiment Tennessee Infantry* was mustered in at age thirty-one on July 30, 1861 and enrolled on July 30, (1861) at Livingston, (Tennessee) for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company G of the 25th Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 25th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized for State service August 10, 1861, transferred to the service of the Confederate States October 1, 1861 and re-organized May 10, 1862. It appears to have been consolidated with the 44th Regiment Tennessee Infantry about September or October 1863 but each company of the two organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by the consolidation."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 1 to October 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Shelby "Fariss" of Company G of the 25th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 30, (1861) at Livingston, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 and dated November 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Shelby Pharras (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 25th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 30, (1861) at Livingston, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on November 1, (1861) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Shelby Pharris of Company G of the 25th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 30, (1861) at Livingston, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by (Montgomery) C. Dibrell on September 1, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Shelby Pharis of Company G of the 25th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 30, (1861) at Livingston, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by (Montgomery) C. Dibrell on October 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Shelby Pharis of Company G of the 25th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 30, (1861) at Livingston, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by (Montgomery) C. Dibrell on December 31, (1862) and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since February 25, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Shelby Phariss of Company G of the 25th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 30, 1861 at Livingston, (Tennessee) and last paid by (Montgomery) C. Dibrell on December 31, 1862 and under remarks stated deserted March 1, 1863 now home in Jackson County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records on April 7, 1864 near Bristol, Tennessee stated Private (Spelled as) Shelby Pharris of Captain L. A. McCarver's Company of the 25th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on July 30, 1861 at Livingston, Tennessee at age thirty-four and enrolled for one year and under remarks stated deserted on March 15, 1863 and noted: An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service to be returned to the Adjutant General's Office with a view of have the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound book. Signed W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Shelby Pharis of Company G of the 25th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on February 18, 1864 and under remarks stated for exchange and noted as captured in Jackson County, Tennessee on January 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Shelby Pharis of Company G of the 25th 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 Provost Marshal General at Louisville, Kentucky on February 18, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee on February 18, 1864 and noted as captured in Jackson County, Tennessee on January 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Shelby Pharris of Company G of the 25th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at Louisville, Kentucky at the Military Prison during the five days ending February 20, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville, on February 22, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Jackson County, Tennessee on January 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Shelby "Farris" (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 25th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on March 9, 1864 and noted as captured in Jackson County, Tennessee on January "2", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Shelby Pharris of Company G of the 25th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on February 18, 1864 and noted as captured in Jackson County, Tennessee on January "2", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Shelby "Farris" of Company G of the 25th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on March 9, 1864 and noted as captured in Jackson County, Tennessee on January "2", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Shelby "Farris" of Company G of the 25th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Louisville, Military Prison to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 9, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville, on March 9, 1864 and noted as captured in Jackson County, Tennessee on January "2", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Shelby "Ferris" of Company G of the 25th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on March 11, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge and noted as captured in Jackson County, Tennessee on January "23", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Shelby "Ferris" of Company G of the 25th Regiment Tennessee Infantry 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 in Jackson County, Tennessee on January "23", 1864 and under remarks stated deserter.

Private Shelby Pharris died approximately 152 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 10, 1864 at Point Lookout, Maryland the newspaper *The Hammond Gazette* reported "VIOLENT TORNADO, ACCOMPANED BY A WATER SPOUT – DESTRUCTION OF TWO COMMISSARY BUILDINGS – TOTAL DEMOLITION OF SUTLER'S ESTABLISHMENT, THE DEAD HOUSE AND TWO OF THE WARDS OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL – PERSONS SEVERELY INJURED – ONE PROBABLY FATALLY. On Saturday morning, August 6, about half-past five o'clock A. M. this place was visited by one of those fearful tornadoes which are so common in the West Indies and other portions of the Torrid Zone. The night before the storm had been very sultry and early in the morning everything was calm and quiet. Some dark clouds accompanied with flashes of lightning gave premonition of a heavy thunder storm which commenced in the country some minutes before the tornado on the Point. The flashes of lightning were very vivid and the thunder came with a crashing and startling sound upon the war and the forked lightning was seen striking among the trees out in the country in various directions and the rain poured down in torrents. While this scene was in progress several miles from the Point, the tornado was discovered rapidly approaching from the Virginia shore, crossing the Potomac and nearing the Point. According to some accounts one of the gunboats saw it and suspecting its nature fired at it, hoping to disperse it but without success. It came on and reached the land near the new wharf, where it commenced its work of destruction; first upon a large pile of lumber which was lifted up from its situation scattered in various directions and a large part of it carried up high in the vortex of the whirlwind and borne some distance and strewn upon the waters of the Bay. The steamer *Favorite* near the wharf was lifted up out of the water and forced partly on the wharf. It was hauled back into the stream by two other vessels and sustained no serious injury. This fearful whirlwind also unroofed two of the commissary buildings in fact totally demolishing them and scattering their contents far and wide; then it passed on to the old wharf carrying off the guard house. At the same time it seized Corporal Kline of Company G 20th Veteran Reserve Corps, bearing him from the wharf and through the cracker boxes of

the ruined commissary building and leaving him near the road by the Hospital enclosure severely bruised and with a compound fracture of the leg. Another of the guards was wounded severely with a spike. Private Mead of Company H Veteran Reserves Corps was blown away and lodged in a crevice between two buildings and confined there until the fury of the tempest had passed by; he escaped almost unhurt. Several cartridge boxes containing forty rounds each were carried about like bits of paper; guns were hurled around like straws, one or two of which have not been found. The Dead House was taken up in one solid mass and the boards and timber split and driven into fragments in the air. One body was lying there awaiting preparations for the burial, it was carried away and found near the ruins of Donnelly's Sutler Shop. About half of another Commissary building near the old wharf was destroyed and the contents hurled in various directions. A large number of bales of pressed hay were raised from the ground and part were carried high into the air and landed on the other side of the pond. In its progress it next caught the Sutler store of Mr. Donnelly, leveling it to the ground breaking bottles, smashing tin cans and mingling the stock of goods in one mass of confusion. Mr. Donnelly succeeded in saving his money and most of his valuable papers, but was caught by the roof as he was trying to escape and was severely cut and bruised about the head. Mr. Gunning upholsterer for the General Hospital, with his son, was passing by the sutlers building at the time, the falling timbers struck his son on the head and body, felling him to the ground and confining him for a short time beneath the mass of ruins. He received a very severe contusion on the head with a gash on one side above the forehead. The brain is probably very seriously if not fatally injured. He had not, at the time of sending this to press, recovered his consciousness or scarcely spoken a word. He lies in a precarious condition. The father was also severely bruised on the arms, legs and various other parts of the body. He attempted to regain his feet but was carried away by the resistless tornado, rolling over and over and finally stopping near ward 6, of the General Hospital. He is quite severely bruised but is able to walk about a little and will soon be well. The tornado came rushing along like the rambling on numerous wagons and the shivered timbers were roaring and crackling like a great conflagration. It was too fearful for the spectators to accurately conceive much less describe. The air grew dark with masses of timber, boards, shingles and the debris of the buildings. Men, women and children were running hither and thither to escape the calamity which seemed ready to overwhelm them. Some fled to the market-place and there witnessed the appalling spectacle but were almost deluged with the torrents of rain. As the furious blast passed along through the General Hospital grounds, the Ward Master of Ward Number 4, A. Pilson, having witnessed the destruction of the dead house and saw that the wards were in danger, ordered the men to be removed as quick as possible, which was scarcely done ere the tornado struck the ward and it a mass of ruins. As it touched the wards there seemed to be a cloud of white dust, they were gone and the fragments of Ward 4 were piled upon ward 3, which was also in ruins. The iron bedsteads were piled together, bent up and rendered worthless. Corporal Carson of the 148th New York, in ward 4, acted with great energy and resolution. Having served a number of years as a sailor, and knowing that was in the wind, gave the first alarm, whereby the inmates of wards three and four saved their lives. It was very remarkable and providential that no one in the two wards which were so completely destroyed was injured. This was owing to the fact that all the patients, with the exception of two, were able to walk out of the wards. Had this happened when the wards were filled with severely wounded men the loss of life must have been fearful. It was also a strange coincidence that all the men of these wards were awake at 5 o'clock in the morning; the morning work was going on and all were up and dressed as if they had received

premonition of the calamity about to befall them. Too much credit cannot be given to those Ward Masters, Nurses and Attendants who so faithfully and energetically performed the duties of their station. A number of other buildings were more or less injured; some were partially unroofed and plaster loosened from the walls. The Hammond Gazette was slightly injured. Ward C was very lightly touched by the fearful visitant but was taken up from its foundations, carried back about 7 to 10 feet and set down again and strange to say none of the inmates were hurt. The tornado played some very strange freaks with several of the men about the Hospital. One man near Ward E was taken up and carried over to Ward C. As he sailed along he saw the fragments coming also and he thought that the circle of wards was in motion. He passed over into the bay, dived under the water, apprehending that there was danger from the falling fragments, but after a short time rose again and came safe to shore. Freeman Cleveland, Veteran Reserve Corps Hammond Hospital was seized by the storm and went up whirling through the air, meeting in his upward course a pine tree and in passing through its branches was scratched and bruised considerably. He was carried out some distance into the bay but was saved with some trouble and brought to shore. The officials of the General Hospital were prompt in their endeavors to meet the danger and to prevent disorder and confusion. The General Commanding was present to see the amount of damage done and the men comprising the Veteran Corps of the Hammond General Hospital were on hand near the ruins of the sutler's store to preserve order and prevent depredations on property. Mr. Donnelly, the sutler has probably lost not less than \$2,000. The estimate of the losses are not less than \$30,000. The tornado began and ended its work on the Point in from five to ten minutes. From the most reliable accounts compared together the water-spout struck the shore of the Potomac and deluged some of the places with water. It passed over the Point as a tornado. As it left the Point passing over the bay it formed into a water-spout, then it had the appearance of a balloon with a long neck. Its base rested on the bay and it was irregular in form, extending over the Point to a great height in the air it advanced retired and was finally broken up in the bay. Another spectator says that it formed again in the bay and it seemed to draw the water up into the air and to whirl round moving in a spiral form and its motions were compared to the contortions of a serpent. Several water spouts were formed and then merged into one. As it formed it swelled out into the shape of a balloon completely filled. There was a white mist pervading the atmosphere for at least five hundred feet around it. The timbers and other fragments were seen whirling round in the air over the water and were finally cast upon it. After it had passed out over the water it was lost sight of in the mist and rain which followed the tornado and it is supposed emptied its contents into the waters of the Chesapeake Bay. Though there was a beauty and sublimity in this wonderful exhibition of nature which was very interesting to behold, yet there was such a terrible display of the elements of destruction combined with it that few if any could calmly witness this awful panorama. Let us be thankful that He, who holds all the hidden treasures of the material universe in the hollow of his hand, while giving us an example of his Omnipotence has also displayed his mercy in preserving our lives from destruction."

And on Wednesday, August 10, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Shelby "Faris" (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 25th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to dysentery.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Shelby Pharris did not own slaves in Jackson County, Tennessee.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“S. PHARRIS CO. G 25 TN. INF. C.S.A.”**

588) Private Thomas FARRIS - Inscription on tombstone #931 reads **“THOS. FARRIS CO. I 13 VA. RES. INF. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Saltville, Virginia in October 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Thos Farris, born about 1825 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a wagoner and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Mary Farris, born about 1829 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 67 in Washington County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census spelled the surname as Faris but the compiler believes it was spelled as Farris and will be noted this way. The census listed Thomas Farris, born about 1825 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a miner and noted as having a personal value of \$100.00 and noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living what appears to be his wife Mary Farris, born about 1824 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Trigg Farris, born about 1852 in Virginia and Elisa Farris, born about 1854 in Virginia and Wheeler Farris, born about 1856 in Virginia. The family household was living in the Western District of Washington County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Saltville and the census was enumerated on June 9, 1860.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 16 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Farris of Company I of the 13th Battalion Virginia Reserves enlisted on August 5, (1864) at Abington, (Virginia) and enrolled for the war and noted as present for duty.

“The 13th (Also known as Smith’s) Battalion Virginia Reserves was organized on June 3, 1864, with nine companies, A to I and was officially designated the 6th Battalion Virginia Reserves by Special Order Number 48, of the Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office dated February 27, 1865.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Faris (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 13th Battalion Virginia Reserves enlisted on “April” 16, (1864) at Abington, Virginia and enrolled for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war captured October 2, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Farris of Company I of the 13th Battalion Virginia Reserves appeared on a list of absentees of the organization named above dated January 26, 1865 at Saltville, (Virginia) and under remarks stated prisoner of war October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Farris of Company I of the 13th Battalion Virginia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Farris of Company I of the 13th Battalion Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Louisville, Kentucky Military Prison during five days ending October 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 26, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Lexington, Kentucky and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Farris of Company I of the 13th Battalion Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on October 21, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Farris of Company I of the 13th Battalion Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 22, 1864. Roll dated at Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Farris of Company I of the 13th Battalion Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on October 24, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Private Thomas Farris died approximately 96 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 28, 1865 at

And on Saturday, January 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thomas Farris of Company I of the 13th Regiment Virginia Infantry due to general debility.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“THOS. FARRIS CO. I 13 BATT’N. VA. RES. C.S.A.”**

589) Private George W. FARROW - Inscription on tombstone #813 reads **“GEO. W. FARROW CO. K 56 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 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.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Fanan but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Farrow and will be noted this way. The census listed George W. Farrow, born about 1828 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Matilda Farrow, born about 1830 in South Carolina. Another family household member was and their son James Farrow, born about 1849. The family household was living in the District Spartanburg, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on November 21, 1850.

The compiler notes according to family genealogy Matilda's maiden name was Couch.

The 1860 United States census listed George W. Farrow, born about 1828 in South Carolina and his occupation was noted as a farmer with a value of personal estate as \$200.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Matilda Farrow, born about 1830 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: James L. Farrow, born about 1849 in South Carolina and William M. Farrow, born about 1851 in South Carolina and Berry Farrow, born about 1853 in South Carolina and Sarah C. Farrow, born about 1855 in South Carolina and Matilda C. Farrow, born about 1856 in South Carolina and Zebulon Farrow, born about 1854 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Heard County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office reported as Franklin and the census was enumerated August 27, 1860.

The compiler notes because of the fire at the Heard County Courthouse in 1894 we can only estimate the family moving to Heard County from South Carolina sometime between 1856 and 1860. The compiler notes Matilda C. Farrow had been born in 1856 in South Carolina. Some family genealogy suggested George W. Farrow middle name was Wesley but the compiler cannot either confirm or deny the claim.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George W. Farrow served in Company K in the 56th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“56th Infantry Regiment [also called 55th Regiment] was organized during the late spring of 1862. Some of the men were from Carroll, Chattahoochee, and Dooly counties. The unit served at Cumberland Gap, then moved to Mississippi. Here it was assigned to T. H. Taylor's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and after fighting at Champion Hill was captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Exchanged and assigned to General Cummings' Brigade, the 56th was involved in the operations of the Army of Tennessee from Chattanooga to Bentonville. It reported 74 casualties at Chattanooga, totalled [totalled] 434 men and 277 casualties in December, 1863, and during January, 1865, when it was consolidated

with Glenn's 36th Regiment, 232 were present. Few surrendered in April. The field officers were Colonel E. P. Watkins, [Elihu Pinson Watkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 68062407] Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Slaughter, [John Thomas Slaughter – Originally a private in Company I of the 56th Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 21590150] and Majors James P. Bewster [James Pendleton Brewster – Find A Grave Memorial # 68194311] and M. L. Pool. [Marcus Lafayette Pool – Find A Grave Memorial # 14877036]”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Farrow of Company K of the 55th Regiment Georgia Infantry* appeared on a Pay Roll of the organization named above, showing payment of bounty dated June 13, 1862 and had volunteered for service on May 12, at Franklin, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Spearman for three years and paid a \$50.00.

The above asterisk stated “This regiment subsequently became the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry.”

A letter written home from a soldier in Company C of the 56th Georgia Infantry at Vicksburg, Mississippi probably echoes many feelings of the soldiers.

A letter from a soldier in the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry listed a letter written by Thomas Christmas to his wife Elizabeth Arnold O’Mary of Carroll County, Georgia.

Vicksburg Miss
May 10th 1863

Dear wife

I seat my self this sabbath morning to let you know that I am wel as common. I hope those lines may find you enjoying the same blessing. I have not seen John nor been with the regt. sence last Sunday. we are expecting a fight every day. you said something about my comeing home at harvest. I fear that I cant get a furlo. I would be glad to come and save your wheat for you if it is not killed. we have had a cold time here for the season and country. you nede not make me any clothes yet. I hope that God wil smile on us and give us peace in our land so we can come home from this miserable country. we never can appreciate the blessings of home as we aught to do I am a fraid. tel linea that Clem says if you would not believe Miss. right you would not believe what fish he has seen. when the capt. sends us home to cut wheat I wil bring a hole one. I wil not send a head now. we had a fine mess yesterday. Elizabeth I want you to instruct the children the best you can. you can rais them as a Christain mother should do. I cant be with you now. Lord grant that I could help you to rais them. I want to see you and them sweete little children verry bad. I hope the Lord wil bless us threw life. we have ben blessed so far. I hear no preaching here. now I hope we may all return home and fill the vacant seats in the Churches again. rite often. tel all to rite. tel aunt Caty bud is dead tho I rote it before.

Nothing more only I remain your husband until death.

T. C. O’Mary

Unfortunately the predictions of the soldier writing the letter would come true. The 56th Georgia was involved in some of the most savage battles for Vicksburg including the Battle of Champion Hill aka the Battle of Bakers Creek was fought on May 16, 1863 followed by the Battle of Big Black River Bridge fought on May 17, 1863.

When Private George W. Farrow of Company K of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Alfred Cumming's 2nd Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 15, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, Geo W. Farrow a private of Company K Regiment 56th Georgia Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as G. W. Farrow and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 15, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Farrow of Company K of the 56th Georgia appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sick in Washington Hospital, C. S. A., paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi, according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 21, 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."

Federal POW Records reported George W. Farrow taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863 and was a patient at the Washington, Confederate hospital and was paroled on July 15, 1863 and it was noted he signed his name.

The compiler notes many of the sick and wounded Confederate prisoners at Vicksburg, Mississippi were transported to Mobile, Alabama. Federal POW Records listed George W. Farrow's name on a "list of Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Attendants, and sick Confederate Prisoners of war captured at the capitulation of Vicksburg, Mississippi, July 4, 1863; now on board the United States Steamer *H. Chouteau* en route for Mobile, Alabama, via New Orleans, Louisiana."

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Farrow of Company K of the 56th Regiment Georgia appeared on a list of sick and wounded Confederate officers and soldiers delivered to the Confederate authorities off Fort Morgan, Alabama. "Endorsement on roll shows received off Fort Morgan, July 22nd 1863 of United States Steamer Suffolk (21) Twenty-one Confederate officers and (181 One Hundred eighty one Confederate soldiers – R. C. Forsyth Lieutenant Colonel P.A.C.S." (Provisional Army Confederate States)

In another letter from a soldier in the 56th Georgia it helps establish the parole camp in Decatur, Georgia in the compilers opinion. After the surrender at Vicksburg, Mississippi the soldiers were usually given a thirty day furlough. John Arnold mentions being at Decatur, Georgia doing drill and the 56th Georgia is appearing to wait for other soldiers to return to the unit. The 56th Georgia was exchanged and did participate in the Battle of Missionary Ridge in November of 1863.

When Private George W. Farrow of Company K of the 56th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Cumming's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W Farrow of Company K of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W Farrow of Company K of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W Farrow of Company K of the 56th 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W Farrow of Company K of the 56th 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 (Spelled as) Geo. W Farrow of Company K of the 56th Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

The compiler notes the prison at Louisville, Kentucky was nothing more than a warehouse or distribution center for Confederate prisoners. Colonel Hoffman or later General Hoffman depending upon the time frame would dictate which northern prison the Confederate prisoners would be taken to. Hoffman was the Commissary-General of Prisoners in both the eastern and western theater and for the most part of the war was a Colonel. However on November 11, 1864 the Commissary-General of Prisoners was broken up into the eastern theater which General Hoffman still commanded and the western theater in which he did not. On February 1, 1865 the Office of Commissary-General of Prisoners was restructured and General Hoffman again found himself commanding both the eastern theater of prisoners and the western theater.

Private George W. Farrow died approximately 16 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 20, 1865 at

On January 20, 1865 in Washington, D.C. President Lincoln Orders: "That no clearances for the exportation of hay from the United States be granted until further orders, unless the same shall have been placed on shipboard before the publication hereof."

And on Friday, January 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Geo W. Farrow of Company K of the (And corrected to the) 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules George Farrow did not own slaves in Heard County, Georgia.

590) Sergeant Paul FARTHING - Inscription on tombstone #1849 reads **"SGT. P. FARTHING CO. A 11 N.C. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Watauga County, North Carolina in February 1865.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 44 years old.

U.S. and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900 as located on ancestry listed Rachel Watkins married to Paul Farthing in 1848. Family search listed the marriage as September 13, 1848 in Ashe County, North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed Paul Farthing, born in 1821 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and a real estate value at \$300.00 and he was listed as the head of household

and living with his wife Rachel Farthing, born about 1820 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Watauga County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 30, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Paul Farthing, born about 1821, in North Carolina and listed as the head of household and mentioned his occupation as a farmer and valued his real estate at \$1,250.00 and valued his personal estate at \$800.00 and living with his wife Rachel W. Farthing, born about 1819 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Beaver Dam District in Watauga County, North Carolina with the nearest Post Office listed as Sweet Water and the census was enumerated on September 19, 1860.

He was listed under the 11th Battalion Home Guards of North Carolina. From the history of Watauga County, North Carolina it stated Paul was born on April 21, 1821 and married Rachel. Watauga County, NC – History – A History of Watauga County, North Carolina. Sketches of Prominent Families, Part 3., on page 307 By John Preston Arthur.

Confederate Compiled Military Service Records reported Paul Farthing enrolling in Company E (nicknamed the Watauga Minute Men) of the 37th Regiment, North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) on September 18, 1861 and was elected as a 1st Lieutenant and was mustered into service on November 20, 1861 at Camp Fisher, North Carolina.

A physical description was made of him; age forty, born in Wake County, North Carolina, occupation farming, five feet and eleven and ½ inches in height.

The 37th Regiment, North Carolina Infantry was transferred to the Confederate States Army on January 1st 1862. Upon re-organization in early 1862 Confederate Compiled Military Service Records reported Paul Farthing not being re-elected as an officer. The compiler notes that a Confederate officer could not become an enlisted soldier in the Confederate military. Therefore Paul Farthing found himself as a civilian once again as of March 1, 1862 through no fault of his own.

The compiler notes that the enlisted soldiers of a company elected its junior officers up to the rank of Captain and consequently the junior officers only of the various companies would elect the field officers of the regiment including the Colonel. The compiler also notes that not all regiments had elected officers and that some were appointed.

Listed a Paul Farthing in the Confederate citizen's files as selling foodstuffs for horses to the Confederate Military in April of 1864.

Confederate Compiled Military Service Records reported Sergeant Paul Farthing as enlisting in Captain Griswold's Company, Local Defense (Provost Guard) and the unit was also known as Company A 11th Battalion North Carolina Home Guards.

The compiler notes this unit was not a regular Confederate unit but rather as the name implied Home Guards and also notes the Home Guards were used to help the local defense against constant threats of Union bushwhackers and to keep law and order.

Federal POW Records reported 1st Sergeant Paul Farthing taken prisoner on February 2, 1865 in Watauga County, North Carolina.

The following gives us more detail into the capture of Sergeant Paul Farthing in a fine article by Michael C. Hardy for the Watauga County and the Civil War: at the Watauga County History Symposium on October 7, 1999, at the Watauga Campus of Caldwell Community College in Boone, North Carolina. "In February 1865, Camp Mast was captured by Captain James Champion, of Indiana, who had come to Banner Elk to recruit for the Federal Army. He gathered a force of 103, some regular Union soldiers, others Union sympathizers, and marched to Camp Mast on Cove Creek. He arrived at daylight, and dividing his men up, ordered every other man to build a fire. When the Confederates awoke, they found what it seemed a large force of Federals all around them on the mountain sides. A demand of surrender was given, which sixty of the seventy-one men voted for. They were marched out of the camp and toward Tennessee. The sixty that had wanted to surrender were paroled and allowed to return home, while the eleven others, minus T. P. Adams, were taken on to prison. Despite what Arthur says about Capt. McGuire, who surrendered that camp, he did return to Watauga County after the war." Federal POW Records reported Sergeant Paul Farthing sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on February 16, 1865 and then transferred to Nashville, Tennessee and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky and finally transferred to Camp Chase where he arrived on March 5, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

In Washington D.C. on April 11, 1865 President Lincoln gave his last public speech two days after the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court House, in Virginia.

And on Tuesday, April 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Sergeant Paul Farthing due to erysipelas.

Wikipedia defines erysipelas in part as "an acute infection of the upper dermis and superficial lymphatics, usually caused by streptococcus bacteria." "Also known as "ignis sacer", "holy fire", and "St. Anthony's fire" Erysipelas is an acute infection typically with a skin rash, usually on any of the legs and toes, face, arms, and fingers. Affected individuals typically develop symptoms including high fevers, shaking, chills, fatigue, headaches, vomiting, and general illness within 48 hours of the initial infection."

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Paul Farthing owned no slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“SGT. P. FARTHING CO. A 11 BATT’N. N.C. HOME GUARDS C.S.A.”**

591) Private Reuben P. FARTHING - Inscription on tombstone #1914 reads **“R. P. FARTHING CO. A 11 N.C. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Watauga County, North Carolina in February 1865.

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

The compiler notes there were three possible candidates for this man and the other two were found in post war United States census reports.

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; William Young Farthing married Annie Watkins Farthing in North Carolina in 1840.

The 1850 United States census listed Reuben Farthing, born about 1845 in North Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm Y. Farthing, born about 1813 in North Carolina and his wife Anna Farthing, born about 1815 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Thomas Farthing, born about 1842 in North Carolina and Mary Farthing, born about 1844 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Lonza (A female) Farthing, born about 1847 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Watauga in Watauga County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 30, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Reuben P. Farthing, born about 1845 in North Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of William Y. Farthing, born about 1812 in North Carolina and his wife Ann W. Farthing, born about 1814 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: John S. Farthing, born about 1841 in North Carolina and Mary H. Farthing, born about 1843 in North Carolina and Rachel L. Farthing, born about 1847 in North Carolina and Winfield S. Farthing, born about 1849 in North Carolina and Harriett N. Farthing, born about 1851 in North Carolina and Lucinda W. Farthing, born about 1852 in North Carolina and James E. Farthing, born about 1854. The family household was living in the Beaver Dam District in Watauga County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Sweet Water and the census was enumerated on September 20, 1860.

He was listed under the 11th Battalion Home Guards of North Carolina.

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 24, 1865 at

And on Monday, April 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Monday, April 24, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Reuben P. Farthing in Watauga County, North Carolina did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“R. P. FARTHING CO. A 11 N.C. BATT’N. HOME GUARDS C.S.A.”**

592) Private H. B. FAULKNER - Inscription on tombstone #1895 reads **"H. B. FAULKNER CO. B UNASSIGNED C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Tennessee.

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 19, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, April 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23142) stated he died on Wednesday, April 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: **"H. B. FAULKNER UNASSIGNED CONSCRIPT C.S.A."**

593) Private William E. FENTON - Inscription on tombstone #192 reads **"Wm. E. FENTON CO. B 26 VA. BATT'N C.S.A." WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Monroe County, West Virginia in May 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Finton. The census listed William Finton, born about 1834 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of John Finton, born about 1786 in Ireland and living with what appears to be his wife Margaret Finton, born about 1794 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Margaret J. Finton, born about 1825 in Virginia and Rebecca A. Finton, born about 1828 in Virginia and Nancy E. Finton, born about 1828 in Virginia and Martha Finton, born about 1831 in Virginia and Mary Finton, born about 1838 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 39 in Monroe County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 29, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Finton. The census listed William E. Finton, born about 1835 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of John Finton, born about 1790 in Ireland and what appears to be his wife Margaret Finton, born about 1801. Other family household members were: Rebecca A. Finton, born about 1830 and Nancy E. Finton, born about 1830. The family household was living in Monroe County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Peterstown and the census was enumerated on July 27, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William E. Fenton alternate name W. E. Fenton served in Company B in the 26th Battalion Virginia Infantry (Edgar's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"26th Infantry Battalion was organized in May, 1862, with men of the 59th Regiment Virginia Infantry who escaped capture at the Battle of Roanoke Island. It contained seven companies, but was increased to nine in June, 1863. The unit was assigned to Echols' and Patton's Brigade, and saw action in Tennessee, western Virginia, and the Shenandoah Valley. During April, 1865, it disbanded. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonel George M. Edgar [George Mathews Edgar – Find A Grave Memorial # 42863813] and Major Richard Woodram. [Find A Grave Memorial # 10364622]"

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

Juxtaposition:

On August 2, 1864 at

And on Tuesday, August 2, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Tuesday, August 2, 1864 due to erysipelas.

Wikipedia defines erysipelas in part as "an acute infection of the upper dermis and superficial lymphatics, usually caused by streptococcus bacteria." "Also known as "ignis sacer", "holy fire", and "St. Anthony's fire" Erysipelas is an acute infection typically with a skin rash, usually on any of the legs and toes, face, arms, and fingers. Affected individuals typically develop symptoms including high fevers, shaking, chills, fatigue, headaches, vomiting, and general illness within 48 hours of the initial infection."

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. E. FENTON CO. B 26 BATT’N. VA. INF. (EDGAR’S) C.S.A.”**

594) Private A. P. FERGUSON - Inscription on tombstone #469 reads **“A P FERGUSON CO C 21 REGT VA CAV NOV 15 1864”** Federal POW Records located on ancestry (21611) stated: He was taken prisoner in Rockbridge County, Virginia on June 17, 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private A. P. Ferguson served in 2nd Company G in the 21st Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"21st Cavalry Regiment was organized in August, 1862, with companies which had served in the Virginia State Line. The unit was assigned to W. E. Jones' and McCausland's Brigade, and in April, 1864, it

contained 317 effectives. It took an active part in various conflicts in East Tennessee, western Virginia, and in the Shenandoah Valley. During mid-April, 1865, the regiment disbanded. Its field officers were Colonel W. E. Peters, [William Elisha Peters – Find A Grave Memorial # 12080815] Lieutenant Colonel David Edmundson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 9720036] and Major Stephen P. Halsey. [Stephen Peters Halsey – Find A Grave Memorial # 60507827]”

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone and that no number appears on the tombstone.

The compiler notes he was with 2nd Company G of the 21st Virginia Cavalry.

The compiler notes on his Confederate Compiled Military Service Records he was reported as taken prisoner on June 18, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 14, 1864 at

And on Monday, November 14, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

Federal POW Records located on ancestry (23124) stated: He died on Monday, November 14, 1864 due to typhoid fever and buried in grave number 469.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

595) Private Jasper R. FERGUSSON - Inscription on tombstone #682 reads **“J. R. FERGUSSON CO. G 37 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 43 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Ferguson. The census listed Jasper R. Ferguson, born about 1822 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a merchant clerk with a personal value of \$625.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Henrietta Ferguson, born about 1831 in North Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Carmon (A male) [But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Cosmo) Ferguson, born about 1849 in Mississippi and Joseph Rutledge, born about 1822 in Georgia. The household was living in the Southern Division of Carroll County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 1, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Fergusson. The census listed J. R. (A male) Fergusson, born about 1820 in North Carolina and valued his real estate at \$6,100.00 and a personal value of \$2,300.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be

his wife H. R. (A female) Fergusson, born about 1830 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: J. R. (A male) Fergusson, born about 1852 in Mississippi and again J. R. (A male) Fergusson, born about 1852 in Mississippi and O. P. (A male) Fergusson, born about 1854 in Mississippi and M. A. (A female) Fergusson, born about 1856 in Mississippi. The family household was living in the Police District Number 2 in Carroll County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Smiths Mills and the census was enumerated on September 6, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private J. R. Fergusson alternate name J. R. Fergusson served in Company G of the 37th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company G of the 37th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Yancey Guards” Company was raised in Smith County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. R. Fergusson of Company G of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 8, 1863 at Enterprise, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (William) McCurdy 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 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. R. Fergusson of Company G of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on October 8, 1863 at Enterprise, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (William) McCurdy for three years or the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. R. Fergusson of Company G of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on October 8, 1863 at Enterprise, Mississippi and enrolled by (William) McCurdy for three years

and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated appointed fife major January 24, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. R. Fergusson of Company G of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* enlisted in October 1863 in Clark County, Mississippi and enrolled by (William) McCurdy for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured July 21, 1864 bounty due.

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

When Private Jasper R. Fergusson of Company G of the 37th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Cantey's Brigade in Walthall'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) Jasper R. Ferguson of Company G of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on 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) Jasper R. Ferguson of Company G of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jasper R. "Furgeson" of Company G of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jasper R. "Furguson" of Company G of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jasper R. "Furgison" of Company G of the 37th Regiment Mississippi 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) Jasper R. Furgerson of Company G of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private Jasper R. Ferguson died approximately 150 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 30, 1864 at

And on Friday, December 30, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. R. Furguson of Company G of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules J. R. Furguson owed one slave in Carroll County, Mississippi. A black male age 18 according to the 1860 slave schedule.

596) Private Jefferson FERRELL - Inscription on tombstone #47 reads **“J. FERRELL CO. K 17 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Louisville, Kentucky in August 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Jefferson Ferrell, born about 1843 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Isaac Ferrell, born about 1806 in Tennessee and Rhoda Ferrell, born about 1806 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: John Ferrell, born about 1829 in Tennessee and Elizabeth Ferrell, born about 1830 in Tennessee and Matthew Ferrell, born about 1831 in Tennessee and Wade Ferrell, born about 1833 in Tennessee and Sally Ferrell, born about 1834 in Tennessee and Mariah Ferrell, born about 1836 in Tennessee and James Ferrell, born about 1838 in Tennessee and Matilda Ferrell, born about 1841 in Tennessee and Amy Ferrell, born about 1845 in Tennessee and Isaac Ferrell, born about 1848 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 18 in Jackson County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 16, 1850.

The compiler notes Putnam County, Tennessee was created in 1854 from parts of Fentress, Jackson, Smith, White and Overton Counties in Tennessee.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Ferrel but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Ferrell and will be noted this way. The census listed Jefferson Ferrell, born about 1845 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and also mentioned as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) J. E. but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to I. E. Ferrell, born about 1807 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Rhoda R. Ferrell, born about 1806 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: James Ferrell, born about 1838 in Tennessee and

(Spelled as) Ama (A female) Ferrell, born about 1846 in Tennessee and Isaac Ferrell, born about 1850 in Tennessee and Rhoda Ferrell, born about 1851 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 12 in Putnam County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Byrne and the census was enumerated on August 13, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jefferson Ferrell served in Company K of the 17th 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 he was originally taken prisoner at the Battle of Stones River also known as Murfreesboro, Tennessee in January 1863.

According to Federal Hospital Records his leg was amputated at a Louisville hospital in April 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 10, 1863 at

And on Saturday, October 10, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Saturday, October 10, 1863 due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

597) Private Solomon FERRELL - Inscription on tombstone #471 reads **“S. FERRILL CO. C 54 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 27 years old based on the 1860 United States census.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) S. Ferrel, born about 1837 in Georgia and noted his occupation as an Overseer and living in the household of (Spelled as) J. B. Dannel, born about 1822 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a planter with a personal estate value of \$15,000 and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) M. S. Dannel, born about 1837 in South Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) M. R. (A female) Dannel, born about 1846 in Alabama and (Spelled as) W. (A female) Dannel, born about 1850 in Alabama and (Spelled as) J. C. (A male) Dannel, born about 1848 in Alabama and (Spelled as) H. L. (A female) Dannel, born about 1852 in Alabama and (Spelled as) H. T. (A male) Dannel, born about 1854 in Alabama and (Spelled as) L. (A female) Dannel, born about 1859 and listed as six months old. The household was living in the Northern Division in Choctaw County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Mount Sterling and the census was enumerated on September 9, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private S. Ferrell alternate name Solomon Ferrell and served in Company C in the 54th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“54th Infantry Regiment [also called 50th Regiment] was organized in October, 1862, by adding four Alabama companies of Walker's 5th Confederate Regiment to the 4th Confederate Regiment. Its members were from Coffee, Macon, Choctaw, Limestone, Blount, Morgan, and De Kalb counties. The unit served in General Tilghman's and Buford's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and saw action at Fort Pemberton and Champion's Hill. After the siege of Jackson, it was assigned to A. Baker's, Gibson's, and Brantley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 54th participated in the Atlanta Campaign, moved to Mobile, then returned to the army in North Carolina. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 7-June 2, it lost 12 killed and 49 wounded, and in the Battle of Atlanta more than half of the regiment was disabled. Few were included in the surrender on April 25, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Alpheus Baker [Find A Grave Memorial # 8796] and John A. Minter, [John Abner Minter – Find A Grave Memorial # 7967175] and Lieutenant Colonel T. H. [Taddeus Henry Shackelford – Find A Grave Memorial # 26944553]”

Company C of the 54th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Choctaw Griffin Rifles” Many soldiers from Choctaw County, Alabama.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that he was found in the 1860 United States census as living in Choctaw County, Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. Ferrell of Company C of the 54th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on February 11, 1863.

When Private Solomon Ferrell of Company C of the 54th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi his regiment was attached to Brigadier General Abraham Buford's 2nd Brigade in Major General William W. Loring's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 9, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, S. Ferrell a private of Company C 54th 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 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as S. Ferrell and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 9, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. Ferrell of Company C of the 54th 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, 1864. Roll dated Vicksburg, Mississippi July 10, 1863 and noted as captured on July 4, 1863 at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

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) Sol Ferrell of Company C of the 54th Regiment Alabama Volunteers appeared descriptive list of prisoners captured and paroled: reported at Demopolis, Alabama and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi by General U. S. Grant on July 4, 1863 and noted: Unexchanged Vicksburg prisoners who have reported for duty East of the Mississippi since November 14 and under remarks stated present.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sol Ferrell appeared on a muster roll of Company B 1st Detachment Paroled Prisoners, Demopolis, Alabama and dated April 30, 1864 and had enlisted on August 10, 1861 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled for the war and noted as absent and under remarks state absent without leave since March 11, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sol Ferrell appeared on a muster roll of Company B 1st Detachment Paroled Prisoners, Demopolis, Alabama for May and June 1864 and dated June 30, 1864 and had enlisted on August 10, 1861 at Montgomery, Alabama and

enrolled for the war and last paid on December 31, 1864 and noted as present for duty remarks stated returned to Company on May 16, (1864)

When Private Solomon Ferrell of Company C of the 54th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 7, 1864 he had been in Baker's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Solomon Farrier of Company C of the 54th 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) Solomon Farrier of Company C of the 54th 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) Solomon Farrier of Company C of the 54th 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) Solomon Farier (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 54th Regiment Alabama 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 Private (Spelled as) Solomon Farrier of Company C of the 54th 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) Solomon Farrier of Company C of the 54th 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 Solomon Ferrell died approximately 89 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 15, 1864 General Sherman departs from Atlanta, Georgia on his infamous March to the Sea.

And on Tuesday, November 15, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Solomon Farrier of Company C of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to remittent fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Soloman Ferrell did not own slaves in Choctaw County, Alabama.

598) [Private Benjamin F. FETTRO](#) - Inscription on tombstone #2094 reads **"B. FETTERL 3 VA. CAV. C.S.A."** The compiler notes Benjamin F. Fetro was a Federal United States soldier.

The compiler notes at times mistakes were made during and after the war insofar as various surname spelling and incorrect entries on service records and Union soldiers having Confederate tombstones at a Confederate Cemetery and this soldier would be a good example of all of the above. If someone twenty years ago had said that a soldier having a Confederate tombstone at Chase Confederate Cemetery had earned a Union medal it might have been laughable but that now appears to be the case.

The compiler notes some of the surname variations include the following. Fetro/Fetro/Fittro/Fetrow/Fetroe. The compiler further notes the more prevailing surname spelling today in Harrison County West Virginia appears to be Fittro.

The 1860 United States census listed the surname spelled as Fretts but corrected to Fetro by an ancestry transcriber. Benjamin Fetro, born about 1840, in (West) Virginia listed his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of Madison Fetro, born about 1815 in Virginia and his wife Isabella Fetro, born about 1822 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Mary J. Fetro, born about 1843 in (West) Virginia and Elizabeth Fetro, born about 1845 in (West) Virginia and Hamon Fetro, born about 1847 in (West) Virginia and Noah Fetro, born about 1851 in (West) Virginia and Jacob Fetro, born about 1864 in (West) Virginia and Missouri Fetro, born about 1855 in (West) Virginia. The family household was living in Harrison County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Clarksburg and the census was enumerated in 1850 and no specific dates were noted.

A Federal muster-in roll for Company G 3rd Regiment Virginia Volunteers stated Benjamin F. Fetro at age twenty-one enrolled for duty at Clarksburg, (West) Virginia on June 25, 1861 and was mustered in on the same date for three years. This organization subsequently became Old Company G of the 6th Regiment West Virginia Cavalry in January of 1864 and the 6th West Virginia Cavalry is where Benjamin F. Fetro's Federal Compiled Military Service Records can be located.

Federal Compiled Military Service Records reported Benjamin F. Fetro's physical description. Age twenty-one; Five foot eight and one half inches tall; fair complexion, black hair; black eyes, and by occupation had been a farmer.

A Company muster roll in his Federal Compiled Military Service Records stated Benjamin F. Fettro of Company G 3rd Regiment Virginia Volunteers dated March and April 1863 was reported dead but not officially.

Hospital Records at Camp Chase listed his name as Benjamin F. Fettro and a member of Company G of the 3rd Virginia Infantry and died due to chronic dysentery on October 30th 1862. The information from his hospital records at Camp Chase came from the National Archives at Washington, D.C., in Record Group 94 Entry number 242.

His Federal Compiled Military Service Records listed him as died in West Virginia in 1862 however the compiler believes this was in error.

The Adjutant General of Ohio annual reports dated 1866-1868 listed Benjamin Fetterl 3rd Virginia Cavalry as died on October 31, 1862 and buried in grave number 49 at the East Cemetery in Columbus, Ohio.

The compiler notes Benjamin Fettro/Fetterl is not listed in the so called Confederate dead book at Camp Chase and nor should he be for he was a United States soldier.

The compiler notes before the establishment of the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery both Union and Confederate soldiers alike and political prisoners had been buried in the East Cemetery starting on April 6, 1862, sometimes side by side. The compiler further notes that some Confederates had also been buried in the North grave yard prior to the East Cemetery.

About the time of the establishment of the Camp Chase Cemetery in August 1863 the trustees at the Green Lawn Cemetery had set aside a separate burial ground for the Union soldiers in July of 1863. Today many of us know it simply as section M.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to reinter all dead Confederates within the State to two locations, Camp Chase and Johnson's Island.

In a letter written by Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department to his superior General Bingham in May of 1869 he stated he had dug "58 Confederate graves at the East Cemetery and 8 of them were empty". Who the fifty Confederates were that were reinterred to the Chase Cemetery may never be known.

In 1881-1882 the city of Columbus, Ohio moved the East Cemetery to the Green Lawn Cemetery. In the compilers opinion not all of the graves were removed as there were more than 2,000 reported burials. However the compiler does agree that many of the tombstones were taken up. In newspaper articles from the 1950's it was discovered while digging basements for new homes along Livingston Avenue that some remains had been found and thought to have been from the East Cemetery.

As for Private Benjamin Fettro his body was either removed in 1869 to the Chase Cemetery by Agent Mark E. Irving or his body had been removed to the Green Lawn Cemetery and today marked as an unknown Union soldier or his remains were left behind at the East Cemetery. We only know today that his Confederate tombstone should reflect his Federal service.

The Charleston Gazette Newspaper dated November 30, 2014 did an article about Benjamin F. Fetro and his unclaimed West Virginia Medal. Since that printing one of his descendants appeared to have claimed his medal because it is no longer listed as unclaimed.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“BENJ. F. FETTRO CO. G 3 WEST VA. REG. U.S.A.”**

599) Private E. R. FIELD - Inscription on tombstone #2150 reads **“E. R. FIELD CO. D 18 LA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was wounded and taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh in April 1862.

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

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

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

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

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

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

’Twas on the sixth of April, just at the break of day;
The drums and fifes were playing for us to march away.
The feeling of that hour I do remember still,

When first my feet were tromping on the top of Shiloh Hill.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Company D of the 18th Louisiana Infantry was known as the "Hayes Champions"

Juxtaposition:

On June 11, 1862 at

And on Wednesday, June 11, 1862 at far away Camp Dennison, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

Camp Dennison records located at the Ohio Historical Society reported his death on Wednesday," June 11, 1862" due to a gun-shot wound and "buried in grave number 115" at the Waldschmidt Cemetery.

The United States Army General Hospital Records at Camp Dennison, Ohio offered a death date as June 10, 1862.

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

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

600) Private James FIELDS - Inscription on tombstone #1503 reads **"JNO. FIELDS CO. A 21 TENN. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Nolensville, Tennessee in January 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James Fields served in Company A in the 21st Regiment Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"21st Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Union City, Tennessee, in July, 1861. Its members were recruited in Memphis and Hardeman County. The regiment totalled [totalled] 744 men in July, moved to Kentucky in September, [and] then reported 78 casualties at Belmont. During May, 1862, when the unit was reorganized, it was consolidated into six companies and united with the 5th (Smith's) Confederate Infantry Regiment. Colonel Edward Pickett, Jr., Lieutenant Colonel H. Tilman, [Hiram Tilman – Find A Grave Memorial # 58466050] and Major James C. Cole were in command."

His Compiled Military Service Records are under James Fields and also listed him with the unassigned conscripts and he only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) James Fields with the conscripts unassigned and 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. (Addition Aide De Camp) Louisville, Kentucky January 22, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee January 22, 1865 and noted as captured near Nolensville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) James Fields with the conscripts unassigned and 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 near Nolensville, (Tennessee) on January 8, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) James Fields with the conscripts unassigned and appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 26, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Nolensville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Fields with the conscripts unassigned and appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 22, (1865) at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 23, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Nolensville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) James Fields with the conscripts unassigned and appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 23, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured near Nolensville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Fields with the conscripts unassigned and appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 25, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nolensville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 2, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "REJECTION OF THE EMANCIPATION AMENDMENT BY NEW JERSEY – Trenton, March 1 – The constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery in the United States was defeated today by a tie vote in the House. The vote was 30 to 30." (The compiler notes New Jersey was the last northern state to end slavery which occurred in December 1865 by Federal law).

And on Thursday, March 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. Fields of Company A 21st Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules