

1001) Private David JONES SENIOR through 1100) Private John F. LAWLER

1001) Private David JONES SENIOR - Inscription on tombstone #441 reads **“DAVID JONES CO. C 54 VA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864) #1

Company C of the 54th Virginia Infantry had many soldiers from Montgomery County, Virginia.

When Private David Jones Sr. of Company C of the 54th Virginia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 20, 1864 he had been in Reynold’s Brigade in Stevenson’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Private died approximately 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)

He died on Wednesday, November 9, 1864 due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1002) Private E. J. JONES - Inscription on tombstone #460 reads **“E. J. JONES CO. C 1 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Yazoo City, Mississippi in May 1864.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. J. Jones of Company C of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent from Vicksburg, Mississippi to Cairo, Illinois on June 13, 1864. Roll dated Vicksburg, Mississippi on June 9, 1864 and noted as captured on May 12, 1864 at Yazoo City, Mississippi and confined on May 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. J. Jones of Company C of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on June 20, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Cairo, Illinois and noted as captured near Yazoo City, Mississippi on May 12, 1864.

Private E. J. Jones died approximately 146 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 13, 1864 at

And on Sunday, November 13, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) E. J. Jones of Company C of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1003) Private Joseph JONES - Inscription on tombstone #1341 reads ***"J. JONES CO. H. 23 ALA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Joseph Jones, born about 1844 in Alabama and living in the household of Stephen Jones, born about 1795 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Moriah (A female) Jones, born about 1805 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Stephen Jones, born about 1833 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Fedric (A male) Jones, born about 1836 in Alabama and John Jones, born about 1840 in Alabama and James Jones, born about 1842 in Alabama and Charles F. Jones, born about 1847 in Alabama. The family household was living in Monroe County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 12, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Jone but the compiler believes it was Jones and will be noted this way. The census listed Joseph Jones, born about 1846 in South Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Stephen Jones, born about 1793 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Mary Jones, born about 1804 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Ruth Jones, born about 1832 in South Carolina and James Jones, born about 1842 in South Carolina and Charles Jones, born about 1848 in South Carolina and Zachariah Jones, born about 1853 in Alabama. The family household was living in Conecuh County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Evergreen and the census was enumerated on June 13, 1860.

The compiler notes Conecuh and Monroe Counties in Alabama were adjacent.

Company H of the 23rd Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Conecuh County, Alabama.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph Jones served in Company H in the 23rd Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"23rd Infantry Regiment was organized at Montgomery, [Montgomery] Alabama, in November, 1861. Men of this unit were drawn from the counties of Wilcox, Macon, Monroe, Clarke, Conecuh, Marengo, Lowndes, Baldwin, and Choctaw. It moved to Mobile and during the next two months lost 82 men by disease. Later the unit was ordered to Tennessee, was active in Kentucky, then in December, 1862, transferred to Tracy's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It fought at Chickasaw

Bayou, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Big Black River Bridge, and Vicksburg, where it was captured. Exchanged and reorganized, it was assigned to General Pettus' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 23rd participated in various conflicts from Chattanooga to Atlanta, saw action in Tennessee under Hood, and ended the war in North Carolina. During December, 1861, it totalled [totalled] 674 men, sustained 18 casualties at Chattanooga, and had 374 effectives and 282 arms in December, 1863. The regiment contained 202 men in January, 1865, and surrendered with 75 in April. The field officers were Colonels Franklin K. Beck [Franklin King Beck – Find A Grave Memorial # 17867412] and Joseph B. Bibb; [Joseph Benajah Bibb – Find A Grave Memorial # 64921078] and Majors James J. Hester, John J. Longmire, Francis McMurray, and Felix Tait. [Find A Grave Memorial # 54395101]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Jones of Company E of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on February 16, 1863 in (Spelled as) Conceuk (Believed to be Conecuh County, Alabama) and enrolled by Lieutenant (B. L.) Selman for the war and noted he had not received pay and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at hospital at Vicksburg and entitled to bounty.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph Jones of Company H of the 23rd 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 Joseph Jones of Company H of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph Jones of Company H of the 23rd 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 Joseph Jones of Company H of the 23rd 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 sent to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 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 Joseph Jones of Company H of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at "Franklin," Tennessee on December "17," 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph Jones of Company H of the 23rd Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Joseph Jones died approximately 46 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 19, 1865 at

And on Sunday, February 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jos Jones of Company H of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Joseph Jones did not own slave in Conecuh County, Alabama.

1004) Private John M. JONES - Inscription on tombstone #904 reads "***JNO. JONES CO. A 12 VA. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner in Loudoun County, Virginia in December 1863.

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

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Jno M. Jones, born about 1845 in Loudoun County, Virginia and noted his occupation as a blacksmith and living in the household of Alfred Jones, born about 1804 in Loudoun County, Virginia and what appears to be his wife Sarah Jones, born about 1807 in Loudoun County, Virginia. Other household members were: Amanda Jones, born about 1837 in Loudoun County, Virginia and Susannah C. Jones, born about 1840 in Loudoun County, Virginia and (Spelled as) Geo W. Jones, born about 1843 in Loudoun County, Virginia and (Spelled as) Jas F. Jones, born about 1859 in Jefferson County, Virginia and (Spelled as) Jos Blincoe, born about 1804 in Loudoun County, Virginia. The household was living in Loudoun County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Hillsborough and the census was enumerated on October 6, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 36 which noted Private John M. Jones of Company A of the 12th Virginia Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was Alfred Jones and listed his Post Office as Harper's Ferry, Virginia.

According to Volume 2 of the Post Office Department compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by J. G. Ames, Superintendent of the documents printed in Washington, DC in 1890 stated on page 790 the Post Office at Harper's Ferry was located in Jefferson County, West Virginia.

The compiler notes Jefferson County, West Virginia and Loudoun County, Virginia were adjacent during the war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated November 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John Jones of Company A of the 12th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on May 1, 1863 at Charlestown, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (William H.) Morrow and duty status not reported.

The compiler notes the 12th (Also known as the 10th) Regiment Virginia Cavalry was organized June 21, 1862 with ten companies, A to K which had previously served in the 7th Regiment Virginia Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Jones of Company A of the 12th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on May 1, 1863 at Charlestown, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (William H.) Morrow for the war and last paid by (Peter H.) Woodward on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner in hands of enemy since December 25, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John Jones of Company A of the 12th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on May 1, 1863 at Charlestown, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (William H.) Morrow for the war and last paid by (Peter H.) Woodward on July 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner taken December 20, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Jones of Company A of the 12th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on May 1, 1863 at Charlestown, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (William H.) Morrow for the war and last paid by (Peter H.) Woodward on July 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner taken December 20, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 and dated August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Jones of Company A of the 12th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on May 1, 1863 at Charlestown, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (William H.) Morrow for the war and last paid by (Peter H.) Woodward on July 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner taken December 20, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Jones of Company A of the 12th Virginia Regiment Cavalry appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia. (Also known as the Athenaeum Prison) A physical description was made on December 29, 1863. Age 18; Height 5' 5" with a light complexion and gray eyes and dark hair and told Federal authorities his prior occupation had been a farmer and listed his residence as Loudoun County, Virginia and was arrested by United States

troops in Loudoun County, Virginia on December 27, 1863 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on December 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Jones of Company A of the 12th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on December 31, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain W. C. Thorpe and noted a physical description Age 18; Height 5' 5"; Eyes blue; Hair dark; Complexion light and had been captured in Loudon County, Virginia on December 27, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno M. Jones of Company A of the 12th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for the oath of allegiance from October 1 to 15, 1864 and noted as captured in Loudoun County, Virginia on December 27, 1863.

Private John M. Jones died approximately 393 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 27, 1865 at

And on Friday, January 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno Jones of Company A of the 12th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules John M. Jones did not own slaves in Loudoun County, Virginia by virtue of his age.

1005) Private John JONES - Inscription on tombstone #994 reads ***"JOHN JONES CO. A 18 ALA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed John Jones, born about 1845 in Alabama and living in the household of (Spelled as) Merit (A male) Jones, born about 1820 in Georgia and living with what appears to be his wife Ann Jones, born about 1822 in South Carolina. Other household members were: George W. Jones, born about 1838 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Willy (A male however the compiler believes his given name was Wiley) Jones, born about 1840 in Georgia (Wiley also served in Company A of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry and captured at Nashville, Tennessee and taken to Camp Chase but released at the end of the war) and Mary Jones, born about 1841 in Georgia and Martha Jones, born about 1844 in Alabama and Henry Jones, born about 1846 in Alabama and Charles L. Jones, born about 1848 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Ebb (A male) Rogers, born about 1833 in South Carolina. The household was living in Coffee County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 22, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John Jones, born about 1844 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Merrit (A male) Jones, born about 1820 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Ann Jones, born about 1822 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Mary Jones, born about 1840 in Georgia and Martha A. Jones, born about 1842 in Georgia and Charles L. Jones, born about 1849 in Alabama and Henry Jones, born about 1847 in Alabama and James Jones, born about 1851 in Alabama and William Jones, born about 1854 in Alabama and Sarah E. Jones, born about 1857 in Alabama. The family household was living in Election Precinct Number 7 in Coffee County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Elba and the census was enumerated on July 30, 1860.

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

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

Company A of the 18th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Bullock Guards” Many soldiers from Coffee County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 7 to November 30, 1861 stated Private John Jones of Company A of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 22, 1861 in Coffee County, Alabama and enrolled by (William Morel) Moxley for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 30 to December 31, 1861 stated Private John Jones of Company A of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 22, 1861 at Elba, Alabama (Elba, Alabama was located in Coffee County) and enrolled by (William Morel) Moxley for the war and last paid on November 30, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1862 stated Private John Jones of Company A of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 22, 1861 at Elba, Alabama (Elba, Alabama was located in Coffee County) and enrolled by (William Morel) Moxley for the war and last paid by (Thomas W.) Cowles on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private John Jones of Company A of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 22, 1861 at Elba, Alabama (Elba, Alabama was located in Coffee County) and enrolled by (William Morel) Moxley for the war and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated stoppage for losing gun rammer.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John Jones of Company A of the of the 18th Alabama was paid \$9.90 for 30 days at .33 cents per day for commutation of rations while on sick furlough from September 27 to October 26 and was paid by Captain George O. Janney, Assistant Commissary Confederate States Army on September 27, 1863 and John Jones made his mark with an X.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John Jones of Company A of the of the 18th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter 1864 and issued on April 4, 1864 and made his mark with an X.

When Private John Jones of Company A of the 18th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 4, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Jones of Company A of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Jones of Company A of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending on August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Jones of Company A of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville,

Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Jones of Company A of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Jones of Company A of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Jones of Company A of the 18th Regiment Alabama appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 14, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 4, 1864.

Private John Jones 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 John Jones of Company A of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules John Jones of Coffee County, Alabama did not own slaves by virtue of his age.

1006) Private Milton J. JONES - Inscription on tombstone #941 reads ***"M. J. JONES CO. A 53 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.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Milton J. Jones, born about 1846 in Alabama and mentioned as attending school within the year and living in the household of Wm. A. Jones, born about 1822 in Georgia and Margaret Jones, born about 1828 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: James Jones, born about 1847 in Alabama and Allen Jones, born about 1849 in Alabama and Mary J. Jones, born about 1851 in Alabama and Jones, born about 1860 and noted as four months

old. The family household was living in the Eastern Division in Pike County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office was listed as Brundidge and census was enumerated on August 14, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Milton J. Jones served in Company A in the 57th Alabama Infantry.

Company A of the 57th Alabama Infantry was known as the "Clanton Rifles"

The compiler notes his name is listed as Melton J. Jones on his service records and that he only has Federal POW Records.

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 Milton J. Jones of Company A 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 Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Melton J. Jones of Company A of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 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) Melton J. Jones of Company A of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and sent to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) "Meston" J. Jones of Company A of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending 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) Melton J. Jones of Company A of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged on January 2, 1865 to Camp Douglas, Illinois 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) Melton J. Jones of Company A of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at "Franklin", Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Melton J. Jones of Company A of the 57th Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 29, 1865 at

And on Sunday, January 29, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) M. J. Jones of Company A of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"M. J. JONES CO. A 57 ALA. INF. C.S.A."**

1007) Private Miles D. JONES - Inscription on tombstone #78 reads ***"MILES D. JONES CO. C 66 N.C. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner in Monroe County, Tennessee in October 1863.

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

The compiler notes his given name was spelled various ways and in short form he probably was known as Miles and the tombstone at Camp Chase is not necessarily incorrect.

The 1850 United States census listed his given name spelled as Milus (However his son who was named as Milous W. Jones has a Find A Grave Memorial 110784343 and has a photograph of his tombstone) (However according to his daughter's death certificate his given name was noted as Miles which was probably short for Milous but will be noted as the short form Miles and will be noted this way) The census listed Miles D. Jones, born about 1819 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$100.00 and noted as the head of the household and living with his wife Sarah C. Jones, born about 1824 in Macon County, North Carolina. Other family household members were: Mary E. Jones, born about 1845 in (Spelled as) Chercker (However the compiler notes it looks more like Cherokee, possible Cherokee County, North Carolina) and Margaret L. Jones, born about 1846 in Macon County, North Carolina and Wilson F. (But corrected to Wilson Taylor by an ancestry transcriber) Jones, born about 1848 in Macon County, North Carolina. The family household was living in the Tennessee Valley in Macon County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 17, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed his given name spelled as Milos D. (However his son who was named as Milous W. Jones has a Find A Grave Memorial 110784343 and has a photograph of his tombstone) (However according to his daughter's death certificate his given name was noted as Miles which was probably short for Milous but will be noted as the short form of Miles and will be noted this way) The census listed Milous D. Jones, born about 1820 in Macon County, North Carolina and noted his occupation as a wagon maker with a real estate value of \$500.00 and a personal value of \$265.00 and noted as the head of the household and living with his wife Sarah C. Jones, born about 1825 in Macon County, North Carolina. Other family household members were: Mary E. Jones, born about 1847 in Macon County, North Carolina and Margaret L. Jones, born about 1848 in Macon County, North Carolina and Wilson L. Jones, born about 1850 in Macon County, North Carolina and Henrietta Jones, born about 1852 in Macon County, North Carolina and (Spelled as) Milos W. (A male) Jones, born about 1854 in Macon County, North Carolina and John W. Jones, born about 1855 in Macon County, North Carolina and Eliza C. (A female) Jones, born about 1850 in Macon County, North Carolina. The family household was living in Cartoogechaye District in Macon County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Franklin and the census was enumerated on July 19, 1860.

The compiler notes the 7th Battalion, North Carolina Cavalry was organized during the summer of 1862 with six companies. The unit skirmished in Tennessee and Kentucky until August, 1863 when it merged into the 65th North Carolina Regiment/6th Cavalry.

Company C of the 7th Battalion North Carolina had many soldiers from Macon County, North Carolina.

The compiler notes this unit was also known as the 6th North Carolina Cavalry and the 65th Regiment North Carolina State Troops. However an error occurred within the Confederate bureaucracy when the unit was incorrectly re-designated the 66th Regiment, North Carolina State Troops. The error was corrected however not until after the death of Miles D. Jones. His records are found under the 6th North Carolina Cavalry/65th Regiment, North Carolina State Troops. Therefore because of the error of the Confederate authorities in Richmond, Virginia through default his unit could be considered as the 66th Regiment, North Carolina State Troops.

The compiler notes the 2nd Confederate Conscription Act was started on September 27, 1862 with implementation beginning on July 15, 1863 and expanded the age range to 18 to 45 years old. The first Confederate Conscription Act on April 16, 1862 used the ages from 18 to 35 thus making Miles D. Jones ineligible for the first draft. However he qualified for the 2nd Confederate Conscription Act. The third Confederate Conscription Act on February 17, 1864 expanded the ages from 17 to 50 years old.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, to December 31, 1863 stated Private Miles Jones of Company C of the 65th Regiment North Carolina Volunteers (Cavalry)* enlisted on August 20, 1863 at Franklin, North Carolina and enrolled by (Captain) Joseph W. Dobson for three years and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Philadelphia, Tennessee on October 20, 1863.

The above asterisk stated: This Company was formerly Company C 7th Battalion North Carolina Cavalry. "The 6th Regiment North Carolina Cavalry (65th State Troops) was formed early in 1863 by the consolidation of the 5th and 7th Battalions, North Carolina Cavalry. For a time after the consolidation the companies continued to be known by the same letters they bore in the battalions; but were finally changed as follows: Companies A to D, 5th Battalion became Companies I, K, H and B, respectively, of the regiment; and Companies A to F, 7th Battalion, became Companies E, F, (New) G, C, D and A, respectively, of the regiment."

The compiler also notes that Philadelphia, Tennessee is today located in Loudon County, Tennessee however Loudon County was formed in 1870 from other Tennessee counties including Monroe County. During the war, Philadelphia, Tennessee was located in Monroe County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to April 30, 1864 stated Private Miles Jones of (New) Company G of the 65th Regiment North Carolina Volunteers (6th Cavalry) enlisted on September 10, 1863 and enrolled by Captain (Joseph W.) Dobson for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and under remarks stated deserted February 2, 1864.

The second page of his Confederate Compiled Military Service Records, are his company muster roll records which the compiler believes are in obvious error. (The reasons for the errors are thought to be because the information was backdated and memories were not sometimes always accurate) "Private Miles of New Company G 65th North Carolina Volunteers (6th Cavalry) dated December 31, 1863 to April 30, 1864" stated he "enlisted at Franklin, North Carolina on September 10, 1863 and sworn in by Captain J. W. Dobson for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and deserted on February 2, 1864."

(He could not have been paid on December 31, 1863 as he had already died at Camp Chase let alone deserted on February 2, 1864)

From looking at Private Albert Poindexter's POW Records with Company A of the 7th Battalion North Carolina Cavalry it was also stated he was taken POW on October 20, 1863 in Monroe County, Tennessee most likely at or near Philadelphia, Tennessee. His POW Records stated he was taken to Camp Nelson, Kentucky and then forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio where he arrived on November 14, 1863. Albert Poindexter was transferred to Fort Delaware from Camp Chase on February 29, 1864 and likely was at Camp Chase when Miles D. Jones died. The compiler notes Albert Poindexter, who had been a blacksmith for this regiment died at Fort Delaware and most likely is buried at Finns Point, New Jersey as where the Fort Delaware prisoners had been buried.

Federal POW Records stated "Private Miles D. Jones of Company C of the 66th North Carolina Cavalry name appeared on a descriptive roll of Prisoners of War at Camp Chase and he was taken prisoner in Monroe County, Tennessee on October 20, 1863 and was received from Camp Nelson, Kentucky to Camp Chase on November 14, 1863 and that he died on December 8, 1863."

Federal POW Records from Camp Chase noted "Private Miles D. Jones of Company C of the 66th North Carolina died of typhoid fever on December 8, 1863."

"Miles Jones of Company G of the 65th Regiment/6th North Carolina Cavalry appears 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." It was noted he was "born in Macon County and died at Camp Chase, Ohio." "This register appears to have been compiled in the Adjutant and Inspectors General's Office from returns furnished by Hospitals and by Regimental and Company Officers."

"M. D. Jones of Company D 6th Regiment Cavalry, name appears on a register of Claims of Deceased Officers and Soldiers from North Carolina which were filed for settlement in the Office of the Confederate States Auditor for the War Department and presented by S. C. Jones, the widow and filed on September 21, 1864 and that he had died at Camp Chase, Ohio."

The compiler notes it is probable that the widow received a Confederate widow's pension as she died in 1915 and does not appear to have remarried.

Miles D. Jones' wife has a Find A Grave Memorial at 137273109 and her name was Sarah Caroline Carroll Jones and is buried at the Gillespie Chapel Cemetery at Franklin, North Carolina.

According to Carolina Jones death certificate it was noted she died in Cartoogechaye Township in Macon County, North Carolina on April 22, 1915 and died of old age and her father had been what appears to be Nathaniel Carroll.

Some of the children of Miles D. Jones and his wife Sarah Carolina Carroll were found on death certificates and on Find A Grave Memorials.

Milous W. Jones has a Find A Grave Memorial 110784343 and from tracing him through the United States various census reports he is the correct man.

Henrietta Jones married George L. Nichols and he was reported buried at the Gillespie Chapel Cemetery at Franklin, North Carolina according to his death certificate and he was listed as a widower and died in 1938 and was born in Macon County, North Carolina. His Find A Grave Memorial is 55851368 Henrietta Jones was last saw in the 1910 census as the wife of George L. Nichols and living in Macon County, North Carolina.

According to her death certificate Margaret Louise Jones married William L. Hodgkin and she died on July 5, 1926 in Macon County, North Carolina and her father was Miles D. Jones and her mother was spelled as Sarah C. Carrol (Probably Carroll) Margaret Louise was buried at the Gillespie Chapel Cemetery at Franklin, North Carolina on July 6, 1926 and does not appear to have a tombstone. According to the 1900 United States census they had been married in 1900 and this appeared to have been his second marriage. He was a former Union soldier with Company G of the 3rd Tennessee Mounted Infantry and received a United States pension. She applied for and received a United States widow's pension on January 8, 1917. Her application number was 1090840 and her certificate number was 838.251 from North Carolina. The compiler notes William L. Hodgkin was a Union soldier and not a Confederate soldier. William L. Hodgkin has a photograph of his tombstone on Find A Grave Memorial 79438426 and died on August 11, 1913 and is buried in the Gillespie Chapel Cemetery near Franklin, North Carolina.

Eliza C. Jones would marry James A. Guffie and has a Find A Grave Memorial at 79433481 and died on January 16, 1926 and buried in the Gillespie Chapel Cemetery near Franklin, North Carolina. Her husband, James A. Guffie died in 1914 and is also buried at the Gillespie Chapel Cemetery and has a Find A Grave Memorial at 79432765 and it was noted they were married in 1877.

According to the death certificate of (Spelled as) Cordelia Ledford she was the husband of George Ledford and she was born on September 3, 1862 in Macon County, North Carolina and her father's name was Miles Jones and his birthplace was Macon County, North Carolina and her mother was Carolina Carroll and she also was born in Macon County, North Carolina. Cordelia D. Jones married George Washington Ledford and her Find A Grave Memorial is 80007814. Her husband George W. Ledford died in 1935 and is also buried at the Pleasant Hill Baptist Cemetery. Find A Grave states she died on November 15, 1943 in Gaston County, North Carolina and was buried at the Pleasant Hill Baptist Cemetery on November 17, 1943 near Franklin, North Carolina. According to Cordelia Ledford's death certificate her funeral was held at Carothers Funeral Home in Gastonia, North Carolina and it was noted Cordelia Ledford's body was taken to the Pleasant Hill Baptist Cemetery near Franklin, North Carolina. The informant on her death certificate was Mrs. Mamie Bingham of Gastonia, North Carolina.

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 8, 1863 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln deposits in Riggs Bank his November salary warrant for \$2,022.34. (The compiler notes President Lincoln's annual salary was about \$25,000.00 per year)

And on Tuesday, December 8, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Miles D. Jones due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Miles Jones of Macon County, North Carolina did not own any slaves.

The compiler notes because of the confusion due to the Confederate bureaucracy over the designation of this unit it is not necessarily incorrect however if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"M. D. JONES CO. C 65 N.C. CAV. REG. STATE TROOPS C.S.A."**

1008) Private Noah H. JONES - Inscription on tombstone #45 reads **"NOAH H. JONES CO. A 5 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near the Cumberland River in August 1863.

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

According to the Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; William Jones married Lydia Moon on September 7, 1826 in Roane County, Tennessee.

The 1850 United States census listed Noah Jones, born about 1844 in Tennessee and living in the household of William Jones, born about 1802 in North Carolina and his wife Lydia Jones, born about 1809 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Martha J. Jones, born about 1829 in Tennessee and Lydia Jones, born about 1831 in Tennessee and Susan Jones, born about 1833 in Tennessee and Mary D. Jones, born about 1835 in Tennessee and Nancy Jones, born about 1837 in Tennessee and Sarah C. Jones, born about 1840 in Tennessee and Carolina Jones, born about 1846 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Geo W. Jones, born about 1850. The family household was living in Subdivision 20 in Roane County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 31, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Noah Jones, born about 1844 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm Jones, born about 1798 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Sarah C. Jones, born about 1841 in Tennessee and Caroline Jones, born about 1846 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Geo Jones, born about 1851 in Tennessee and Franklin Jones, born about 1853 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Wm Jones, born about 1850 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 9 in Roane County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Erie and the census was enumerated on July 31, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that Noah Jones, enlisted at Kingston, Tennessee (Located in Roane County, Tennessee) at age nineteen in May of 1863 putting his year of birth about 1844.

The compiler notes he was with McKenzie's 5th Tennessee Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Noah Jones of Captain John Blythe's Company 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry* was noted as nineteen years old and the Company Muster roll was taken at Tunnel Hill, Georgia on March 10, 1864 and enlisted on May 1, 1863 at Kingston, Tennessee and enrolled by (Captain James M.) Kincaid and under remarks stated captured in Kentucky August 8, 1863 and not exchanged.

The above asterisk stated: This Company was successively designated as Captain Kincaid's Company; Company H, 1st (Rogers') Regiment Tennessee Cavalry; Company B (Also called Company H), 2nd Battalion Tennessee Cavalry and Company B (Also known as Captain Blythe's Company), 5th McKenzie's Regiment Tennessee Cavalry. This command, originally consisting of nine companies which had been enlisted for twelve months was organized on January 7, 1862 and known as the 1st Rogers Regiment Tennessee Cavalry also called the 1st Regiment East Tennessee Cavalry. Company A was mustered out of service April 12, 1862 and the other became Company H 63rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry, which was also called the 74th Regiment Tennessee Infantry, and added to the organization. These eight companies were mustered as the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry and also as the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry but the organization was officially designated the 13th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry although it was mustered in the field as the 2nd Battalion Tennessee Cavalry. Captain Lillard's Company was assigned to this battalion on October 9, 1862 and Captain Ghormley's Company which had been serving as Company F of the Thomas' Legion North Carolina Troops, was ordered to report for duty December 16, 1862. The regiment thus formed was designated the 5th (McKenzie's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records on March 10, 1864 at Tunnel Hill, Georgia stated Private (Spelled as) Noah Jones of Captain John Blythe's Company of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on May 1, 1863 at Kingston, Tennessee and enrolled by (Captain James M.) Kincaid and noted: An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service to be returned to the Adjutant General's Office with a view of have the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound book. Signed W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Noah Jones of Company B of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on May 1, 1863 and enrolled by Captain (Joseph) M. Kincaid for three years and had not received pay and noted as absent for duty and under remarks stated captured in Kentucky on August 1, "1864."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) N. Jones of Company A of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at the Cumberland River on August 1, 1863 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 24, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) "H". (With an X above the initial H indicating an incorrect initial) Jones of Company A of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 14, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and

discharged to Camp Chase on August 14, 1863 and the compiler can't transcribe the place of capture on August 1, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) N. Jones of Company A of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 24, 1863 and had been sent from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky, Louisville on August 24, 1863 and noted as captured at the Cumberland River on August 1, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Noah Jones of Company A of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 25, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle and noted as captured at the Cumberland River on August 1, 1863.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (24016 of 54896) stated Noah Jones was housed in barracks number 32 in Prison Number 3 at Camp Chase.

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 12, 1863 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln plans to attend performance of Shakespeare's *Macbeth* at Grover's Theatre.

And on Monday, October 12, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records at ancestry (34625 of 54896) reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Noah H. Jones of Company A of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Noah Jones did not own slaves in Roane County, Tennessee.

1009) Private Rufus JONES - Inscription on tombstone #1051 reads ***"RUFUS JONES CO. C 10 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner in Franklin County, Alabama in January 1865.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 20 years old based on the 1860 United States census.

The 1860 United States census listed Rufus Jones, born about 1844 in Arkansas and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Martha Jones, born about 1791 in Virginia. The family household was living in the Eastern Subdivision of Franklin County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Lagrange (However looking at the actual census script the Post Office was listed as Newburg) and the census was enumerated on August 30 and 31, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldiers was that Rufus Jones enlisted at Newburg, Alabama (Located in Franklin County, Alabama) on June 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 1, 1863 to February 29, 1864 stated Private Rufus Jones of Company C of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry* enlisted on June 1, 1863 at Newburg, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (Thomas E.) Winston for three years and never received pay and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated volunteered on June 1, 1863.

The above asterisk stated: This Company subsequently became Company C of the 11th Regiment Alabama Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private Rufus Jones of Company C of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (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 Franklin County, Alabama on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Rufus Jones of Company C of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and discharged to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Franklin County, Alabama on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Rufus Jones of Company C of the 10th 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 on 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 Franklin County, Alabama on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Rufus Jones of Company C of the 10th 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 to Camp Chase on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Franklin County, Alabama on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Rufus Jones of Company C of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Franklin County, Alabama on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Rufus Jones of Company C of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 18, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Franklin County, Alabama on January 1, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 5, 1865 at

And on Sunday, February 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Rufus Jones of Company C of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Rufus Jones did not own slaves in Franklin County, Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“RUFUS JONES CO. C 11 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1010) Private Rufus H. JONES - Inscription on tombstone #1448 reads **“RUFUS H. JONES CO. A 37 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 29 years old based on the 1860 United States census.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) R. H. (A male) Jones, born about 1835 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a brick mason and noted his personal value at \$200.00 and living with what appears to be his wife Martha Jones, born about 1839 in Alabama. Other household members were: Georgian Jones, born about 1859 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) J. (A male) Ottenstein, born about 1837 in Bavaria and (Spelled as) R. B. (A male) Woodson, born about 1842 in Alabama. The household was living in Centre Beat, Alabama in Lauderdale County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Marion and the census was enumerated on June 25, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Rufus H. Jones served in Company A 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 Iuka, 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 of Corinth – Find A Grave Memorial # 16382974] Lieutenant Colonels 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 A of the 37th Mississippi Infantry was known as “Patton’s Company Mississippi Boys” Company was raised in Clarke and Lauderdale Counties in Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and not dated stated Private Rufus H. Jones of Company A of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 8, 1862 at Marion, Mississippi (Located in Lauderdale County) and enrolled by (William) S. Patton for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and from February 8 to April 30, 1862 and dated May 7, 1862 stated Private Rufus H. Jones of Company A of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 8, 1862 at Marion, Mississippi (Located in Lauderdale County) and enrolled by (William) S. Patton for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and for July and August 1862 stated Private Rufus H. Jones of Company A of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 8, 1862 at Marion, Mississippi (Located in Lauderdale County) and enrolled by (William) S. Patton for the war and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and for September and October 1862 stated Private Rufus H. Jones of Company A of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 8, 1862 at Marion, Mississippi (Located in Lauderdale County) and enrolled by (William) S. Patton for the war and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and for November and December 1862 stated Private Rufus H. Jones of Company A of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 8, 1862 at Marion, Mississippi (Located in Lauderdale County) and enrolled by (William) S. Patton for the war and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and for January and February 1863 stated Private Rufus H. Jones of Company A of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 8, 1862 at Marion, Mississippi (Located in Lauderdale County) and enrolled by (William) S. Patton for the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and from April 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. H. Jones of Company A of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 8, 1862 at Marion, Mississippi (Located in Lauderdale County) and enrolled by (William) S. Patton for the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated reported September 10 and left November 4, 1863. (The compiler believes this was reporting to and leaving from parole camp.)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. H. Jones of Company A of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on February 8, 1862 at Marion, Mississippi (Located in Lauderdale County) and enrolled by (William) S. Patton for the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty and noted since last muster part of the troops have been exchanged and returned for service.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and from April 30 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. H. Jones of Company A of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* enlisted on February 8, 1862 at Marion, Mississippi (Located in Lauderdale County) and enrolled by (William) S. Patton for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated commutation due from October 8, 1862 to October 8, 1863.

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

When Private Rufus H. Jones of Company A of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Louis Hebert's Brigade in Major General John H. Forney'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, Rufus H. Jones a private of Company A of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 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 R. H. Jones and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 9, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Rufus H. Jones of Company A of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces on July 4, 1863. Roll dated Vicksburg on July 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

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

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

When Private Rufus H. Jones of Company A of the 37th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee near Nashville on December 17, 1864 he had been in Cantey's Brigade in Walthall's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Rufus H. Jones of Company A of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 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 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Rufus H. Jones of Company A of the 37th Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private died approximately 53 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 Rufus H. Jones of Company A of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Rufus Jones did not own slaves in Lauderdale County, Mississippi.

1011) Private Samuel JONES - Inscription on tombstone #980 reads "***SAM'L JONES CO. F 18 ALA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

"18th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in September, 1861, at Auburn, Alabama. The men were recruited in the counties of Coffee, Pike, Coosa, Butler, Jefferson, Tuscaloosa, Shelby, Talladega, and Covington. It was attached to the Department of Alabama and West Florida, then in March, 1862, moved to Tennessee. Assigned to J. K. Jackson's Brigade, the unit took an active part in the fight at

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

Company F of the 18th Alabama was known as the “Tom Watts Rifles” Many soldiers from Butler County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 12 to November 30, 1861 stated Private Samuel Jones of Company F of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on August 2, 1861 in Butler Springs, Alabama and enrolled by Captain H. Clay Armstrong for the war and noted he had not been paid and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sick in quarters.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 30 to December 31, 1861 stated Private Samuel Jones of Company F of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on August 2, 1861 in Butler Springs, Alabama and enrolled by Captain H. Clay Armstrong for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1861 to August 31, 1862 stated Private Samuel Jones of Company F of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on August 2, 1861 in Butler Springs, Alabama and enrolled by Captain H. Clay Armstrong for the war and last paid by (Thomas) W. Cowles on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Spelled as) S. J. Jones of Company F of the 18th Regiment Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for commutation of rations while on furlough received from Major R. V. Bonneau A. C. S. C. S. A., at Mobile, Alabama and furloughed from June 14, 1862 to July 14, 1862 for thirty days and was paid \$7.50 and made his mark with an X and his name was reported as S. J. Jones.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private Samuel Jones of Company F of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on August 2, 1861 in Butler Springs, Alabama and enrolled by Captain H. Clay Armstrong for the war and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private Samuel Jones of Company F of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on August 2, 1861 in Butler Springs, Alabama and enrolled by Captain H. Clay Armstrong for the war and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Samuel Jones of Company F of the 18th Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of the hospital at Tunnel Hill, Georgia for ulcers on leg and admitted on May 18, 1863 and sent to the Catoosa Springs, (Georgia) hospital on June 29, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. Jones of Company F of the 18th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter of 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sam'l Jones of Company F of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on 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 Samuel Jones of Company F of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and sent to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Samuel Jones of Company F of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Samuel Jones of Company F of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Samuel Jones of Company F of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sam'l Jones of Company F of the 18th Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 31, 1865 at Boston, Massachusetts the newspaper *The Boston Evening Transcript* reported "WHO SHOULD BE PUT TO DEATH? To the editor of the Transcript; I notice that there was two propositions before our Legislature last week; one, that for the future, no person's life shall be put in jeopardy in this Commonwealth, for any crime he may commit; and the other that our Legislature should petition Congress to retaliate upon sixty thousand rebel prisoners for the ill treatment of our prisoners now in the hands of the rebels. The danger to a prisoner of losing his life under this treatment would be quite as great as the danger a criminal runs of being hung under our present laws; and yet we shall often find that the same person who is opposed to hanging men for their own crimes is in favor of torturing the prisoners for the crimes of others."

And on Tuesday, January 31, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Sam'l Jones of Company F of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1012) Private Squire JONES - Inscription on tombstone #1116 reads "**SQUIRE JONES EAST TENN. RES. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Bristol, Tennessee in December 1864.

The compiler notes his POW Records are found under Confederate miscellaneous under Squire Jones and only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private Squire Jones 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 as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Squire Jones of conscripts unassigned appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and sent to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Squire Jones of unassigned appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on December 25, 1864 and noted as captured in Sullivan County, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

The compiler notes Bristol, Tennessee was located in Sullivan County, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Squire Jones of conscripts unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Squire Jones of conscripts unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 8, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged to Camp Chase on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Squir Jones 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 Squire Jones conscripts unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 15, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and had been captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 8, 1865 General William T. Sherman celebrates his 45th birthday while marching with his army in South Carolina.

And on Wednesday, February 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Squire Jones conscript unassigned due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

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

1013) Private Stephen JONES - Inscription on tombstone #509 reads **“STEPHEN JONES CO. B 1 FLA. 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 Georgia Compiled Marriages, 1754-1850; Mordecai Jones married Lydia Wright on July 22, 1832 in Wayne County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Stephen Jones, born about 1843 in Georgia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Mordicai Jones, born about 1810 in Georgia and his wife (Spelled as) Ludia Jones, born about 1815 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Sabrey (A female) Jones, born about 1808 in Georgia and Mary Jones, born about 1834 in Georgia and Margaret Jones, born about 1845 in Georgia and Augustus Jones, born about 1833 in Georgia (The compiler notes Augustus Jones was also a member of Company B of the 1st Florida Cavalry) and William Jones, born about 1838 in Georgia (The compiler notes William Jones was also a member of Company B of the 1st Florida Cavalry and died on August 6, 1862 due to disease at a Confederate hospital in Knoxville, Tennessee. The compiler also notes his Compiled Military Service Records are what is known as a cross over and contain other soldiers named William Jones within his service records. Looking at the correct unit at the top of the page may help other researchers) and Wiley Jones, born about 1841 in Georgia. (The compiler notes Wiley Jones was also a member of Company B of the 1st Florida Cavalry and died at the Confederate hospital "Academy" then located at Marietta, Georgia on June 15, 1864) The family household was living in District 9 in Camden County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 30, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Stephen Jones, born about 1844 in Florida and living in the household of Mordecai Jones, born about 1815 in Georgia and his wife Lydia Jones, born about 1816 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Sabary (A female) Jones, born about 1810 in Georgia and Mary Jones, born about 1837 in Georgia and William Jones, born about 1838 in Georgia and Wiley Jones, born about 1842 in Florida and Margaret Jones, born about 1846 in Florida and Evan Jones, born about 1848 in Florida and James Jones, born about 1852 in Florida and Lucy A. Jones, born about 1854 in Florida and Lydia Jones, born about 1857 in Florida. The family household was living in Duval County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as Jacksonville and the census was enumerated on June 19, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Stephen Jones served in Company B of the 1st Florida Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"1st Cavalry Regiment was organized in July, 1861, near Tallahassee, Florida. Companies that made up the unit were recruited in the counties of Columbia, Nassau, Clay, Suwannee, Leon, Levy, Duval, and Alachua. It served in Florida until the spring of 1862 when seven companies were dismounted, and Companies A, E, and F continued to serve as cavalry. This battalion fought at Richmond, skirmished in Kentucky and Tennessee, then during the end of 1863 rejoined the command as infantry. After fighting at Perryville, the regiment was assigned to Colonel R. C. Trigg's, and later General Finley's and J. A. Smith's Brigade. In December, 1863, the 1st Cavalry (dismounted) was consolidated with the 4th Florida Infantry Regiment. It served with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, accompanied Hood to Tennessee, and was active at Bentonville. The unit was organized with over 850 officers and men, reported 27 casualties at Chickamauga, and the 1st/4th totalled [totalled] 198 men and 109 arms in December, 1863. It surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were colonels W. G. M. Davis [Later General William George Mackey Davis – Find A Grave Memorial # 10852] and G. Troup Maxwell, [George

Troup Maxwell – Find A Grave Memorial # 51585589] Lieutenant Colonel W. T. Stockton, [William T. Stockton] and Major Henry Bradford.”

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that Private Stephen Jones enlisted in the 1st Florida Cavalry at Jacksonville, Florida at age eighteen in 1861.

A Company Muster-In Roll stated Private Stephen Jones enlisted in Captain Haddock’s Company Davis’ Regiment Florida Cavalry* enlisted at age eighteen at Camp Virginia in Jacksonville, Florida on October 15, 1861 and enrolled by Captain (John G.) (Spelled as) Haaddock (On his Compiled Military Service Records) for twelve months and noted the evaluation of his horse as \$87.00.

The above asterisk stated: This Company subsequently became Company B of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 15, 1861 to February 28, 1862 stated Private Stephen Jones of Company B of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted at Camp Davis and enrolled by (William) T. Stockton for twelve months and not receive any pay to this date and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated monthly allowances for his horse was \$54.80. (The compiler notes a private in the Confederate Cavalry earned less per month than his horse did)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30, 1862 to November 11, 1862 stated Private Stephen Jones of Company B of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted at Camp Davis on October 15, 1861 and enrolled by Captain (William) T. Stockton for one year and last been paid on February 28, 1862 and noted under remarks stated mounted to June 7, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 11, 1862 to February 12, 1863 stated Private Stephen Jones of Company B of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted at Camp Davis and enrolled by Captain (William) T. Stockton for twelve months and last paid on February 28, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent and in the hospital at Chattanooga, Tennessee since July 19, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 12, 1863 to March 12, 1863 stated Private Stephen Jones of Company B of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted at Camp Davis on October 15, 1861 and enrolled by Captain (William) T. Stockton for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty due. (The compiler notes a \$50.00 bounty was paid by the Confederate government when the conscription act extended the soldiers length of service)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 12, 1863 to April 30, 1863 stated Private Stephen Jones of Company B of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted at Camp Davis on October 15, 1861 and enrolled by Captain (William) T. Stockton for twelve months and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30, 1863 to July 9, 1863 stated Private Stephen Jones of Company B of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted at Camp Davis on

October 15, 1861 and enrolled by Captain (William) T. Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Thomas N.) Maxwell on April 30, 1863 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 9 to October 31, 1863 stated Private Stephen Jones of Company B of the 1st Regiment Florida Dismounted Cavalry enlisted at Camp Davis on October 15, 1861 and enrolled by Captain (William) T. Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Thomas N.) Maxwell on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty. (The compiler notes this was the first muster roll that included the words 1st Regiment Florida Dismounted Cavalry)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private Stephen Jones of Company B of the 1st Regiment Florida Dismounted Cavalry had enlisted at Camp Davis on October 15, 1861 and enrolled by Captain (William) T. Stockton for twelve months and last paid by (Captain Thomas N.) Maxwell on December 31, 1863 and noted present for duty.

When Private Stephen Jones of Company B of the 1st Florida Cavalry (Dismounted) 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 Stephen Jones of Company B of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in charge of the Provost Marshal General of the 23rd Army Corps and in Finley's Brigade in Bates Division in Hardee Corps and noted as captured on July 22, 1864 and under remarks stated turned over to Army of the Cumberland on July 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Stephen Jones of Company B of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 4, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Stephen Jones of Company B of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war and was taken prisoner on July 22, 1864 and held by the Provost Marshall of the 23rd United States Army Corps and turned over to the Army of the Cumberland on July 26, 1864.

(The compiler notes Private Stephen Jones of Company B of the 1st Florida Cavalry would follow the usual Confederate prisoner flow from the Atlanta Campaign and transferred to Nashville, Tennessee.)

Federal POW Records stated Private Stephen Jones of Company B of the 1st Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky ending in the last five days dated August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

(The compiler notes the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky was a holding prison for Confederate soldiers until a northern prison could be located to accommodate them)

Federal POW Records stated Private Stephen Jones of Company B of the 1st Florida "Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 5, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Stephen Jones of Company B of the 1st Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Stephen Jones of Company B of the 1st Florida Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 6, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private Stephen Jones died approximately 109 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 23, 1864 at Washington, D. C. Senator Ramsey of Minnesota visits President Lincoln and the Secretary of War Edwin Stanton. President Lincoln reported in fine spirits.

And on Wednesday, November 23, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal Prison Records reported the death of Private Stephen Jones of Company B of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry due to small-pox.

The next night at the Camp Chase Cemetery, on November 24, 1864 one of the more deplorable macabre events happened during the American Civil War. Doctor Joab Flowers a well known local body snatcher along with two locally hired associates made meticulous plans for stealing freshly laid Confederate dead at the Chase Cemetery for the purpose of selling their corpses to a Cleveland Medical College for dissection in the late night our first National Thanksgiving to be held on Thursday. Dr. Flowers was arrested for this crime along with the two associates two days later and Dr. Flowers was quoted in the Columbus based newspaper the *Crisis* on November 30, 1864 "Dr. Flowers excuses his action on the ground that the ""subjects were needed at the Cleveland Medical College and that the bodies were those of rebels, who were fit for nothing but dissection!" The corpse of Private Stephen Jones of Company B of the 1st Florida Cavalry was disturbed in grave number 509 but because he had died of small-pox, a contagious disease his body was spared. (See newspaper article Grave Misconduct by the Albany, [Georgia] Herald on May 14, 2005)

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Stephen Jones of Duval County, Florida did not own slaves.

1014) Private William JAMES - Inscription on tombstone #612 reads "**W. F. JONES CO. F 4 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Lawrenceburg, Tennessee in September 1864.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Company F of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry had many soldiers from DeKalb and Wilson Counties in Tennessee.

The compiler notes Lawrenceburg, Tennessee is located in Lawrence County.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm James of Company F of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on October 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on October 13, 1864 and noted captured at Lawrenceburg, Tennessee on September 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private William James of Company F of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending on October 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 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 Lawrenceburg, Tennessee on September 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private William James of Company F of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured at Lawrenceville, Tennessee on September 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William James of Company F of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on October 14, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured at Lawrenceville, Tennessee on September 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William James of Company F 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 on October 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured at Lawrenceville, Tennessee on September 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William James of Company F of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on October 18, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Lawrenceville, Tennessee on September 7, 1864.

Private William James died approximately 56 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 13, 1864 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln transmits to Senate treaties with Republics of Haiti and Honduras.

And on Tuesday, December 13, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) William James of Company F of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1015) Sergeant William H. JONES - Inscription on tombstone #1507 reads "***SERG'T W. N. JONES CO. G 1 GA. S.T. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The compiler notes his service records are mixed together with another William H. Jones and both are listed under Olmstead's 1st Georgia Infantry and both were with Company G.

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

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wn N. Jones of Company G of the 1st 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Wn H. Jones of Company G of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August "3" 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) William N. (With an X above the initial N indicating an incorrect initial) Jones of Company G of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 15, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) William H. Jones of Company G of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the

Military Prison 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm N. Jones of Company G of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm N. Jones of Company G of the 1st Georgia 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 near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864 and in pencil at the bottom of the page stated entry cancelled.

Sergeant William H. Jones died approximately 196 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 2, 1865 at Charles City, Iowa the newspaper *The Charles City Intelligencer* reported "A remarkable silver discovery in Meadow Valley, Utah Territory, is announced by the *St. Joseph Herald*, which says: This valley is 300 miles in a southerly direction from Great Salt Lake City and about 100 miles from the head of navigation on the Colorado river. The silver mines located here are of incalculable value the ore being so rich as to be malleable under the hammer. Assays made in San Francisco, Salt Lake City and New York, prove it to be worth more than the famous Washoe lodes."

And on Thursday, March 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm N. Jones of Company G of the 1st Regiment Georgia State Troops due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"Wm. H. JONES CO. G 1 GA. S.T. C.S.A."**

1016) Private Wiley F. JONES - Inscription on tombstone #552 reads **"WILEY F. JONES CO. C 1 (FANNIN'S) GA. RES. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. F. Jones of Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia Reserves was mustered into the service of the Confederate States on April 27, 1864. Roll dated Atlanta, Georgia on April 27, 1864 and enlisted on April 27, 1864 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled for the war and noted a physical description. Age 46; Height 5' 9"; Complexion Fair; Eyes Hazel; Hair Dark and by occupation was a dentist and noted his place of residence as Robertson, North Carolina.

The compiler notes the United States Military did not have dentist however the Confederate States Army did.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 26 to August 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Wiley F. Jones of Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia Reserves enlisted on April 26, 1864 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick on furlough returned day of muster.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Wiley Jones of Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia Reserves enlisted on April 26, 1864 at Atlanta, Georgia and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sick.

When Private Wiley F. Jones of Company C of the 1st Fannin's Georgia Reserves was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 7, 1864 he had been in ___ Brigade in ___ Division and in ___ Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wiley T. Jones of Company G of the 1st 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 on August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wiley T. Jones of Company G of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August "3", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wiley T. Jones of Company G of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 15, 1864 and the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wiley T. Jones of Company G of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 16, 1864 from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wiley T. (With an X above the initial T indicating an incorrect initial) Jones of Company G of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll

of prisoners of war received on August 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Private Wiley F. Jones died approximately 108 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 4, 1864 at St. Joseph, Missouri the newspaper *The Morning Herald and Daily Tribune* reported "SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION – ORDERS FOR THE MARCH – HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI IN THE FIELD, KINGSTON, GEORGIA NOVEMBER 9, 1864 SPECIAL FIELD ORDER NUMBER 120. I. For the purpose of military operations this army is divided into two wings, viz: the right wing, Major General O. O. Howard commanding, the 15th and 17th corps; the left wing, Major General H. W. Slocum commanding the 14th and 20. II. The habitual order of March will be whenever practicable, by four roads as nearly parallel as possible and converging at points hereafter to be indicated in order. The cavalry, Brigadier General Kilpatrick commanding, will receive special orders from the commander in chief. III. There will be no general trains of supplies but each will have its ammunition and provision trains, distributed habitually as follows. Behind each regiment should follow one wagon and one ambulance; behind each brigade should follow a due proportion of ammunition wagons, provision wagons and ambulances. In case of danger, each army corps should changed this order of March by having its advance and rear brigades unencumbered why wheels. The separate columns will start habitually at seven A. M. and make about fifteen miles per day, unless otherwise fixed in orders. IV. The army will forage liberally on the country during the march. To this end, each brigade commander will organize a good and sufficient foraging party, under the command of one or more discreet officers, who will gather near the route traveled corn or forage of any kind, meat of any kind, vegetables, cornmeal, or whatever is needed by the command; aiming at all times to keep in the wagon trains at least ten day's forage. Soldiers must not enter the dwellings of the inhabitants or commit any trespass; during the halt or a camp they may be permitted to gather turnips, potatoes and other vegetables and drive in stock in front of their camps. To regular foraging parties must be entrusted the gathering of provisions and forage at any distance from the road traveled. V. To army corps commanders is entrusted the power to destroy mills, houses, cotton gins &c and for them this general principle is laid down: In districts and neighborhoods where the army is unmolested, no destruction of such property should be permitted; but should guerrillas or bushwhackers molest our march, or should the inhabitants burn bridges, obstruct roads or otherwise manifest local hostility, then army corps commanders should order and enforce devastation more or less relentless, according to the measure of such hostility. VI. As for horses, mules, wagons, &c, belonging to the inhabitants, the cavalry and artillery may appropriate freely and without limit; discriminating, however, between the rich, who are usually hostile and the poor or industrious, usually neutral or friendly. Foraging parties may also take mules or horses to place the jaded animals of their trains or to serve as pack mules for the regiment or brigades. In all foraging, of whatever kind the parties engaged will refrain from abusive or threatening language and my when the officer in command thinks proper, give written certificates of the facts but no receipts and they will endeavor to leave with each family a reasonable portion for their maintenance. VII. Negroes who are able bodied and can be of service to the several columns may be taken along; but each army commander will bear in mind that the

question of supplies is a very important one and that his first duty is to see to those who bear arms. VIII. The organization at once of a good pioneer battalion for each corps, composed, if possible of negroes, should be attended to. This battalion should follow the advanced guard, should repair roads and double them if possible, so that columns will not be delayed after reaching bad places. Also army commanders should study the habit of giving the artillery and wagons the road and marching their troops on one side and also instruct their troops to assist wagons at steep hills or bad crossings of streams. IX. Captain O. M. Poe, chief engineer, will assign to each wing of the army a pontoon train, fully equipped and organized and the commanders thereof will see to its being properly protected at all time. By order of Major General W. T. Sherman L. M. Dayton, Aide-de-camp."

And on Sunday, December 4, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wiley F. Jones of Company G of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1017) Private William E. JONES - Inscription on tombstone #1438 reads "**Wm. E JONES CO. E 20 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Beverly, West Virginia in October 1864.

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

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; Mary Ann Blagg married James Jones on April 18, 1839 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed William E. Jones, born about 1846 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and living in the household of James Jones, born about 1812 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and his wife Mary A. Jones, born about 1817 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia. Other family household members were: John W. Jones, born about 1842 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and Joseph M. Jones, born about 1843 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and Amanda Jones, born about 1844 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and Frances M. Jones, born about 1845 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and Sarah M. Jones, born about 1847 in Highland County, Virginia and Harriet Jones, born about 1850 in Highland County, Virginia and noted as eight months old. The family household was living in District 25 in Highland County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William E. Jones, born about, 1846 and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of James Jones, born about 1812 in Highland County, Virginia and his wife Mary A. Jones, born about 1817 in Highland County, Virginia. Other family household members were: John W. Jones, born about 1840 in Highland County, Virginia and Joseph M. Jones, born about 1841 in Highland County, Virginia and Amanda J. Jones, born about 1843 in Highland County, Virginia and Francis M. Jones, (A male) born about 1844 in Highland County, Virginia (However after looking at post war census reports it should have been Frances a female Jones) and Sarah M. Jones, born about 1846 in Highland County, Virginia and Harriet A. Jones, born about 1848 in Highland County,

Virginia and Hester C. Jones, born about 1852 in Highland County, Virginia and James H. Jones, born about 1857 in Highland County, Virginia and Samuel Jones, born about 1859 in Highland County, Virginia. The family household was living in Highland County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as McDowell and the census was enumerated on June 4, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William E. Jones served in Company E in the 20th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to August 31, 1864 and dated January 8, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm E. Jones of Company E of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on February 15, 1864 at Doe Hill, Virginia and enrolled for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated entitled to \$100.00 bond.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 and dated December 29, 1864 stated Private William E. Jones of Company E of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on February 15, 1864 in Highland County, Virginia (The compiler notes Doe Hill, Virginia was located in Highland County) and enrolled for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated entitled to \$100.00 bond.

Federal POW Records stated Private William E. Jones of Company E of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured at Beverly, West Virginia by the 8th Ohio Cavalry and forwarded November 2, 1864 from Clarksburg, West Virginia to the Wheeling, West Virginia Military Prison in route for Camp Chase in Columbus, Ohio. Roll dated Headquarters forces West of Piedmont, Clarksburg, West Virginia on November 2, 1864 and noted as captured at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, 1864 and noted his residence as Highland County, Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Jones of Company E of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war appeared on a tri-monthly report of prisoners received at Headquarters forces West of Piedmont. Roll dated Clarksburg, West Virginia on November 5, 1864 and a physical description was noted: Age 18; height 5' 10"; Complexion Fair; Eyes Blue; Hair Light and told Union authorities he was been born in Highland County, Virginia and by occupation had been a farmer and noted his residence as Highland County, Virginia and had enrolled in March 1863 and noted as captured at Beverly, (West) Virginia on October 29, 1864 and captured by the 8th Ohio Cavalry and was in Jackson's Brigade and under remarks stated sent to Wheeling, (West) Virginia on November 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private William E. Jones of Company E of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and transferred in the Department of West Virginia from October 1, 1864 to January 1, 1865 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on November 29, 1864 and noted as captured in Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, 1864.

The compiler notes it was a one day journey from Wheeling, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio by railroad.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm E. Jones of Company E of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and noted a physical description. Age 19; Height 5' 9 and one half inches; Complexion Light; Eyes Blue; Hair Dark and told Union authorities by occupation he had been a farmer and reported his residence as Highland County, Virginia and had been captured by the 8th Ohio Cavalry at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on November 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm E. Jones of Company E of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from November 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived on November 4, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, West Virginia and noted as captured at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, 1864.

Private William E. Jones died approximately 113 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

And on Saturday, February 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm E. Jones of Company E of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William E. Jones did not own slaves in Highland County, Virginia.

1018) Private Arthur JORDA - Inscription on tombstone #1664 reads ***"ARTHUR JORDA CO. F 30 LA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed Arthur Jorda, born about 1831 in New Orleans and noted his occupation as a student and as attending school and living in the household of Pierre Jorda, born about 1823 in New Orleans. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Naida (A female) Jorda, born about 1822 in New Orleans and Lavonda (A male) Jorda, born about 1833 in New Orleans and Eugene Jorda, born about 1835 in New Orleans and (Spelled as) Hanne (A male) Jorda, born about 1837 in New Orleans and (Spelled as) Felicie (A female) Jorda, born about 1839 in New Orleans and (Spelled as) Armond (A male) Jorda, born about 1841 in New Orleans and (Spelled as) Octavie (A female) Jorda, born

about 1846 in New Orleans and Felicie (A female) Jorda, born about 1834 in New Orleans. The family household was living in Saint Bernard Parish and the census was enumerated on July 29, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Arthur Jordan alternate name Arthur Jorda served in Company F in the 30th Regiment Louisiana Infantry (Sumter Regiment) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“30th Infantry Regiment [also called Sumter Regiment] was organized during the early spring of 1862, and contained men from Orleans, St. John the Baptist, and St. James parishes. Later [it was] reduced to a battalion. The unit served in Maxey's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and fought at Baton Rouge and Port Hudson where it was captured in July, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized, it was assigned to General Quarles', Page's, and Gibson's Brigade. The 30th fought with the Army of Tennessee in the Atlanta Campaign and Hood's Tennessee operations. Later it was ordered to Mobile. It contained 260 effectives in August, 1862, totalled [totalled] 322 men and 281 arms in December, 1863, and had 161 fit for duty in November, 1864. Few surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonel Gustavus A. Breaux, [Gustavus Arvillien Breaux – Find A Grave Memorial # 26592224] Lieutenant Colonels Chares J. Bell and Thomas Shields, [Killed July 28, 1864 during Atlanta Campaign] and Major Arthur Picolet.”

The 30th Regiment Louisiana Infantry was also known as the Sumter Regiment.

Company F of the 30th Regiment Louisiana Infantry was known as the “Orleans Guards (Fortin’s) and had many soldiers from Orleans Parish Louisiana.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private Arthur Jorda of Company F of the 30th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on June 1, 1863 at Mobile, Alabama and enrolled for the war and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated joined since last muster by enlistment.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. Jorda of Company F of the 30th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on June 1, 1863 at Mobile, Alabama and enrolled for the war and noted as last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. Jorda of Company F of the 30th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on June 1, 1863 at Mobile, Alabama and enrolled for the war and noted as last paid by Captain (Charles F.) Krull 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 Private (Spelled as) A. Jorda of Company F of the 30th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on June 1, 1863 at Mobile, Alabama and enrolled for the war and noted as last paid by Captain (Charles F.) Krull on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. Jorda of Company F of the 30th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll in April 1864 made in compliance with Paragraph III of the General Office Number 27 of the Adjutant General's Office.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. Gordan of Company F of the 30th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on September 30, 1864 and signed his name (Spelled as) A. Jorda.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) A. Jorda of Company F of the 30th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on June 1, 1863 at Mobile, Alabama and enrolled for the war and noted as last paid on April 30, 1864 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated prisoner of war since December 17, 1864.

When Private Arthur Jorda of Company F of the 30th Louisiana Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Gibson's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Arthur Jorda of Company F of the 30th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 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) Arthur Jorda of Company F of the 30th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending on January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Arthur Jorda of Company F of the 30th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Arthur Jorda of Company F of the 30th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Arthur Jorda of Company F of the 30th Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Arthur Jorda died approximately 70 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 15, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, March 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. Jorda of Company F of the 30th Regiment Louisiana Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules although his father, Pierre Jorda did own slaves Arthur Jorda did not own slaves in Louisiana.

1019) Citizen of Highland County, Virginia, Sampson JORDAN - Inscription on tombstone #369 reads **"*SAMPSON JORDAN CITIZEN.*"** Federal POW Records located at ancestry (21659) stated: He was taken prisoner in Highland County, Virginia on December 13, 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Jordon but corrected by the compiler to Jordan and will be listed this way. Sampson Jordan, born about 1844 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of Sampson Jordan, born about 1805 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and living with what appears to be his wife Nancy Jordan, born about 1818 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia. Other family household members were: Hudson Jordan, born about 1838 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and Amanda Jordan, born about 1839 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and Emily Jordan, born about 1840 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and John Jordan, born about 1842 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and Jackson Jordan, born about 1843 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and (Spelled as) Lilah (A female) Jordan, born about 1845 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and Abraham Jordan, born about 1847 in Highland County, Virginia and Peter Jordan, born about 1849 in Highland County, Virginia. The family household was living in District 25 in Highland County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 27, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Samson Jordan, born about 1845 in Highland County, Virginia and noted his occupation as a farm hand and living in the household of Samson Jordan, born about 1804 in Virginia and what appears to be his common law wife Nancy Michael, born about 1816 in Augusta County, Virginia. Other family household members were: Hudson Jordan, born about 1838 in Highland County, Virginia and Emily Jordan, born about 1840 in Highland County, Virginia and John

Jordan, born about 1841 in Highland County, Virginia and Andrew J. Jordan, born about 1842 in Highland County, Virginia and (Spelled as) Delila Jordan, born about 1845 in Highland County, Virginia and Abraham Jordan, born about 1847 in Highland County, Virginia and Nancy K. Jordan, born about 1850 in Highland County, Virginia and William Jordan, born about 1852 in Highland County, Virginia and George W. Jordan, born about 1854 in Highland County, Virginia and James Jordan, born about 1856 in Highland County, Virginia and Elizabeth Jordan, born about 1860 in Highland County, Virginia and noted as two months old and Barbara A. Jordan, born about 1860 in Highland County, Virginia and noted as two months old. The family household was living in Highland County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Doe Hill and the census was enumerated on July 11, 1860.

The compiler notes the senior Sampson Jordan of Highland County, Virginia died in 1861.

Ancestry (21659) also stated his residence was Highland County, Virginia and was charged for being a citizen rebel and died on Thursday, October 27, 1864. Federal POW located on ancestry (1630) stated: He was aiding the rebels and sent to Camp Chase on December 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records located at ancestry (24121) stated: He occupied mess number 32 in prison number 3 at Camp Chase.

Federal POW

died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 27, 1864 at New York City, future President Theodore Roosevelt celebrated his 6th birthday.

And on Thursday, October 27, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

Records located at ancestry (38803) stated: He died of small-pox on Thursday, October 27, 1864 and was buried in grave number 369.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read **“SAMPSON JORDAN CITIZEN OF HIGHLAND COUNTY VA.”**

1020) Private William Richard JORDAN - Inscription on tombstone #715 reads **“Wm. R. JORDAN CO. H 29 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Richard Jordan alternate name W. R. Jordan served in Company H of the 33rd Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“33rd Infantry Regiment was formed in October, 1861, near Union City, Tennessee. The men were recruited in the counties of Obion, Madison, Lake, Hardeman, and Weakley. Company C contained men from Calloway County, Kentucky. It fought at Shiloh and Perryville, and then was stationed at Shelbyville for a few months. The unit served under Generals Stewart, Strahl, and Palmer, and in December, 1862, was consolidated with the 31st Regiment. It participated in many battles of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, moved back to Tennessee with Hood, and was active in North Carolina. This regiment lost 20 killed, 103 wounded, and 17 missing at Shiloh and reported 33 casualties at Perryville. The 31st/33rd lost twenty-three percent of the 379 engaged at Murfreesboro, and then the 33rd had 24 disabled at Missionary Ridge and totaled 124 men and 69 arms in December, 1863. It surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Alexander W. Campbell, [Alexander William Campbell – Find A Grave Memorial # 10841 and note the contributor listed him incorrectly with the 23rd Tennessee Infantry] Warner P. Jones, [Find A Grave Memorial # 103974050 – The contributor incorrectly noted him as Warner Roland Jones, his middle initial was P was signed by him on documents] and Robert N. Payne, [Robert Newton Payne – Find A Grave Memorial # 107866177] and Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. McNeill. [Henry Clay McNeill – Find A Grave Memorial # 54178207]”

Company H of the 33rd Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Weakley County, Tennessee.

His Service Records are listed under Wm R. Jordan.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to July 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Jordan of Company H of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 13, 1861 at Union City, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized in the latter part of 1861 and re-organized May 8, 1862. It appears to have been temporarily consolidated with the 31st Regiment Tennessee Infantry in the early part of 1863 which consolidation was discontinued by Special Order Number 120 Headquarters Army of Tennessee dated May 6, 1863. Subsequently the regiment was consolidated into four companies and the battalion thus formed was united with a similar battalion of the 31st Regiment Tennessee Infantry March 9, 1864 in the latter part of 1864 the 4th, 5th, 31st, 33rd, and 38th Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated but each company of the various organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the periods covered by these consolidations. About April 9, 1865 the 4th, 5th, 19th, 24th, 31st, 33rd, 35th, 38th, and 41st Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 3rd Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 to December 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Jordan of Company H of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry

enlisted on September 13, 1861 at Union City, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on September 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Jordan of Company H of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 13, 1861 at Union City, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Jordan of Company H of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 13, 1861 at Union City, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on March 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Jordan of Company H of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 13, 1861 at Union City, Tennessee and enrolled for one year and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Jordan of Company H of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 13, 1861 and enrolled for one year 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 Private (Spelled as) W. R. Jordan of Company H of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 13, 1861 at Union City, Tennessee and enrolled for one year and last paid on March 31, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

When Private William R. Jordan of Company H of the 33rd Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Strahl's Brigade in Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm R. Jordan of Company H of the "23rd" Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm "K." Jordan of Company H of the "23rd" (But corrected at top of page to 33rd) Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from

Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

The compiler notes the following contradictions of his Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm R. Jordan of Company H of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky, from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged to Camp Chase on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm R. Jordan of Company H of the 23rd (But corrected to the 33rd at top of page) Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm Richard Jordan of Company H of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm Richard Jordan of Company H of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm R. Jordan of Company H of the 23rd (But corrected to the 33rd at top of page) Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio, dead on January 31, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and under remarks stated received at this Post dead.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm R. Jordan of Company H of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a list of prisoners of war buried at Camp Chase, Ohio. Date of death January 6, 1865 and buried in grave 715 and under remarks stated unknown.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm R. Jordan of Company H of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war transferred from Camp Chase, Ohio to Point Lookout, Maryland March 26, 1865 for exchange and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and under remarks stated transferred to Point Lookout March 26, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) W. R. Jorden of Company H of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Point Lookout, Maryland and received from Camp

Chase March 31, 1865 and taken up on rolls May 30, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and under remarks stated released on June 28, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm R. Jordan of Company H of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee appeared on a roll of prisoners of war and his name appears as signature to an Oath of Allegiance to the United States, subscribed and sworn to at Point Lookout, Maryland on June 28, 1865 and told Federal authorities his place of residence was Henry County, Tennessee and a physical description was taken Complexion fair; Hair black; Eyes Hazel; Height 5 feet and 8 and one half inches. And it was noted at bottom of page; Released at Point Lookout on June 28, 1865 by General Order Number 109, by the Adjutant Generals Office.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. R. Jordon of Company H of the 33rd Regiment Tennessee appeared on a register of refugees and rebel deserters Provost Marshal General Washington, D.C. and received on June 29, 1865 and reported at Office and transportation furnished to State Line in Tennessee.

The compiler notes he was released from prison and not exchanged.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 6, 1865 at

And on Friday, January 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Friday, January 6, 1865.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. R. JORDAN CO. H 33 TENN. INF. C.S.A.”**

1021) Private St. Clair JUDY - Inscription on tombstone #111 reads **“ST. CLAIR JUDY CO. C 62 VA. REG. C.S.A.”** / **“FELIX F. SNOPE CO. I 3 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER**
He was taken prisoner in Pendleton County, West Virginia in November 1863.

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

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850, the parents of St. Clair Judy were Ursula Summers and Amos Judy and married on May 24, 1832 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed St Clair Judy, born about 1836 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Amos Judy, born about 1812 in Virginia and his wife (Spelled as) Erseley Judy, born about 1815 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Roxana Judy, born about 1833 in Virginia and Virginia Judy, born about 1834 in Virginia and America Judy, born about 1838 in Virginia and Martin Judy, born about 1840 in Virginia and Adam Judy, born about 1844 in Virginia and Marcellus Judy, born about 1847 in Virginia and Henry A. Judy, born about 1850 in Virginia and noted as six months old. The family household was living in the Dry Run 50th District in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 16, 1850.

According to the West Virginia Marriages Index, 1785-1971, St. Clair Judy married Susan Harper on July 5, 1857 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia.

The 1860 United States census listed St. Clair Judy, born about 1836 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a laborer with a personal value of \$250.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Susan Judy, born about 1837 in Virginia. Another household member was Margaret Judy, born about 1859 in Virginia. The family household was living in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Dry Run and the census was enumerated on August 27, 1860.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated September 4, 1862 stated Private St. Clair Judy of (1st) Company E of the 1st Regiment Virginia Partisan Rangers* enlisted on September 3, 1862 in Pendleton County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Absalom H.) Nelson for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed in salt peter works of James W. Kee.

The above asterisk stated: This Company subsequently became (2nd) Company C 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 L 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; the 62nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry and Imboden's Regiment Partisan Rangers.

The compiler notes Highland County, Virginia and Pendleton County, West Virginia are adjacent.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private St. Clair Judy of (2nd) Company C of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1862 Highland (County, Virginia) and enrolled by General Jno. D. Imboden for the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private St. Clair Judy of (2nd) Company C of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry

enlisted on September 1, 1862 at Highland (County, Virginia) and enrolled by General Jno. D. Imboden for the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to August 31, 1863 stated Private St. Clair Judy of (2nd) Company C of the 62nd Virginia Mounted Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1862 at Highland (County, Virginia) and enrolled by Colonel Imboden for the war and last paid by Captain (Robert J.) Tilden on February 28, 1863 and duty status not reported and under remarks stated wounded at Williamsport on July 6, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 stated Private St. Clair Judy of (2nd) Company C of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on September 3, 1862 at Forks Water (Spelled as Forks of Waters was located in Highland County, Virginia) and enrolled by General Imboden for the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated in the hands of the enemy since October 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated Private St. Clair Judy of (2nd) Company C of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1862 in Highland (County, Virginia) and enrolled by "Colonel" Imboden for the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured by the enemy on October 26, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated St. Clair Judy of Company C of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined at the Military Prison in Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was taken on November 18, 1863. Age 27; Height 6' 2"; Complexion florid; Eyes dark; Hair dark; and told Union authorities he had been a farmer prior to the war and reported his residence as Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and had been arrested by General Averill (William W. Averell) in Pendleton County, Virginia on November 12, 1863 and sent to Camp Chase on November 19, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated St. Clair Judy of Company C of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on November 29, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain W. C. Thorpe and noted a physical description; Age 27; Height 6' 2"; Eyes dark; Hair dark; Complexion florid and noted as captured in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia on November 12, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private St. Clair (Spelled as) Juda of Company C of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry was admitted to the Camp Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio on February 2, 1864 for small-pox and died on February "13," 1864.

Private St. Clair Judy died approximately 47 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 15, 1864 at

And on Monday, February 15, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) St. Clair Judy of Company C of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules no one with the surname of Judy owned slaves in Pendleton County, West Virginia.

1022) Private James W. C. KANADAY - Inscription on tombstone #828 reads ***"JAS. W. C. KANADAY CO. D 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 17 years old according to his hospital records.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James W. C. Kanaday served in Company D 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]"

Company D of the 28th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Jefferson County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James W. C. Kanaday of Company D of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a muster roll of the organization named above made in accordance with Paragraph III General's Office Number 27 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office for April 1, 1864. Roll dated April 5, 1864 and stated he enlisted on March 23, 1864 at Elyton, Alabama and enrolled for the war and duty status not reported.

The compiler notes Elyton, Alabama was located in Jefferson County, Alabama.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. C. Kanaday of Company D of the 28th Alabama Volunteers in route from hospital to command appeared for monthly pay from March 23, 1864 to April 30, 1864 for one month and nine days at \$11.00 per month and paid \$14.30 and received at

Atlanta, Georgia on May 6, 1864 and paid by Captain (Benjamin) F. Bomar Assistant Quarter Master and the private made his mark with an X and noted his name was J. W. C. Kanaday.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Canady of Company D of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 and issued on April 18, 1864 and signed his name as J. C. Hanaday.

When Private James W. C. Kanaday of Company D of the 28th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner as a result of a wound at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864 he had been in Manigault's Brigade in Johnson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James C. Kennedy (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D 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 January 11, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 11, 1865 and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James C. Kennedy of Company D of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and sent to Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James L. Keened of Company D of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and sent to Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James C. Kennedy of Company D of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry was admitted on December 16, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had been received from Nashville, Tennessee and the diagnosis was a simple flesh wound to the right thigh caused by a conical ball and had been wounded at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864 and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 10, 1865 and noted his age as seventeen.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas C. Kennedy of Company D of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 15, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 17, 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 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas C. Kennedy of Company D of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 12, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 14, 1865 to Camp Chase and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas C. Keniday of Company D of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas C. Kennedy of Company D of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 15, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

Private James W. C. Kanaday died approximately 7 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 22, 1865 at

And on Sunday, January 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. C. Kennedy of Company D of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes his date of death and numbered tombstone sequence in chronological order falls in line with January 22, 1865 as reported on his Camp Chase death records.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1023) Private William KANODE - Inscription on tombstone #1531 reads ***“Wm. KANODE CO. D 63 VA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner near 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro in December 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed William Knode, born about 1845 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Sarah Knode, born about 1822 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Mary Knode, born about 1850 in Virginia and Elizabeth Knode, born about 1852 in Virginia and George W. Knode, born about 1856 in Virginia. The family household was living in Montgomery County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Matamoras and the census was enumerated on August 23, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Kanode alternate name William Knode served in Company D in the 63rd Virginia Infantry (McMahon's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"63rd Infantry Regiment was organized in May, 1862. It served in Western Virginia, [and] then joined the Army of Tennessee. The unit was assigned to Kelly's, Reynolds', Brown's, and Reynolds' Consolidated, and Palmer's Brigade. It participated in the campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and was active in North Carolina. The 63rd lost about one-third of its force in the fight at Chickamauga, and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 303 men and 188 arms. It contained 129 effectives in December, 1864, and on April 9, 1865, merged into the 54th Battalion Virginia Infantry. Few surrendered on April 26. The field officers were Colonels James M. French [James Milton French – Find A Grave Memorial # 5069098] and John J. McMahon, and Lieutenant Colonels David C. Dunn [David Campbell Dunn – Find A Grave Memorial # 8754188] and Connally H. Lynch."

Company D of the 63rd Virginia Infantry had many soldiers from Montgomery County, Virginia.

His name was listed as William Knode on his service records.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Kanode (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Captain J. R. Francis' Company Virginia Volunteers* was mustered into service at age twenty-six at Abingdon, Virginia and May 24, 1862 and joined for duty on April 15, 1862 at Camp near (Can't properly transcribe Montgomery and enrolled by (James) M. French for three years and under remarks stated absent without (And then stopped)

The above asterisk stated: This Company subsequently became Company D of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry. The 63rd (Also known as McMahon's) Regiment Virginia Infantry was organized May 24, 1862, with ten companies A to K. (1st) Company I had previously served as (1st) Company G, 50th Regiment Virginia Infantry and was disbanded about January 1863 (2nd) Company I was formed by transfers from other companies of the regiment.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) William Knode of Company D of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry and enlisted on April 15, 1862 at Camp Narrows (Located in Giles County, Virginia) by Major (James M.) French for three years and last paid by (Captain Augustus) F. Henderson on August 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at home April 20, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Knode of Company D of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 15, "1861" at Camp Narrows (Located in Giles County, Virginia) and enrolled by Major (James M.) French for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated deserted April 15, 1863 although not dropped from the roll.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated March 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W Knode of Company D of the 63rd Regiment Virginia

Infantry enlisted on April 15, 1862 at Camp Narrows (Located in Giles County, Virginia) and enrolled by Major (James M.) French for three years and last paid by (Captain Augustus F. Henderson on May 1, 1863 and under remarks stated deserted April 15, 1863 at Saltville, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 and dated July 20, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Kanode of Company D of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 15, 1862 at Camp Narrows (Located in Giles County, Virginia) and enrolled by Major (James M.) French for three years and last paid by (Captain Augustus M.) Henderson on August 1, 1862 and noted as present and under remarks stated returned from desertion on March 1, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 and dated August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William Kanode of Company D of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 15, 1862 at Camp Narrows (Located in Giles County, Virginia) and enrolled by Major (James M.) French for three years and last paid by (Captain Augustus M.) Henderson on August 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated returned to duty on March 1, 1864 pay due from August 1 to May 9, 1863 expiration of furlough.

When Private William Kanode of Company D of the 63rd Virginia Infantry was taken prisoner at the 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 7, 1864 he had been in Brown's and Reynolds' Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

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

From Wikipedia:

"The Third Battle of Murfreesboro, also known as Wilkinson Pike or the Cedars, was fought December 5–7, 1864, in Rutherford County, Tennessee, as part of the Franklin-Nashville Campaign of the American Civil War.

In a last, desperate attempt to force Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's Union army out of Georgia, Gen. John Bell Hood led the Army of Tennessee north toward Nashville in November 1864. After suffering terrible losses at Franklin, he continued toward Nashville. Hood recognized that Federal forces at Murfreesboro posed a significant threat to his right flank, his supply line and his possible retreat route. On December 4, 1864 he sent Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest with two cavalry divisions and Maj. Gen. William B. Bate's infantry division to Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Union forces:

District of Tennessee – Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau

- Defenses of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad – Maj. Gen. Robert H. Milroy
 - 1st Provisional Brigade – Col. Minor T. Thomas
 - 8th Minnesota Infantry: Col. Minor T. Thomas, Lt. Henry C. Rogers
 - 61st Illinois Infantry: Lt. Col. Daniel Grass
 - 174th Ohio Infantry: Col. John S. Jones
 - 181st Ohio Infantry: Col. John O'Dowd
 - 13th New York Light Artillery: Cpt. Henry Bundy
 - 2nd Provisional Brigade (Post of Tullahoma) – Col. Edward Anderson
 - 177th Ohio Infantry: Col. Arthur T. Wilcox
 - 178th Ohio Infantry: Col. Joab A. Stafford
 - 12th Indiana Cavalry: Col. Edward Anderson
 - 5th Tennessee Cavalry: Col. William Brickly Stokes

Confederate

Cavalry Corps – Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest

- Buford's Division – Brig. Gen. Abraham Buford
 - Bell's Brigade – Col. Tyree Bell
 - Crossland's Brigade – Col. Edward Crossland
- Jackson's Division – Brig. Gen. William Hicks Jackson
 - Armstrong's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Frank C. Armstrong
 - Ross's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Lawrence S. Ross

Attached Infantry

- Bate's Division (from Cheatham's Corps) – Maj. Gen. William B. Bate
 - Tyler's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Thomas Benton Smith
 - Finley's Brigade – Major Jacob A. Lash
 - Jackson's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Henry R. Jackson
- Stevenson's Division
 - Brown's & Reynolds's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Palmer
- French's Division
 - Sears' Brigade – Brig. Gen. Claudius W. Sears

On December 2, Hood had ordered Bate to destroy the railroad and blockhouses between Murfreesboro and Nashville and join Forrest for further operations. On December 4, Bate's division attacked Blockhouse No. 7 protecting the railroad crossing at Overall's Creek, but Union forces fought it off. On the morning of December 5, Forrest marched toward Murfreesboro in two columns, one to attack the fort on the hill and the other to take Blockhouse No. 4, both at La Vergne. Forrest demanded the garrisons at both locations surrender, which they did. Outside La Vergne, Forrest joined Bate's division and the command advanced on to Murfreesboro along two roads, driving the Union forces into their Fortress Rosecrans fortifications, then encamped in the city outskirts for the night. The next morning, on

December 6, fighting flared for a couple of hours, but the Union troops ceased firing and both sides glared at each other for the rest of the day. Brig. Gen. Claudius W. Sears's and Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Palmer's infantry brigades joined Forrest's command in the evening, further increasing his numbers.

On the morning of December 7, 1864 Maj. Gen. Lovell Rousseau, commanding all of the forces at Murfreesboro, sent two brigades out under Brig. Gen. Robert H. Milroy on the Salem Pike to feel out the enemy. These brigades were led by Col. Minor T. Thomas, a veteran of the Dakota War, and Col. Edward Anderson. With Thomas' brigade forming the first line of battle and Anderson forming the second, Milroy engaged the Confederates and fighting continued. At one point some of Bate's troops broke and ran. Forrest "seized the colors of the retreating troops and endeavored to rally them". Bate was equally unsuccessful. The rest of Forrest's command conducted an orderly retreat from the field and encamped for the night outside Murfreesboro. Forrest had destroyed railroad track, blockhouses, and some homes and generally disrupted Union operations in the area. More importantly, he succeeded in keeping Rousseau confined to Murfreesboro and kept the important supply line and retreat route open."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Knode of Company D of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and as noted captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Knode of Company D of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 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 noted captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Knode of Company D of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 9, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Knode of Company D of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated at Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Knode of Company D of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 11, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Private William Kanode died approximately 52 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 4, 1865 at

And on Saturday, March 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Knode of Company D of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules neither William Knode or surname spelled as Kanode own slaves in Virginia by virtue of his age.

1024) Private John KAY - Inscription on tombstone #2017 reads **"JOHN KAY CO. C MORELAND'S ALA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Huntsville, Alabama in December 1864.

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1863 to March 1, 1864 stated Private John Kay of Company C of Moreland's Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted in July 1863 at Dickson, Alabama and enrolled by (Micajah) D. Moreland for three years and had not been paid and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Kay of Company C of Moreland's Regiment of 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 March 7, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on March 7, 1865 and noted as captured near Huntsville, Alabama on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Kay of Company C of Moreland's Regiment of Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and sent to Louisville, Kentucky on March 7, 1865 and noted as captured near Huntsville, Alabama on December "25," 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Kay of Company C of Moreland's Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending March 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on March 11, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Huntsville, Alabama on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Kay of Company C of Moreland's Regiment of Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on March 7, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on March 10, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Huntsville, Alabama on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Kay of Company C of Moreland's Regiment of Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on March 10, 1865 and noted as captured near Huntsville, Alabama on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Kay of Company C of Moreland's Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on March 12, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Huntsville, Alabama on December 23, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On June 3, 1865 at

And on Saturday, June 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) John Ray (With an X on top of page that stated his name was John Kay) of Company C of Moreland's Regiment Cavalry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1025) Private William Judson KEATON - Inscription on tombstone #376 reads "**Wm. J. KEATON CO. D 17 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 26 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Heaton but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Keaton and the later surname will be used. The census listed Judson Keaton, born about 1839 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Hannon Keaton, born about 1812 in Virginia and his wife Jane Keaton, born about 1814 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Marris (A male) Keaton, born about 1841 in Virginia and Margaret Keaton, born about 1843 in Virginia and Ward Keaton, born about 1845 in Virginia and Mary

A. Keaton, born about 1860 and noted as two months old. The family household was living in District 42 in Mercer County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 11, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William J. Keaton, born about 1838 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$50.00 and a personal value of \$100.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Martha J. Keaton, born about 1840 in Virginia. Another family household member was Woodson B. Keaton, born about 1860 and noted as one month old. The family household was living in My Division in Mercer County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Princeton and the census was enumerated on August 26, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William J. Keaton served in Company D in the 17th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“17th Cavalry Regiment was organized at Salem, Virginia, in January, 1863, by consolidating the 33rd Battalion Virginia Cavalry with three new companies. It was assigned to Jenkins' and McCausland's Brigade, was active in the Gettysburg Campaign, then returned to western Virginia. The regiment fought at Cloyd's Mountain, was with Early in the Shenandoah Valley, and saw action around Appomattox. There were 241 engaged at Gettysburg and during February, 1864, it contained 311 effectives. In April, 1865, it disbanded at Lynchburg. The field officers were Colonel William H. French, [William Henderson French – Find A Grave Memorial # 51769111] Lieutenant Colonel William C. Tavenner, [William Cabell Tavenner – Find A Grave Memorial – 10743441] and Major Frederick F. Smith. [Find A Grave Memorial # 10341674]”

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

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private William J. Keaton of Captain Robert Gore's Company* appeared on a Company Muster In roll in camp at Grigsby's (Farm) in Mercer County, (West) Virginia on September 6, 1862 and enlisted on August 23, 1862 in Mercer County, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (William Henderson) French for three years or the war and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated transferred from Captain French's Company (D) 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry.

The above asterisk stated: This Company subsequently became Company D 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. The 33rd (Also known as French's) Battalion Virginia Cavalry was organized December 27, 1862 with seven companies two of which (A and D) had previously been formed by the division of (1st) Company D 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Three other companies were added to this battalion and formed the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry on January 28, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1862 to April 30, 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Keaton of Company D of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 23, 1862 in Mercer County, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (William Henderson) French for three years and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 5 to October 31, 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Keaton of Company D of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 23, 1862 in Mercer (County, West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (William Henderson) French for three years and last paid by (Captain) J. C. Van Fossen on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to December 31, 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Keaton of Company D of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 23, 1862 in Mercer (County, West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (William Henderson) French for three years or the war and last paid by (Captain) J. C. Van Fossen on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated February 28, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Keaton of Company D of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 23, 1862 in Mercer (County, West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (William Henderson) French for three years or the war and last paid by (Captain) J. C. Van Fossin (Fossen) 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) Wm J. Keaton of Company D of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry reenlisted on February 22, 1864 in Narrows, Virginia (Located in Giles County) and enrolled by Captain (Robert) Gore for the war and last paid by (Captain) J. C. Van Fossin (Fossen) on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Keaton of Company D of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry reenlisted on February 22, 1864 in Narrows, Virginia (Located in Giles County) and enrolled by Captain (Robert) Gore for the war and last paid by (Captain) J. C. Van Fossin (Fossen) on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since August 7, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Keaton of Company D of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry reenlisted on February 22, 1864 at N. R. (Perhaps the N. R. stands for New River which runs through Narrows) Narrows, Virginia (Located in Giles County) and enrolled by Captain (Robert) Gore for the war and last paid by (Captain) J. C. Van Fossin (Fossen) on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Keaton of Company D of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C.S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was taken on August 10, 1864. Age 26; Height 5' 9"; Complexion dark; Eyes blue; Hair dark and told Union authorities his residence was Mercer (County, West Virginia) and had been arrested by General Averal (William W. Averell) at Moorefield (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (With an X beside of the rank indicating an incorrect rank (Spelled as) Wm J. Keason (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Harper's Ferry West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General, Harper's Ferry on August 24th 1864 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Keaton of Company D of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain Ew Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private William J. Keaton of Company D of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry was admitted on October 8, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase near Columbus, Ohio and had been received from the prison at Camp Chase and diagnosed for small-pox and transferred to the General Hospital on October 20, 1864 and under remarks stated not vaccinated at the Military P. H. at Camp Chase.

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 28, 1864 in Washington, D. C. President Lincoln interviews Mrs. Margaret C. Price who asks that her son, a prisoner of war, be released from Camp Chase, Ohio. Mrs. George W. Bowen calls on Lincoln and asks that her husband, also a prisoner of war at Camp Chase be discharged.

And on Friday, October 28, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Keaton of Company D of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William J. Keaton did not own slaves in Virginia.

1026) Private James M. KEENER - Inscription on tombstone #481 reads "**JAS. M. KEENER CO. E 14 N.C. BATT'N. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Madison County, North Carolina in July 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Keenar but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Keener and will be noted this way. The census listed John Keener, born about 1846 in North Carolina and living in the household of (Given name spelled as) Wm Keener, born about 1817 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Keener, born about 1824 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Given name spelled as) Jessee (A male) Keener, born about 1844 in North Carolina and Hannah Keener, born about 1847 in North Carolina and Martin Keener, born about 1850 and noted as three months old. The family household was living in Buncombe County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 7, 1850.

The compiler notes Buncombe and Madison Counties in North Carolina were and are adjacent.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Reener but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Keener and will be noted this way. The census listed James M. Keener, born about 1847 in North Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of William Keener, born about 1821 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Keener, born about 1825 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Jesse A. Keener, born about 1845 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Harriete M. (A female) Keener, born about 1849 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Marry C. (A female) Keener, born about 1852 in North Carolina and Matilda J. Keener, born about 1856 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Easter M. C. (A female) Keener, born about 1859 and noted as six months old. The family household was living in Madison County, North Carolina with no Post Office reported and the census was enumerated on July 12, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James N. Keener alternate name James M. Keener served in Company E of the 14th Regiment North Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"14th Infantry Regiment, formerly the 4th Volunteers, completed its organization in June, 1861, at Garysburg, North Carolina. Its companies were raised in the counties of Halifax, Onslow, Anson, Cleveland, Wake, Cumberland, Northampton, Stanly, and Davidson. With more than 1,000 men, the regiment moved to Virginia where it was placed in the Department of the Norfolk. Later it was assigned to General Colston's, G. B. Anderson's, Ramseur's, and Cox's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. The 14th participated in the various campaigns of the army from Williamsburg to Cold Harbor, fought with Early in the Shenandoah Valley, and ended the war at Appomattox. It sustained 17 casualties at Williamsburg, 102 during the Seven Days' Battles, 139 Maryland Campaign, 4 at Fredericksburg, and 142 at Chancellorsville. Of the 306 engaged at Gettysburg, twenty percent were disabled, and there was 1 killed and 4 wounded at Bristoe. It surrendered 7 officers and 107 men. The field officers were Colonels

R. Tyler Bennett, [Ridsen Tyler Bennett – Find A Grave Memorial # 8047616] Junius Daniel, [Killed at the Battle of Spotsylvania in May 1864 - Find A Grave Memorial # 10850] and George S. Lovejoy, and Majors Edward Dixon, Paul F. Faison, [Paul Fletcher Faison – Find A Grave Memorial # 94194329] and Joseph H. Lambeth. [Joseph Harrison Lambeth – Find A Grave Memorial # 6768015]”

Company E of the 14th North Carolina Infantry was known as the Oak City Guard and many soldiers from Wake County, North Carolina.

He only has Federal POW Records.

And are found in the 14th Regiment, North Carolina.

The compiler notes on September 27, 1862, the Second Conscription Act: expanded the age range to 18 to 45, with implementation beginning on July 15, 1863 and on February 17, 1864, the Third and final Conscription Act: ages 17 to 50. Many times men from other counties were put into Confederate regiments who required additional soldiers and that some soldiers who were either older or younger did not have Confederate service records during the latter in the war.

Federal POW Records stated Private James M. Keener of Company E of the 14th 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 in Madison County, North Carolina on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Martin (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) Keener of Company E of the 14th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Madison County, North Carolina and under disposition stated sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Keener of Company E of the 14th 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 on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Madison County, North Carolina on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Keener of Company E of the 14th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured in Madison County, North Carolina on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James N. (With an X above the initial X indicating an incorrect initial) Keener of Company E of the 14th 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

to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured in Madison County, North Carolina on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Keener of Company E of the 14th 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 in Madison County, North Carolina on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Keener of Company E of the 14th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 4, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured in Madison County, North Carolina on July 22, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 18, 1864 in Washington, D.C. President Lincoln deposits September salary warrant for \$1,981.66 in Riggs bank.

And on Friday, November 18, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas M. Keener of Company E of the 14th Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to congestion of the lungs.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules James M. Keener did not own slaves in either Buncombe or Madison Counties in North Carolina by virtue of his age.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JAS. M. KEENER CO. E 14
N.C.S.T. C.S.A.”**

1027) Private E. G. KEESEE - Inscription on tombstone #1605 reads **“E. G. KEESEE CO. B
20 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Scott County, Mississippi in February 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed his surname as Cacey. (The compiler believes it was Keesee and will be noted this way) The census listed E. G. (A male) Keesee, born about 1835 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a carpenter and living in the household of (Spelled as) J. D. (A male) Robinson, born about 1809 in Kentucky and his wife (Spelled as) P. A. (A female) Robinson, born about 1825 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Mary V. Robinson, born about 1841 in Alabama and Virginia Robinson, born about 1843 in Tennessee and Thomas J. Robinson, born about 1844 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) G. W. (A male) Robinson, born about 1845 in Tennessee and John D. Robinson, born about 1855 in Mississippi and John Cole, born about 1830 in New York. The household was living in the Western

Division of Monroe County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Aberdeen and the census was enumerated on August 20, 1860.

The compiler notes Caswell County, North Carolina is adjacent to Pittsylvania County, 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 38 which noted Private E. G. Keesee of Company B of the 20th Mississippi Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Randolph Ro_____ (Can't transcribe anymore letters) and listed his relatives Post Office as Berger's Store. The compiler notes Berger's Store Post Office was located in Pittsylvania County, Virginia.

The compiler noted Private E. G. Keesee had previous duty with the 14th Regiment Mississippi Infantry and will be noted although he only has one page of records.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and not dated stated Private E. G. Keesee enlisted at age twenty-six in Captain S. J. Gholson's Company (Monroe Volunteers) Mississippi* appeared of the named organization above, mustered into the Army of Mississippi, (In the 5th Infantry Regimental District) by the Adjutant General of the Mississippi at Aberdeen, on April 23, 1861.

The above asterisk stated: This Company was successively designated as Captain Gholson's Company, Mississippi Volunteers and as Captain Gholson's Company and Company I of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 14th 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. It was surrendered at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 14, 1862 and exchanged at Vicksburg, Mississippi about September 1862, immediately after which it was re-organized.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private E. G. Keesee served in Company B of the 20th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"20th Infantry Regiment was organized during the late summer of 1861 with men from Bolivar, Monroe, Noxubee, Adams, Scott, Carroll, and Newton counties. The unit moved to Virginia, then Tennessee where in February, 1862, it was captured at Fort Donelson. In this engagement it lost 19 killed of the 31 officers and 469 men present. The regiment was exchanged and assigned to Tilghman's and J. Adams' Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. For a time it served in the Vicksburg area, then transferred to the Army of Tennessee. Placed in J. Adams' and Lowry's Brigade, the 20th was involved in the Atlanta and Tennessee Campaigns and ended the war in North Carolina. Only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels William N. Brown and D. R. Russell; [Daniel R. Russell – Find A Grave Memorial # 14003139] Lieutenant Colonels D. H. Maury, [Dabney Herndon Maury – Find A Grave Memorial # 11027] Horace H. Miller, [Find A Grave # 108773824] and Walter A. Rorer; [Find A Grave Memorial # 5991061] and Majors William M. Chatfield, Thomas B. Graham, [Find A Grave Memorial # 11091406] and C. K. Massey."

Company B of the 20th Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Hamilton Guards" Company was raised in Monroe County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. G. Keesee of Company B of the 20th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 7, 1863 in Aberdeen, Mississippi and enrolled by (2nd Lieutenant Samuel A. M. Sadler) for three years and had not paid and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes Aberdeen, Mississippi was located in Monroe County, Mississippi.

The compiler notes the 20th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was mustered into the Confederate service in July, 1861, for the war, some of the companies having previously been in the State service. It was known for a short time after being organized as Russell's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers. About April 9, 1865 this regiment was consolidated with the 15th, 16th, and 23rd Regiments Mississippi Infantry and formed the 15th Consolidated Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 20th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was mounted about April 29, 1863 and dismounted about June 14, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. G. Keesee of Company B of the 20th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 7, 1863 in Aberdeen, Mississippi and enrolled by Lieutenant (Samuel A. M.) Sadler for three years and not paid 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) E. G. Keesee of Company B of the 20th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 7, 1863 in Aberdeen, Mississippi and enrolled by Lieutenant (Samuel A. M.) Sadler for three years and last paid by Captain (John J. Flournoy) 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) E. G. Keesee of Company B of the 20th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 7, 1863 in Aberdeen, Mississippi and enrolled by Lieutenant (Samuel A. M.) Sadler for three years and last paid by Captain (John J. Flournoy) on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated detailed as teamster October 21, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. G. Keesee of Company B of the 20th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 7, 1863 in Aberdeen, Mississippi and enrolled by Lieutenant (Samuel A. M.) Sadler for three years and last paid by Captain (John J. Flournoy) on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on detachment since gone to Lynchburg, Virginia for clothing for Company B by order of General Johnson (Johnston) special order Number 263.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated a letter as follows; "Camp of 20th Mississippi Regiment near Canton, Mississippi November 18, 1863. Colonel, I have at Lynchburg, Virginia one hundred and fourteen suits of uniforms clothing belonging to my Company besides other articles of clothing that are needed at this time. The buttons on the jackets at present prices are worth more than

one thousand dollars. The Company also has a fine flag there, that would make a good regimental Color and one is much needed by the regiment. I therefore respectfully ask permission to send E. G. Keesee a private of my company for the clothing and flag to return as soon as practicable and that he be allowed transportation for himself and clothing. Very Respectfully" (Raudolph) "S. Murff Captain Company B 20th Mississippi Regiment."

And a further letter: "For all whom it may concern, The bearer hereof E. G. Keesee a private in Captain R. S. Murff Company B 20th Mississippi Regiment age 28 years six feet high fair complexion dark hair blue eyes and by occupation a carpenter, born in Caswell County, in the State of North Carolina, (The compiler notes Caswell County, North Carolina is adjacent to Pittsylvania County, Virginia.) enlisted at Aberdeen in the State of Mississippi on the seventh day of February eighteen hundred and sixty three to serve for the period of three years or the war is hereby permitted to go to Lynchburg, Virginia he having received a furlough from the day of to the day of at which period he will rejoin his company or report to this place or wherever it this may or be considered a deserter. Subsistence has been furnished to said Private E. G. Keesee to the day of and pay to the 31st of August 1863 both" (Can't transcribe next word). "Given under my hand at camp, near Canton, Mississippi November 18, 1863 signed Captain R. S. Murff Captain Company B 20th Mississippi Regiment."

And lastly a short series of notes "Camp of 20th Mississippi Regiment near Canton, Mississippi November 18, 1863 E. G. Keesee a private of Company B 20th Mississippi Regiment application for special furlough for days." The application was approved and forwarded along the chain of command and finally forwarded to Major General Loring, who acknowledged the approval.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. G. Keesy of Company B of the 1st (But corrected at top of page to 20th Regiment Mississippi Infantry) appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on March 25, 1864 and had been sent from Cairo, Illinois by order of Brigadier General (Hugh Thompson) Reid and noted as captured in Scott County, Mississippi on February 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. G. Keesee of Company B of the "30th" Regiment Mississippi 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 Scott County, Mississippi on February 9, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 9, 1865 at

And on Thursday, March 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) E. G. Keesy of Company B of the 1st (But corrected on top of page to 20th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules E. G. Keesee did not own slaves in Monroe County, Mississippi.

1028) Corporal Wiley C. KEITH - Inscription on tombstone #244 reads ***"CORP. W. C. KEITH CO. I 7 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Tullahoma Tennessee Campaign (June 24 – July 3, 1863)

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

The 1850 United States census listed Wiley Keith, born about 1836 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Marshal Keith, born about 1816 in South Carolina and his wife Nancy Keith, born about 1813 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Susanah Keith, born about 1838 in Tennessee and Joseph Keith, born about 1840 in Tennessee and William Keith, born about 1842 in Tennessee and George W. Keith, born about 1844 in Tennessee and Francis M. Keith, born about 1844 in Tennessee and John H. Keith, born about 1846 in Tennessee and Absalom Keith, born about 1850 in Alabama and Sarah Keith, born about 1850 in Alabama and Wiley Keith, born about 1787 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 24 in DeKalb County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Wiley Keith, born about 1835 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a mechanic with a personal value of \$300.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Jane Keith, born about 1842 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Maria Keith, born about 1857 in Alabama and Benjamin F. Keith, born about 1858 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Northern Division of DeKalb County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Valley Head and the census was enumerated on September 9, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Wiley C. Keith served in Company I in the 9th Alabama Cavalry (Malone's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"9th Cavalry Regiment [also called 7th Regiment] was organized near Tullahoma, Tennessee, in May, 1863, by consolidating the 14th Alabama Partisan Rangers and the 2nd (19th) Alabama Cavalry Battalion. The officers and men were from the counties of Limestone, De Kalb, Madison, Morgan, Lauderdale, Cherokee, and Lawrence. Assigned to General J. T. Morgan's and W. W. Allen's Brigade, it participated in the Battles of Chickamauga and Shelbyville, was with Longstreet in East Tennessee, and fought in various conflicts around Atlanta. Later it was active in the defense of Savannah and the campaign of the Carolinas. The regiment surrendered with the Army of Tennessee, about 100 strong. Colonel J. C. Malone, Jr., [James Chappell Malone Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 136334768] Lieutenant Colonel Zach. Thomason, [Zachariah Thomason] and Major Eugene F. Falconnet [Eugene Frederic Falconnet – Find A Grave Memorial # 109720590] were in command."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and not dated stated Private Wiley C. Keith of Captain Lea's Company Thomason's Battalion Alabama Cavalry enlisted on August 30, 1862 at Head Spring, Alabama and enrolled by Captain A. Lea for the war and valuation of horse was \$150.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1862 to January 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wily Keith of Company D of the 2nd Battalion Alabama Cavalry* enlisted on August 30, 1862 at Head Springs, Alabama and enrolled by Captain A. Lea for three years or the war and last paid on November 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated: This Company subsequently became Company I of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry. The 19th (also known as 2nd) Battalion (Thomason's) Alabama Cavalry and the 14th Battalion (Malone's) Alabama Partisan Rangers were consolidated by Special Order number 25, Headquarters Wharton's Division, dated April 15, 1863 to form the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry. This organization was subsequently known as the 9th Regiment Alabama Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. C. Keith of Company I of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry* enlisted on September 7, 1862 in Lebanon, Alabama and enrolled for three years by Major Lee (Major Allen Lea) and last paid in April 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Shelbyville, Tennessee June 27, 1863.

The above asterisk stated: This organization was subsequently known as the 9th Regiment Alabama Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wiley C. Key (With an X beside the surname indicating an incorrect surname spelling) of Company I of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a list of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured at Shelbyville, Tennessee on June 27, 1863

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wiley C. Key of Company I of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a list of prisoners of war forwarded from Franklin, Tennessee to Brigadier General Robert B. Mitchell at Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Shelbyville, Tennessee on June 27, 1863 and under remarks stated forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee June 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal W. C. Keith of Company I of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 3, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Shelbyville, Tennessee on June 27, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal W. C. Keith of Company I of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged at Camp Chase on August 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Shelbyville, Tennessee on "July" 27, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal W. C. Keith of Company I of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 9, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky in Louisville, Kentucky on August 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Shelbyville, Tennessee on "July" 27, 1863.

The compiler notes the Battle of Shelbyville, Tennessee was fought on June 27, 1863 and was part of the Tullahoma Campaign.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal W. C. Keith of Company I of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky July 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Shelbyville, Tennessee on June 27, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal W. C. Keith of Company I of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 10, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle and noted as captured at Shelbyville, Tennessee on June 27, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal W. C. Keith of Company I of the 7th Regiment Alabama 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 at Shelbyville, Tennessee on "July" 27, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wiley C. Keith of Company I of the 7th Regiment Alabama was admitted on September 5, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio and had been sent from the Prison at Camp Chase and diagnosed for small-pox and under remarks stated once vaccinated.

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

Juxtaposition:

On September 15, 1864 at Cincinnati, Ohio the future 27th President of the United States William Howard Taft turned seven years old.

And on Thursday, September 15, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. C. Keith of Company I of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to small-pox.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"W. C. KEITH CO. I 9 (MALONE'S)
ALA. CAV. C.S.A."**

1029) Private Bennett S. KELLY - Inscription on tombstone #1715 reads **"B. S. KELLEY CO. A 46 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.

George Patrick Kelley was a brother to my g grandfather, Tyre Asa Kelly. My line did not use the additional "e". They were children of Jacob Kelly and Harriet Eve Lavina Lybrand. Jacob migrated from the Lexington District of South Carolina to Coosa Co., AL mid 1800's. The family of George Patrick settled in Elmore Co., AL. This family is of German descent. The original ancestor which settled in the South Carolina area was one John Jacob Kolle/Koelle/Khelle. The original land grant for John Jacob Kolle, was in Newberry Co., SC., and subsequent deeds that reference this land grant refer to him as John Jacob Kelly. All of his children received land grants under the English version, KELLY. Church records from the mid 1600's for this family have been located in Germany.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) B. (A male) Kelly (And an ancestry transcriber listed him as Bennett S. Kelly) born about 1846 in South Carolina and living in the household of Jacob Kelly, born about 1818 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) H. (A female) Kelly, born about 1827 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) W. C. (A male) Kelly, born about 1843 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) H. (A male) Kelly, born about 1848 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) S. (A male) Kelly, born about 1850 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) L. J. (A female) Kelly, born about 1852 in Alabama and (Spelled as) S. (A female) Kelly, born about 1854 in Alabama and (Spelled as) N. (A female) Kelly, born about 1856 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Geo P. Kelly, born about 1858 in Alabama and (Spelled as) J. (A male) Kelly, born about 1859 in Alabama and listed as two months old. 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 11, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Bennett S. Kelley 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 had many soldiers from Coosa County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Bennet S. Kelley of Captain Brewer’s Company* for bounty of the organization named above dated March 1, 1862 at Montgomery, Alabama enlisted on February 28, 1862 at Montgomery, (Alabama) and enrolled for three years and duty status not reported and under remarks stated enlisted for three years or during the war bounty \$50.00.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company A 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry.”

When Private Bennett S. Kelly 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 16, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, B. S. Kelly a private of Company A of the 46th 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 B. S. Kelly and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 16, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) B. S. Kelley of Company A of the 46th Alabama Volunteers appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in hospital, paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi, according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi July 15, 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 (Spelled as) B. S. Kelley of Company A of the 46th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on April 30, 1864 and signed his name as B. S. Kelley.

When Private Bennett S. Kelly 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 (Spelled as) Bennett S. Kelly 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 January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Bennett S. Kelley 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 January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky January 6, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Bennett S. Kelley of Company A of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and discharged on January 4, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Bennett S. Kelley of Company A of the 46th 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 January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Bennett S. Kelly of Company A of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Bennett S. Kelly died approximately 73 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 20, 1865 at Bangor, Maine the newspaper *The Bangor Daily Whig and Courier* reported "Miss Amanda B. Kimball, of Rumford, who for a year and a half has been engaged in taking care of the sick and wounded in the hospital at Annapolis, Maryland, died lately of typhoid fever. Her remains were taken home, where funeral services were held on the 27th ult. She was the daughter of David Kimball Esq., and was 80 years of age."

(The compiler notes her correct name was Amanda C. Kimball and she died at age 45 not 80 years old).

And on Monday, March 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) B. S. Kelly of Company A of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Bennett S. Kelly did not own slaves in Coosa County, Alabama.

1030) Private Daniel KELLY - Inscription on tombstone #5 reads ***"DAN'L KELLY CO. I 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Tullahoma Tennessee Campaign (June 24 – July 3, 1863)

Approximate age of death was 37 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Daniel Kelly, born about 1825 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Octava (A female) Kelly, born about 1826 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Susan A. Kelly, born about 1845 in Alabama and Amanda M. Kelly, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Oleander Beat in District 41 in Marshall County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 20, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Kelley but the compiler believes it was spelled as Kelly and will be noted this way. Daniel Kelly, born about 1826 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$235.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Octavie Kelly, born about 1827 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Susan G. Kelly, born about 1846 in Alabama and Amanda Kelly, born about 1850 in Alabama and Thomas B. Kelly, born about 1855 in Alabama and James Kelly, born about 1857 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Pamilea (A female) Kelly, born about 1860 in Alabama and noted as three months old. The family household was living in the Eastern Division in Marshall County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Guntersville and the census was enumerated on June 12 and 13, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Daniel Kelly served in Company I in the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry (Russell's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"4th (Russell's) Cavalry Regiment was formed at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in December, 1862, by consolidating four companies from the 3rd (Forrest's Old) Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, six companies of the 4th Alabama Battalion, and the Russell Rangers or 15th Tennessee Cavalry Battalion. Its members were from the counties of Madison, Wilcox, Monroe, Cherokee, Jackson, Marshall, and Lawrence. The

regiment was assigned to General J. T. Morgan's and W. W. Allen's Brigade. It participated in the Battles of Lexington, Trenton, Jackson, Parker's Cross Roads, and Chickamauga, then was involved in the Knoxville and Atlanta Campaigns. Later it skirmished in the Tennessee Valley and served under General Chalmers in Alabama. Assigned to Forrest's Corps, it was included in the surrender on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Alfred A. Russell, [Alfred Russell – Find A Grave Memorial # 31526254] Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Hambrick, and Major F. M. Taylor. [Felix McConnell Taylor – Find A Grave Memorial # 13878295]”

The compiler notes he was with Russell's 4th Alabama Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28, to May 1, 1863 stated Private Daniel (Spelled as) Kelly of Company I of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on January 1, 1863 at Columbia, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain (James L.) Smith and last paid on March 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 31, 1863 and dated February 13, 1864 stated Private Dan'l (Spelled as) Kelly of Company I of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on September 1, 1862 at Guntersville, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Thomas M.) Patterson for three years or during the war and last paid on March 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Shelbyville, Tennessee on June 26, 1863.

The compiler notes the Battle of Shelbyville, Tennessee was fought on June 27, 1863 and was part of the Tullahoma Campaign.

Federal POW Records stated Private Daniel Kelly of Company I of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a list of prisoners of war forwarded from Franklin, Tennessee to Brigadier General Robert B. Mitchell at Nashville, Tennessee on June 30, 1863 and noted as captured at Shelbyville, Tennessee on June 27, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Daniel Kelly of Company I of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on July 16, 1863 and noted as captured at Shelbyville, Tennessee on June 27, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. Kelley of Company I of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war and sent to Camp Chase on July 20, 1863 and noted as captured at Manchester, Tennessee on June 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. Kelley of Company I of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 16, 1863 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville July 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. Kelly of Company I of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 16, 1863 at the Military Prison in

Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 20, 1863 and noted as captured at Manchester, Tennessee on June 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. Kelley of Company I of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 19, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 19, 1863 and noted as captured at Manchester, Tennessee on June 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. Kelley of Company H of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 21, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle and noted as captured at Manchester, Tennessee on June 30, 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

On August 13, 1863 at Pittsfield, Massachusetts the newspaper *The Pittsfield Sun* reported "There are now thirteen Major Generals without commands viz: McClellan, Fremont, Butler, Hooker, Hunter, Buell, McDowell, Franklin, McClernand, Curtis, Cadwalader, Morell, Milroy."

And on Thursday, August 13, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) D. Kelly of Company I of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to bilious fever.

The widow of Daniel Kelly, Octavia (Spelled as) Kelly, filed for a widow's pension in 1889 in Marshall County, Alabama although she noted her husband as being with Company H of the 4th Alabama Cavalry.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules neither Daniel surname of Kelly or Kelley owned slaves in Marshall County, Alabama.

Because there was more than one Alabama Cavalry unit known as the 4th if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"DAN'L KELLY CO. I (RUSSELL'S) 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."**

1031) Private George W. KELLEY - Inscription on tombstone #1443 reads **"GEO. KELLY CO. E 1 FLA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro in December 1864.

The compiler notes there was a George Kelly in the 1st Florida Cavalry however he was taken prisoner during the Chattanooga Campaign and taken to the Rock Island Prison in Illinois.

The soldier who died at Camp Chase was George W. Kelley.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George W. Kelly alternate name George W. Kelley served in Company E of the 1st Florida Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“1st Cavalry Regiment was organized in July, 1861, near Tallahassee, Florida. Companies that made up the unit were recruited in the counties of Columbia, Nassau, Clay, Suwannee, Leon, Levy, Duval, and Alachua. It served in Florida until the spring of 1862 when seven companies were dismounted, and Companies A, E, and F continued to serve as cavalry. This battalion fought at Richmond, skirmished in Kentucky and Tennessee, then during the end of 1863 rejoined the command as infantry. After fighting at Perryville, the regiment was assigned to Colonel R. C. Trigg's, and later General Finley's and J. A. Smith's Brigade. In December, 1863, the 1st Cavalry (dismounted) was consolidated with the 4th Florida Infantry Regiment. It served with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, accompanied Hood to Tennessee, and was active at Bentonville. The unit was organized with over 850 officers and men, reported 27 casualties at Chickamauga, and the 1st/4th totalled [totalled] 198 men and 109 arms in December, 1863. It surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were colonels W. G. M. Davis [Later General William George Mackey Davis – Find A Grave Memorial # 10852] and G. Troup Maxwell, [George Troup Maxwell – Find A Grave Memorial # 51585589] Lieutenant Colonel W. T. Stockton, [William T. Stockton] and Major Henry Bradford.”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Kelley of Captain Cone's Company 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry* enlisted at age twenty-five years old was mustered in at White Springs, Florida on November 14, 1861 and enrolled for duty on the same date by Captain Cone for twelve months valuation in dollars for horse was \$175.00 and horse equipment as \$15.00.

The above asterisk stated: This Company subsequently became Company E of the 1st Georgia Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 14, 1861 to April 30, 1862 stated Private George (Spelled as) Kelly enlisted on November 14, 1861 and enrolled by Captain Cone for twelve months and had not received pay and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated allowance for horse \$66.80.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to December 1, 1862 stated Private George (Spelled as) Kelly of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted on November 14, 1861 at White Springs, Florida and enrolled by Captain (William T.) Stockton for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated (Unable to transcribe first word and then) pay for horse \$48.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1862 to February 28, 1863 stated Private George (Spelled as) Kelly of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted on November 14, “1862” at White Springs, Florida and enrolled by Captain (William T.) Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Major (William S.) Harris on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Kelly of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry Dismounted enlisted on November 14, 1861 at White Springs, Florida and enrolled by Captain (William T.) Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Thomas N.) Maxwell on December 31, "1863" and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) George Kelly of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted on November 14, 1861 at White Springs, Florida and enrolled by Captain (William T.) Stockton for twelve months and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to July 9, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Kelly of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted on November 14, 1861 at White Springs, Florida and enrolled by Captain (William T.) Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Thomas N.) Maxwell on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated dismounted May 1, 1863 pay due him for use and risk of horse and January 28 to April 30, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 9 to November 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Kelley of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry Dismounted enlisted on November 14, 1861 at White Springs, Florida and enrolled by Captain (William T.) Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Thomas N.) Maxwell on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated pay due for seventeen days use and risk of horse.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Kelley of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry Dismounted enlisted on November 14, 1861 at White Springs, Florida and enrolled by Captain (William T.) Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Thomas N.) Maxwell on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private George W. Kelly of Company E 1st Florida Cavalry was taken prisoner at the 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 7, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

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

Wikipedia specifically mentions the day that Private George W. Kelly was taken prisoner on December 7th 1864. And Wikipedia cites the work of Sheppard 2008 on pages 354 and 355.

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

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private George (Spelled as) Kelly of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. Kelley of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. 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 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Kelly of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Kelly of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Kelley of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 11, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 25, 1865 at Virginia City, Montana Territory the newspaper *The Montana Post* reported “AN ACT IN RELATION TO TROUT FISHING – Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana: Section 1 – That a fishing tackle, consisting of a rod or pole, line and hook, shall be the only lawful way that trout can be caught in an of the streams of this Territory. Section 2 –That said hook shall not be baited with any substance poisonous to any kind of fish whatever. Section 3 – That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons in the Territory of Montana, to make any dams, or use any nets, scines, or any similar means for catching trout, or to use any drug or poison intending to catch, kill or destroy any species of fish. Section 4 – Any person offending against this act, on conviction thereof, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a penalty of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit in civil action, in the name of the Territory of Montana, before any court having jurisdiction; one half of the fine so collect shall be paid into the county treasury, for the benefit of the common schools of the county in which the offense was committed and one half shall be paid to the person or persons informing the nearest magistrate that such offense has been committed, all such fines and costs shall be collected without stay of execution and such defendant or defendants, may by order of the court be confined in the county jail, until such fines and costs shall have been paid. Section 5 – This act to be in force and take effect from and after its approval by the Governor.”

And on Saturday, February 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo Kelley of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“GEO. W. KELLEY CO. E 1 FLA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1032) Private John L. KELLY - Inscription on tombstone #820 reads **“CORP. J. L. KELLY CO. G. 57 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John L. Kelly 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 September and October 1863 stated Private John L. Kelly enlisted on October 18, 1863 in Coffee County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain Jesse O'Neal for three years or war and noted as never paid and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated enlisted since last muster.

When Private John L. Kelly 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.

The compiler notes he was the youngest of the Kelly brothers in which all three would die at Camp Chase within a period of one week.

Federal POW Records stated Private John L. Kelly 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 John L. (Spelled as) Kelley 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) Jno L. Kelley of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno L. Kelly 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) John L. Kelly of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry 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.

The compiler notes he was in prison number 2 at Camp Chase.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 22, 1865 at

And on Sunday, January 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno L. Kelly (With as X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JNO. L. KELLY CO. G 57 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1033) Private Jacob KELLY - Inscription on tombstone #959 reads "**CORP. JACOB KELLY CO. G 57 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed Jacob Kelly, born about 1827 in Georgia living in the household of Jacob Kelly, born about 1800 in Georgia and his wife Chloe Kelly, born about 1800 in Georgia. Other household members were: Amelia Kelly, born about 1831 in Georgia and James Kelly, born about 1832 in Georgia. The family household was living in Coffee County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 16, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Jacob Kelly, born about 1823 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$400.00 and a personal value of \$400.00 and was listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary Kelly, born about 1835 in Georgia. Other household members were: Cloy A. (A female) Kelly, born about 1855 in Alabama and Robert W. Kelly, born about 1857 in Alabama and a set of twins, George W. Kelly, born about 1859 in Alabama and listed as ten months old and Francis Kelly, born about 1859 in Alabama and listed as ten months old and James Kelly, born about 1846 in Alabama. The family household was living in Election Precinct 1 in Coffee County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office reported as Geneva and the census was enumerated on June 9, 1860.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private Jacob (Spelled as) Kelly of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 12, 1863 in Coffee County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Jesse) O’Neal for three years and had not been paid and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private Jacob (Spelled as) Kelly of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 12, 1863 in Coffee County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain Jesse O’Neal for three years or the war and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Jacob Kelly 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 Jacob (Spelled as) Kelly 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 Jacob (Spelled as) Kelley 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 Jacob (Spelled as) Kelley of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jacob (Spelled as) Kelly 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 Jacob (Spelled as) Kelley (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect surname spelling) of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry 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 29, 1865 at

And on Sunday, January 29, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jacob Kelley of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules there were men named as Jacob Kelly in Precinct 1 in Coffee County, Alabama. One was a Jacob Kelly, born about 1780 in Georgia and he owned three slaves. The other Jacob Kelly had a personal estate value of \$400.00 in the 1860 United States census and died at Camp Chase and therefore did not own slaves in Precinct 1 in Coffee County, Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JACOB KELLY CO. G 57 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1034) Corporal James M. KELLY - Inscription on tombstone #896 reads **“CORP. J. M. KELLY CO. G 57 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The compiler notes there another James Kelly living in Coffee County, Alabama and married to Rebecca Kelly in the 1860 United States census however she applied for a Confederate widow's pension and noted her husband's name and rank as Private James Kelly and he survived the war.

The compiler notes the Compiled Military Service Records listed Private James (Spelled as) Kelley of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry are referenced with James M. (Spelled as) Kelley.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James M. Kelly served in Company G in the 57th Alabama Infantry.

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

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

It was on duty at Mobile and Pollard until January, 1864. Moved to Demopolis, it was attached to Scott's brigade, and joined the army of Tennessee in time to share in the perils and hardships of the Dalton-

Atlanta campaign; was in numerous battles and skirmishes, but did not suffer greatly until Peachtree Creek, when the regiment was severely cut up, losing almost half its number.

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

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

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private Jas M. (Spelled as) Kelly of Company G of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry* enlisted on March 12, 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.

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 Private James M. (Spelled as) Kelly of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 12, 1863 in Coffee County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Jesse) O'Neal for three years or the war and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Corporal James M. Kelly 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 Corporal James (Spelled as) Kelly 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 Corporal James (Spelled as) Kelley 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 noted as 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 James (Spelled as) Kelley of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal James (Spelled as) Kelley 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 Corporal James (Spelled as) Kelley of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry 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.

The compiler notes a mistake known as a cross-over is noted. A cross-over are two Service Records in one soldiers records and will be noted in the service records of James M. Kelley.

Headquarters 16th United States Army Corps Office Provost Marshall in Montgomery, Alabama "I the undersigned Private James (Spelled as) Kelley of Company G of the 57th Alabama Infantry do solemnly swear that I will not bear arms against the United States of America or give any information or do any military duty whatever until exchanged as a prisoner of war and signed on June 17, 1865" and made his mark with an X. Name appears as James Kelley.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 25, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, January 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal Jas M. (Spelled as) Kelley of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1035) Private William F. KELLY - Inscription on tombstone #1179 reads "***W. F. KELLY CO. A 22 ALA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

He only has Federal POW Records and his name is listed under William F. Kelly.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William F. Kelley served in Company A in the 22nd Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“22nd Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Montgomery, [Montgomery] Alabama, in November, 1861,[and] then moved to Mobile. Its companies were raised in the counties of Walker, Clarke, Cherokee, Mobile, Pike, Choctaw, Montgomery, Calhoun, and Randolph. The unit suffered severe losses at Shiloh under General Gladden, [and] then saw action in Bragg's Kentucky Campaign under General Gardner. Later the 22nd was attached to Deas', G. D. Johnston's, and Brantley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It fought in many conflicts from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was part of General Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. After the Battle of Shiloh, the regiment reported only 123 men fit for duty. It sustained 94 casualties at Murfreesboro, and lost fifty-three percent of the 371 engaged at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 272 men and 171 arms. It reported 5 killed and 35 wounded in the fight at Ezra Church; many were also disabled at Franklin and Nashville. The regiment was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. Its field officers were Colonels Zach C. Deas, [Zachariah Cantey Deas - Find A Grave # 10855] B. R. Hart, [Benjamin R. Hart – Killed during the Atlanta Campaign] John C. Marrast,[- Died in 1863] and Harry T. Houlmin; [Harry Theophilus Toulmin – Find A Grave Memorial # 36796173] Lieutenant Colonels E. Herbert Armistead, [Edward Herbert Armistead – Killed at Battle of Franklin - Find A Grave Memorial # 8450713] Napoleon B. Rouse, [Find A Grave Memorial # 32944321] and John Weedon; [Killed at Battle of Chickamauga – Find A Grave Memorial # 14731822] and Majors Robert B. Armistead,[Robert Burbage Armistead - Killed at Battle of Shiloh – Find A Grave Memorial # 30318057] Robert Donnell, [Robert Smith Donnell – Find A Grave Memorial # 107661877] and T. M. Prince. [The compiler believes it was Thomas McCarroll Prince – Find A Grave Memorial # 116872815]”

Company A of the 22nd Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Walker County, Alabama.

When William F. Kelly of Company A of the 22nd Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 28, 1864 he had been in Deas' Brigade in Anderson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. F. Kelley of Company A of the 22nd 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 8, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 8, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. F. Kelly of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9, to September 8, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864 and listed as forwarded on July 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. Kelley of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Alabama Infantry 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 captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. Kelly of Company A of the "32nd Regiment" (But corrected at top of page to 22nd 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 10, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William F. Kelly of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 9, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 10, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. Kelly of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. Kelley of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 11, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Private died approximately 184 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 11, 1865 at Kansas City, Kansas the newspaper *The Wyandotte Commercial Gazette* reported "THE DRAFT – We see by the statement of the number of men apportioned to the different counties for draft on the 15th of this month, by Provost Marshal McCahon that Wyandotte County is set down for nineteen men. Enlistments, since the 31st of December, of which we understand there have been fifteen in this County, we suppose will go to our credit, in which case we have four men still to raise in order to avoid the draft. Let us all do what we can to secure the enlistment of the necessary number of men to clear us of the draft."

And on Saturday, February 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. F. Kelley of Company A of the 22nd Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1036) Private William H. KELSEY - Inscription on tombstone #1668 reads **"W. H. KELSAY CO. A 61 TENN. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Greene County, Tennessee in January 1865.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wm Kelsey, born about 1833 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a carpenter and listed as he could not read nor write and living in the household of John Arrington, born about 1820 in Tennessee and living with his wife Rebecca J. Arrington, born about 1821 in Virginia. Other household members were: Mary J. Arrington, born about 1846 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Thos P. Arrington, born about 1849 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Jno Kelsey, born about 1831 in Tennessee. (2nd Lieutenant John A. (Spelled as) Kelsy was also a member Company A of the 61st Tennessee Infantry and died on July 2, 1863 at Vicksburg, Mississippi) The household was living in subdivision 4 in Washington County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Kelsey. The census listed (Spelled as) Wm H. Kelsey, born about 1833 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a cabinet maker and living in the household of John A. Kelsey born about 1831 in Tennessee and living with what appears to be his wife Mary M. G. H. Kelsey, born about 1840. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Wm R. Kelsey, born about 1856 in Tennessee and John Kelsey, born about 1858 in Tennessee and James Sheffield, born about 1841 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Wm Gagg, born about 1825 in Tennessee and Hannah Johnson, born about 1788 and (Spelled as) Hugh Carvrat, born about 1787 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Susan Chedister, born about 1773 in North Carolina. The household was living in District 14 in Greene County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Henderson Mills and the census was enumerated on July 13, 1860.

The inference for the surname spelling of Kelsey is from other family members in the post war census.

Company A of the 61st Tennessee Mounted Infantry was enrolled in Rheatown, Tennessee in Greene County, Tennessee.

The compiler notes his service records are listed as William H. Kelsy with the 61st Tennessee Mounted Infantry.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Kelsy of Captain Nathan Dodd's Company of Pitt's Regiment Tennessee Infantry* and was mustered into service at Henderson's Depot, Tennessee on November 10, 1862 at age twenty-eight and enlisted on September 18, 1862 at Rheatown in Greene County, Tennessee and enrolled by (Chaplain William) H. Crawford for three years or during the war.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company A 61st Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Mounted) The 61st (Also known as Pitts' and as the 81st) Regiment Tennessee Infantry was

organized October 10, 1862 with eleven companies and was mustered into Confederate States service November 10, 1862. Captain Bundren's Company was subsequently transferred to the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and mustered February 28, 1863 as (2nd) Company H of that organization. The regiment was captured and paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi in July 1863 and after exchange it was assigned to Brigadier General Vaughn's Cavalry Brigade and mounted."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Kelsay of Company A of the 81st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 18, 1863 at Rheatown, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain Nathan Dodd for three years of during the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Kelsay of Company A of the 61st Regiment Tennessee Infantry and noted as present for duty.

When Private William H. Kelsay of Company A of the 61st Regiment Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General John C. Vaughn's Brigade in Major General Martin L. Smith's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, W. H. Kelsey a private of Company A of the 37th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 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 W. H. Kelsay and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Kelsey of Company A of the 61st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1, 1863 to April 30, 1864 and dated September 15, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Kelsay of Company A of the 61st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 18, 1862 at Rheatown, Tennessee and enrolled by (Nathan) Dodd for three years and last paid by F. W. Earnest on June 30, 1863 and under remarks stated paroled and on furlough.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) W. H. Kelsey of Company A of the 61st Tennessee appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on September 15, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) W. H. Kelsay of Company A of the 61st Tennessee appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on November 8, 1864 and signed his name as W. H. (Spelled as) Kesay)

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Kelsay of Company A of the 61st Regiment Tennessee Mounted 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 in Greene County, Tennessee on January 3, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Kelsey of Company A of the 61st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee under disposition stated sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee January 18, 1865 and noted as captured in Greene County, Tennessee on January 3, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William H. Kelsay of Company A of the 61st Regiment Mounted Tennessee 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 in Greene County, Tennessee on January 3, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Kelsay of Company A of the 61st Regiment Tennessee Mounted 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 and noted as captured in Greene County, Tennessee on January 3, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Kelsey of Company A of the 61st Regiment Tennessee Mounted 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 in Greene County, Tennessee on January 3, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Kelsey of Company A of the 61st Regiment Tennessee Mounted Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and

transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio of January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky of January 25, 1865 and noted as captured in Greene County, Tennessee on January 3, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Kelsey of Company A of the 61st Regiment Tennessee Mounted Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 27, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Greene County, Tennessee on January 3, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Kelsay of Company A of the 61st Regiment Tennessee Mounted Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia on February 25, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters, Camp Chase, Ohio on February 25, 1865 and noted as captured in Greene County, Tennessee on January 3, 1865. And at the bottom of the page in pencil it stated entry cancelled.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 15, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported "CAUGHT – *The Chattanooga Gazette* of Saturday says M. H. Davenport and W. J. Hardesty, privates Company H 18th Kentucky Infantry, applied at the office of the Ohio State Agency yesterday for shirts, representing themselves as Ohio soldiers. The articles being furnished to them, they went off and immediately sold them. They repeated the same game at the Indiana State Agency and at the Christian Commission but their operations had been observed and they suddenly found themselves arrested and lodged in the guard-house. This practice of obtaining clothing from some of the Agencies in town and selling it has become a very common thing of late, but it will now be stopped."

And on Wednesday, March 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. H. Keisey of Company A of the 61st Regiment Tennessee Mounted Infantry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William neither spelled as Kelsy nor Kelsey nor Kelsay owned slaves in Greene County, Tennessee.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"W. H. KELSEY CO. A 61 TN. MTD. INF. C.S.A."**

1037) Private John L. KEMP - Inscription on tombstone #1693 reads **"J. L. KEMP CO. C 10 (JOHNSON'S) KY. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Bristol, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Kentucky Compiled Marriages, 1802-1850; John Kemp married Polly Shelby on June 4, 1822 in Livingston County, Kentucky.

The 1850 United States census listed John L. Kemp, born about 1846 in Kentucky and living in the household of John Kemp, born about 1782 in Georgia and living with his wife Mary Kemp, born about 1803 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: Henry Kemp, born about 1835 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Adaline (A female) Kemp, born about 1839 in Kentucky and Thomas Kemp, born about 1823 in Kentucky. The family household was living in District 2 in Crittenden County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 22, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John L. Kemp, born about 1847 in Kentucky and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of John Kemp, born about 1799 in North Carolina and living with his wife Polly Kemp, born about 1804 in Kentucky. The family household was living in District 1 in Crittenden County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Camp Creek and the census was enumerated on August 6, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John L. Kemp alternate name J. L. Kemp served in Company C in the 10th Kentucky Cavalry (Johnson's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"10th Regiment Partisan Rangers was organized behind Federal lines during the spring and summer of 1863. Many of its members were recruited in Oldham and Crittenden counties. The unit saw action in Kentucky and Tennessee and acted as a guide for General J. H. Morgan on his raids into Indiana and Ohio. Later some of the men returned home, and a detachment surrendered at Paducah, Kentucky, in May, 1865. Colonel Adam R. Johnson, [Adam Rankin Johnson – Find A Grave Memorial # 11000] Lieutenant Colonel R. M. Martin, [Robert Maxwell Martin – Find A Grave Memorial # 36440212] and Major Washington G. Owen were in command."

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that John L. Kemp enlisted in Union County, Kentucky and Crittenden and Union County, Kentucky are adjacent.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Kemp of (New) Company C of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry* enlisted on October 17, 1862 in Union County, Kentucky and enrolled by Colonel (Adam Rankin) Johnson for three years and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated: "This Company was formed by the consolidation of (Old) Company C and (Old) Company I of the 10th Regiment (Johnson's) Kentucky Cavalry."

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John "Kent" of Buford's Kentucky Cavalry (And noted at top of page 1st Battalion) appeared on a register of (patients) at the General Hospital in Petersburg, Virginia for complaint of "debilitas" (debilities) and admitted on February 18, 1863 and returned to duty on March 2, 1863 and under remarks stated paroled prisoner.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Kemp of Company C of the 10th Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter of 1864 and issued on March 16, 1864 and made his mark with an X.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno L. Kemp of Company C of the 1st Battalion Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Kemp of Company C of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on December 25, 1864 and noted as captured in Sullivan County, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

The compiler notes Bristol, Tennessee was located in Sullivan County, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private John L. Kemp of Company C of the 1st Battalion Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and sent to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno L. Kemp of Company C of the 1st Battalion Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno L. "Kent" of Company C of the 1st Battalion Kentucky Cavalry (With an insertion of 10 Johnson's at top of page) appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 8, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno L. "Kent" of Company C of the 1st Battalion Kentucky Cavalry (With an insertion of 10 Johnson's at top of page) 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) Jno L. "Kent" of Company C of the 1st Battalion Kentucky Cavalry (With an insertion of 10 Johnson's at top of page) appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 15, 1865 and Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno L. "Kent" of Company C of the 1st Battalion Kentucky Cavalry (With an insertion of 10 Johnson's at top of page) 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 at the bottom of the page in pencil it stated entry cancelled.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 18, 1865 at

And on Saturday, March 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. L. Kemp of Company I of the 1st Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules John L. Kemp did not own slaves in Crittenden County, Kentucky and also because of the virtue of his age.

1038) Private William A. KEMP - Inscription on tombstone #1826 reads "***W. A. KEMP CO. I 16 TENN. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee in December 1864.

The compiler notes on some pages of his Federal POW Records he was listed as an unassigned conscript and that his surname had several different spellings and he only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm. A Kern (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) 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 22, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 22, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) William A Kern (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Conscripts Unassigned appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and sent to Louisville, Kentucky on January 22, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A Kern (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Conscripts Unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 22, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged to Camp Chase on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm A Kenr (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling and then inserted "Kern?") of Conscripts Unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 23, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm N. Kenr (With an X above the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Conscripts Unassigned 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 at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 7, 1865 at

And on Friday, April 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Kemp of Company I of the 16th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1039) Private James N. KENNEDY - Inscription on tombstone #761 reads "**JAS. N. KENADAY CO. F 22 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Tazewell County, Virginia in May 1864.

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

According to the Virginia Compiled Marriages, 1740-1850; Ransom Kennedy married Lucinda Day on December 15, 1835 in Tazewell County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Kenedy but the compiler believes it was Kennedy and will be noted this way. The census listed (Spelled as) Jas N. Kennedy, born about 1846 in Virginia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Ranson Kennedy, born about 1813 in North Carolina and his wife Lucinda Kennedy, born about 1816 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Rufus W. Kennedy, born about 1836 in Virginia and Elgin E. (A male) Kennedy, born about 1837 in Virginia and Martha R. Kennedy, born about 1840 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Wm M. Kennedy, born about 1845 in Virginia and Mary M. Kennedy, born about 1847 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Ceristen (A female) Canady (Kennedy) born about 1850 in Virginia. The family household was living in the Western District 62 in Tazewell County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 28, 1850.

The 1860 United States census spelled the family surname as Kanady but the compiler believes it was spelled as Kennedy and will be noted this way. The census listed James Kennedy, born about 1846 and

living in the household of Ransom Kennedy, born about 1808 in North Carolina and his wife Lucinda Kennedy, born about 1816 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Martha Kennedy, born about 1840 and William Kennedy, born about 1844 and (Spelled as) Melvina (A female) Kennedy, born about 1848 and (Spelled as) Christiane Kennedy, born about 1850 and Elbert Kennedy, born about 1855 and George Kennedy, born about 1857. The family household was living in the Eastern District of Tazewell County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Five Oaks and Clear Fork and the census was enumerated on June 26, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 18 which noted Private J. N. Kennedy of Company F of the 22nd Virginia Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was Ransom Kennedy and listed his Post Office as Five Oaks, Virginia.

According to the United States Appointments of United States Postmasters, 1832-1971; The Post Office at Five Oaks was located in Tazewell County, Virginia and established on November 26, 1858.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James V. Kennedy served in Company F 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]"

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Record's are listed under James V. Kennedy.

Company F of the 22nd Virginia Cavalry had many soldiers from Tazewell County, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James V. Kennedy of Company F of Bowen's Regiment Mounted Riflemen enlisted on August 8, 1863 in Tazewell County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (William W.) Brown for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

The compiler notes at the bottom of the page; "The 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry (Also known as Bowen's Regiment Virginia Mounted Riflemen) was organized October 27, 1863 with ten companies A to K two of which (A and E) had formerly served in Baldwin's Squadron Virginia Partisan Rangers."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) James N. Kenaday (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 1, 1863 in Tazewell County, Virginia and enrolled by (Captain) William W. Brown for three years and last

paid by Captain (N. A.) Stuart (Assistant Quarter Master) on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war improperly omitted on former rolls.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas M. Canada (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Wheeling, (West) Virginia from May 25 to 31, 1864 and charged with being in the Rebel Army and received at Wheeling on May 25, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on May 26, 1864 and noted as captured at Abbs Valley, Virginia on May 7, 1864.

The compiler notes Abbs Valley was a town in Tazewell County, Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James N. Canada of Company F of the 22nd 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 E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Abbs Valley, Virginia on May 7, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 12, 1865 at

And on Thursday, January 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. N. Canada of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to phthisis at the Camp Chase Hospital.

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

1040) Private Charles KENNEDY - Inscription on tombstone #603 reads **“CHAS. KENNEDAY CO. B 22 VA. CAV. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 35 years old based on his physical description.

According to Kentucky, County Marriage Records, 1783-1965; Andrew Cannady married (Spelled as) Peggy (Peggy) Hatfield on January 29, 1824 in Pike County, Kentucky.

The 1850 United States census listed the surname spelled as Kenaday. The census listed Charles Kenaday, born about 1830 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Andrew Kenaday, born about 1802 in Virginia and living with his wife Margaret Kenaday, born about 1805 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Ephraim Kenaday, born about 1828 in Kentucky and Pricey (A female) Kenaday, born about 1834 in Kentucky and Rachel Kenaday, born about

1836 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Thereby (A female) Kenaday, born about 1838 in Kentucky and Joseph Kenaday, born about 1840 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Elexina (A male) Kenaday, born about 1848 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Pike County, Kentucky (Next to the Hatfield's) and the census was enumerated on September 2, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Kenady. The census listed Charles Kenady, born about 1832 in Kentucky and it was noted he could not read nor write and living in the household of Andrew Kenady, born about 1804 in Virginia and living with his wife Margaret Kenady, born about 1804 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Rachael Kenady, born about 1836 in Kentucky and Phoebe Kenady, born about 1839 in Kentucky and Joseph Kenady, born about 1841 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Elixis Kenady, born about 1849 in Kentucky. The family household was living in District 13 in McDowell County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Tug River and the census was enumerated on July 9, 1860.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Record's are listed under Charles Canada.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 20 which noted Private Charles Kenaday of Company B of the 22nd Virginia Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was Andrew Kenaday and listed his Post Office as Franklin Court House, Virginia.

The compiler notes his mother was a Hatfield and may have a distant genealogy to Devil Anse Hatfield of the infamous feud.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 31, 1863 stated Private Charles (Spelled as) Canada of Company B of Bowen's Regiment Mounted Riflemen enlisted in McDowell County, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Gordon W.) Riffle for three years and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes at the bottom of the page; "The 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry (Also known as Bowen's Regiment Virginia Mounted Riflemen) was organized October 27, 1863 with ten companies A to K two of which (A and E) had formerly served in Baldwin's Squadron Virginia Partisan Rangers."

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Charles Canida of Company B of the 22nd Virginia Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter 1864 and signed his name with an X.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Charles Kennedy of Company B of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as the Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was made on August 10, 1864; Age 35; Height 5' 5"; Complexion dark; Eyes gray; Hair dark; and told Union authorities he had

been a farmer prior to the war and said his residence was McDowell (County West) Virginia and had been arrested by General Averal (William W. Averell) at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Charles Kennedy of Company B of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and transferred in the Department of West Virginia from October 1, 1864 to January 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 18, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas Kennedy of Company B of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 7, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Wheeling, West Virginia and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated desires to take the oath.

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 12, 1864 at

And on Monday, December 12, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Chas Keneday (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules neither Charles Kennedy or spelled as Canada owned slaves in McDowell County, West Virginia or Pike County, Kentucky.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“CHAS. KENNEDY CO. B 22 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1041) [Private John H. KENNEDY](#) - Inscription on tombstone #2100 reads “*1ST LIEUT. E. R. ALLEN CO. E 10 TEX. REG. C.S.A.*” / **“JOHN KENNEDY 33 KY. VOLS. C.S.A.”** The compiler notes John H. Kennedy was a Federal United States soldier.

The 1860 United States census listed a John (Spelled as) Kennedey, born about 1827, in Ireland and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and it was noted he could not read or write and living in the

household of James A. Beeler, born about 1827 in Kentucky and his wife Amanda Beeler, born about 1832 in Kentucky. Other household members were: Wm. M. Beeler, born about 1855 in Kentucky and Edward Beeler, born about 1857 in Kentucky and John Beeler, born about 1859 in Kentucky and Edward Aspel, born about 1800 in Ireland and Mike Kelly, born about 1812 in Ireland Lawrence Kelly, born about 1815 in Ireland and Patrick Sexton, born about 1830 in Ireland and John Ryan, born about 1858 in Ireland. The household was living in District 2 in Hart County, Kentucky with the nearest Post Office listed as Bacon Run and the census was enumerated on July 6, 1860.

A company muster-in roll within the Federal Compiled Military Service Records reported John H. Kennedy, age thirty-five as mustered in Captain Knight's Company at Munfordville, Kentucky (Munfordville, Kentucky is located in Hart County) which subsequently became Company C of the 33rd Kentucky Infantry and was mustered in on September 13, 1862 for three years and had enrolled on August 6, 1862 at Munfordville.

A Federal company muster roll dated December 6, 1862 for Private John H. Kennedy stated he was "captured and paroled September 17, 1862 at Munfordville, Kentucky and now at Camp Chase." The compiler notes prisoners were often paroled in the field per the Dix-Hill Cartel agreement for this time period and that Camp Chase was a large and major Federal parole camp.

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.

POW Records stated Private J. Kennedy (And mentioned an alternative name as John Kenedy) with the 33rd Kentucky was paroled at Munfordville, Kentucky on September 17, 1862 and reported at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 17, 1863.

Camp Chase General Hospital records reported John Kennedy in bed number twenty-three and noted his unit as the 33rd Kentucky and was admitted on January 28th 1863 and died on February 7, 1863 due to chronic alcoholism and double pneumonia.

Federal Compiled Military Service Records stated he died on Saturday, February 7, 1863 due to sickness at the Camp Chase hospital.

The Adjutant General of Ohio annual reports dated 1866-1868 listed John Kennedy died on February 8, 1863 (The compiler notes this may have been his date of burial) and buried in grave number 72 at the East Cemetery, located in Columbus, Ohio and referred to his unit as the 23rd Kentucky Volunteers. (The compiler feels this was in error and should have been the 33rd Kentucky Volunteers) On page eighty-six of the Adjutant General of Ohio annual reports dated 1866-1868 it was mentioned that John Kennedy

was reinterred in January 1864 from the East Cemetery and had been with the 33rd Kentucky Volunteers and taken to grave 87 at the Green Lawn Cemetery in Columbus, Ohio.

The compiler notes the 33rd Kentucky Volunteers were mustered out of service on April 1, 1864 and its members were consolidated with the 26th Kentucky Infantry. When looking at the service records of John Kennedy with Company I of the 26th Kentucky Infantry says "see 33rd Kentucky Infantry" thus confirming his true identity. Today Federal Private John Kennedy is buried in lot 87 of Section M at the Green Lawn Cemetery with the death date noted as February 7, 1863 and listed as Company I of the 26th Kentucky Infantry. His tombstone can be viewed at Find A Grave memorial # 142074125.

The compiler notes the Confederate units of Kentucky went as high as nine regiments concerning infantry and fourteen concerning cavalry.

The compiler notes the Union dead who died at Camp Chase were often buried at the East Cemetery along with the Confederate dead. With the creation of the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery on August 1, 1863 Confederate soldiers and political prisoners were no longer buried at the East Cemetery. In July of 1863 the trustees at the Green Lawn Cemetery donated land for use for Union soldiers, now known as section M and consequently no further Union soldiers were buried at the East Cemetery.

The Adjutant General's Office at Washington, D.C., on January 4th 1868 made a final disposition. "It appears from the rolls on file in this Office, that John H. (Spelled as) Kenedy was enrolled on the 6th day of August, 1862 at Munfordville, Kentucky in Company C 33rd Regiment of Kentucky Infantry Volunteers to serve three years or during the war, and mustered into service as a private on the 13th day of September, 1862 at Munfordville, Kentucky in Company C 33rd Regiment Kentucky Infantry Volunteers to serve three years or during the war. On the muster roll of Company C of the Regiment for the month of April 1863 he is reported died at Camp Chase on February 7, 1863."

If the compiler were making the tombstone for a soldier who was not buried at Camp Chase it would read: **"JNO. H. KENNEDY CO. C 33 KY. VOLS. U.S.A."**

1042) Private W.J. KENNEDY - Inscription on tombstone #1633 reads **"W. J. KENNEDY ENROLLING OFFICER C.S.A."** Federal POW Records located on ancestry (38812) stated: He was taken prisoner at Gladesville, (West) Virginia on October 25, 1864.

Camp Chase Prison death Records located under Confederate miscellaneous on page sixteen under William Kennedy reported him as unassigned.

The compiler notes Gladesville, (West) Virginia is located in Preston, County.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 12, 1865 at

And on Sunday, March 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

Federal POW Records at the same citation listed his death on Sunday, March 12, 1865 due to pneumonia and buried in grave 1633 at Camp Chase and mentioned his position as an enrolling officer.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1043) Private Wilson L. KENNEDY - Inscription on tombstone #1241 reads ***“W. L. KENNEDY CO. C 37 GA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 31 years old.

The 1860 United States census listed Wilson Kennedy, born about 1833 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,000.00 and a personal value of \$5,100.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary Kennedy, born about 1834 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Wm F. Kennedy, born about 1853 in Georgia and John Kennedy, born about 1854 in Georgia and Louis Kennedy, born about 1856 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Vallulah (A female) Kennedy, born about 1858 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Georgia Militia District 539 also known as the Redbone District in Monroe County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Barnesville and the census was enumerated on June 21, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Wilson L. Kennedy served in Company C in the 37th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company C of the 37th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Holloway Grays” Many soldiers from Upson County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to April 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Wilson L. Kennedy of Company C of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry* enlisted on March 4, 1864 at Macon, Georgia and enrolled by the Commandant of the Post for the duration of the war and noted as present for duty.

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

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wilson L. Kennedy of Company C of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 1, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wilson L. Kennedy of Company C of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wilson L. Kennedy of Company C of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry 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 Wilson L. Kennedy died approximately 41 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 14, 1865 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln approves resolution providing for "Congressional Directory".

And on Tuesday, February 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. L. Kenaday (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

(The compiler notes almost 25% of all total Camp Chase deaths throughout the war occurred in the month of February 1865.)

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Wilson Kennedy owned five slaves in the 1860 slave schedule three females ages 45 and 8 and one listed as a mulatto and two males age 16 and one listed as a mulatto age 55. All were slaves in the Redbone District in Monroe County, Georgia.

1044) Sergeant James S. KENNEY - Inscription on tombstone #957 reads "***SGT. J. S. KENNEY CO. C 1 (STRAWBRIDIGE'S) LA. INF. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

He has a physical description.

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

Juxtaposition:

And on Sunday, January 29, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) James Kenney of Company G of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1045) Private John KENNEY - Inscription on tombstone #232 reads "***JNO. KENNEY CONSCRIPT. VA. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner in Gallipolis, Ohio in February 1864.

John Kenney's records are located under Confederate miscellaneous under his name on pages three and four.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Kenney in Rebel Army appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on February 11, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain Eward Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and had been arrested and had dark eyes and dark hair and fair complexion and under remarks stated lunatic.

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

Juxtaposition:

On September 3, 1864 at

And on Saturday, September 3, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private John Kenney in the Rebel Army due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1046) Private Thomas J. KENT - Inscription on tombstone #1499 reads ***"THOS. J. KENT CO. E 15 MISS. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; Smith Kent married Sarah Blane on November 24, 1817 in Halifax County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Thomas J. Kent, born about 1837 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Smith H. Kent, born about 1799 in Virginia and his wife Sarah Kent, born about 1797 in Virginia. Another household member was Smith Kent, born about 1832 in Virginia. The family household was living in the Southern District of Carroll County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas Kent, born about 1837 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as an overseer and living in the household of Smith Kent, born about 1800 in Virginia and his wife Sarah Kent, born about 1798 in Virginia. Other household members were: Smith Kent, born about 1831 in Virginia and Louisa Kent, born about 1833 in North Carolina and James Kent, born about 1855 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Narcissa Kent, born about 1858 in Mississippi and Marshall Stevens, born about 1838 in North Carolina and Isaac G. Adaire but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Adair, born about 1831 in Alabama. The household was living in the Police District 5 in Carroll County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Winona and the census was enumerated on September 25, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas J. Kent served in Company E of the 15th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"15th Infantry Regiment, organized at Choctaw, Mississippi, in May, 1861, contained men from Holmes, Choctaw, Quitman, Montgomery, Yalobusha, and Grenada counties. [The compiler notes Grenada County was not established until 1870 and created from parts of Carroll, Yalobusha, Choctaw, Tallahatchie, Webster and Montgomery Counties in Mississippi] The regiment was active at Fishing

Creek, Shiloh, Baton Rouge, and Corinth, then was placed in Rust's, Tilghman's, and J. Adams' Brigade. After serving in the Vicksburg area, it joined the Army of Tennessee and participated in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's winter operations, and the Battle of Bentonville. This unit had 34 officers and 820 men on January 7, 1862, and lost 44 killed, 153 wounded, and 29 missing at Fishing Creek. Many were disabled at Peach Tree Creek and Franklin, and only a remnant surrendered in April 1865. The field officers were Colonels Michael Farrell and Winfield S. Statham; [Walter Scott Statham – Find A Grave Memorial # 33075652] Lieutenant Colonels James R. Binford, [James Robert Binford – Find A Grave Memorial # 22413306] J. W. Hemphill, and Edward C. Walthall; [Edward Cary Walthall – Find A Grave Memorial # 11104] and Majors William F. Brantley, [William Felix Brantley – Find A Grave Memorial # 10839] James B. Dennis, [Find A Grave Memorial # 17712438] Russell G. Prewitt, [Find A Grave Memorial # 40265531] and Lamkin S. Terry. [Lamkin Straughn Terry – Find A Grave Memorial # 21368634]”

Company E of the 15th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “McClung Rifles” Many soldiers from Carroll County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Kent of Company E of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers was mustered in the service on September 26, 1861 by Colonel (Walter Scott) Statham.

And at the bottom of the page it stated: “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 December 31, 1861 to June 8, 1862 stated Private T. J. Kent of Company E of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on June 8, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled for one year and last paid on December 31, 1861 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on furlough sick.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Kent of Company E of the 15th Mississippi Regiment appeared on a report of the organization above and report dated February 10, 1862 and under remarks stated at home sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Kent of Company E of the 15th Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 28, 1862 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Colonel (Walter Scott) Statham for one year and last paid on April 30, 1862 and under remarks stated discharged July 5, final statement given.

Compiled Military Service Records stated; “I Certify, That the within named T. J. Kent a private of Captain (James) T. Smith Company E of the 15th Regiment of Mississippi Volunteers, born in Carroll County in the State of Mississippi aged 24 years 5’ 10” high, dark complexion, eyes blue, dark hair, and by occupation a farmer was enlisted by Colonel Statham at C. Gap on the 20th day of September 1861 to serve one year

and is now entitled to discharge by reason of severe rupture and general disability. The said T. J. Kent was last paid by Captain (William M.) Jayne to include the 30th day of April 1862 and has pay due from that date to the present date. There is due him clothing money twenty-five dollars. Given in duplicate at Vicksburg this 10th day of July 1862 and signed (James) T. Smith Captain. For pay from 1st of May 1862 to 10 of July 1862 being 2 months and 10 days at eleven dollars per month for \$25.66 due for clothing \$25.00 balance paid 50.66. Received of Captain Wm M. Jayne Quartermaster Confederate States Army this 11th day of July 1862 fifty dollars and sixty six cents in full of the above account and signed T. J. Kent.”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated “I certify that I have examined T. J. Kent a private in Captain Smith’s Company 15th Mississippi Regiment and find him wholly unfit to perform the duties of a soldier because of hernia and therefore recommend he be discharged from service. Signed John Wright surgeon 15th Mississippi Regiment and discharged on July 10, 1862 and approved by (Michael) Farrell lieutenant colonel commanding 15th Mississippi Regiment.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Kent of Company E of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 1, 1863 at Enterprise, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Michael) Farrell for two years and received no pay 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) T. J. Kent of Company E of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 1, 1863 at Enterprise, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Michael) Farrell for two years and last paid by Major (Louis S.) Scruggs on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Kent of Company E of the 15th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for period of service from November 1, 1863 to February 29, 1864 and noted as paid by Jno Decker (Assistant Quartermaster at Post in Montgomery, Alabama) on April 27, 1864 in the amount of \$44.00.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Kent of Company E of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a bounty roll for April 1, 1864 of the organization named above made in accordance with Paragraph III General Order Number 27 Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office Richmond March 2, 1864. Duty status was absent and under remarks stated detached as baggage guard at Montgomery, Alabama by order of General Adams on February 23, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas J. Kent of Company E of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 1, 1863 at Enterprise, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (James T.) Smith for two years and last paid by Major (Louis S.) Scrugg (Scruggs) on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detached as baggage guard at Montgomery by order of General Adams number and date of order not known.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas J. Kent of Company E of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 1, 1863 at Enterprise, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (James T.) Smith for war and last paid by Major (Louis S.) Scrugg (Scruggs) on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detached as baggage guard at Montgomery by order of General Adams number and date of order not known.

When Private Thomas J. Kent of Company E of the 15th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Adams' Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas J. Kent of Company E 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 January 22, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 22, 1865 and noted captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas J. Kent of Company E of the 15th Regiment Mississippi 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) Thos J. Kent of Company E of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 22, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas J. Kent of Company E 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 23, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Kent of Company E of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry 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 at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 1, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, March 1, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Kent of Company E of the 15th Regiment Mississippi due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules although an overseer in the 1860 United States census Thomas J. Kent did not own slaves in Carroll County, Mississippi.

1047) Private Joseph J. KERSEY - Inscription on tombstone #1652 reads ***"J. J. KERSEY CO. A 23 ALA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private J. J. Kersey served in Company A in the 23rd Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"23rd Infantry Regiment was organized at Montgomery, [Montgomery] Alabama, in November, 1861. Men of this unit were drawn from the counties of Wilcox, Macon, Monroe, Clarke, Conecuh, Marengo, Lowndes, Baldwin, and Choctaw. It moved to Mobile and during the next two months lost 82 men by disease. Later the unit was ordered to Tennessee, was active in Kentucky, then in December, 1862, transferred to Tracy's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It fought at Chickasaw Bayou, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Big Black River Bridge, and Vicksburg, where it was captured. Exchanged and reorganized, it was assigned to General Pettus' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 23rd participated in various conflicts from Chattanooga to Atlanta, saw action in Tennessee under Hood, and ended the war in North Carolina. During December, 1861, it totalled [totalled] 674 men, sustained 18 casualties at Chattanooga, and had 374 effectives and 282 arms in December, 1863. The regiment contained 202 men in January, 1865, and surrendered with 75 in April. The field officers were Colonels Franklin K. Beck [Franklin King Beck – Find A Grave Memorial # 17867412] and Joseph B. Bibb; [Joseph Benajah Bibb – Find A Grave Memorial # 64921078] and Majors James J. Hester, John J. Longmire, Francis McMurray, and Felix Tait. [Find A Grave Memorial # 54395101]"

Company A of the 23rd Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Wilcox County, Alabama.

Found as Jos J. Kersey on his service records.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Kersey of Company A of the 23rd Alabama Infantry enlisted on January 4, 1862 at Camp (Spelled as) Willcok (Probably Camp Wilcox near Montgomery, Alabama) and enrolled by Colonel (Franklin King) Beck for three years and not paid and under remarks stated commutation due since January 4, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 30 to October 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Kersey of Company A of the 23rd Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 27, 1861 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (John J.) Longmire for three years and last paid on June 30 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1862 to February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Kersey of Company A of the 23rd Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 27, 1861 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled for three years and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty due.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 1, 1863 stated 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) J. J. Kersey of Company A of the 23rd Alabama Infantry enlisted at "Mobile" on January 4, 1862 and enrolled by enrolled by Colonel (Franklin King) Beck for three years and last paid by Captain (J. W.) Mathews on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated appointed to sergeant in March 1863.

When Private Joseph J. Kersey of Company A 23rd Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Pettus's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos T. Kersey of Company A of the 23rd 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) Jas. J. Kersey of Company A of the 23rd 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) Jas. J. Kersey of Company A of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky 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) Jas. J. Kersey of Company A of the 23rd 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) Jos T. Kerker of Company A of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private died approximately 67 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) T. J. Kerker (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect surname spelling) of Company A of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1048) Private William KEESSE - Inscription on tombstone #2115 reads **“Wm. KESSEE CO. B FRENCH’S VA. BATTN. C.S.A.”** / **“THOS. W. SPEARS CO. D 10 (DIAMOND’S) KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Pike County, Kentucky in April 1863.

The 1850 United States census spelled the family surname as Cazee but the compiler believes it was Keesee and will be noted this way. The census listed William Keesee, born about 1841 in Kentucky and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Jesse Keesee, born about 1814 in Kentucky and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Keesee, born about 1820 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: Mathew Keesee, born about 1837 in Kentucky and Margaret Keesee, born about 1840 in Kentucky and John Keesee, born about 1843 in Kentucky and Benjamin Keesee, born about 1847 in Kentucky and an unnamed (A male) Keesee, born about 1849 in Kentucky. The family household was living in the Southern District 2 in Hardin County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on November 3, 1850? Not sure right soldier.

The 1860 United States census listed

The first soldier should be Private William Keesee Company B French's Battalion Virginia Infantry CSA French's Battalion had only been in operation for a few months when it was almost entirely captured at Pikeville, Kentucky on April 15, 1863. He was listed as being 21 years of age 5'10" with grey eyes and light hair and light complexion. Private Keesee arrived at Camp Chase via Cincinnati on April 22, 1863. Private Keesee was set to be exchanged on May 13, 1863 however he was left behind at the hospital at Chase. He died on May 28, 1863 of pneumonia.

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 28, 1863 at

And on Thursday, May 28, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

Federal POW Records stated he died on Thursday, May 28, 1863 due to pneumonia.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried in grave number 111 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio. (The compiler notes his name was listed in the OAG Report as Wm. Kieser).

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio. Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department was sent to Columbus, Ohio in May of 1869 for this purpose. In a report found at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Agent Irving wrote a letter to his superior General Bingham of the Great Lakes Department and stated that he had dug fifty-eight Confederate graves at the East Cemetery and eight of them were empty. He removed fifty Confederates to the Chase Cemetery but who the fifty were remains in question. Private William Keesee may have been one of those reinterred. His records can be found under Cohoons Battalion in Virginia on fold 3 under the name of William Keesee.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. KEESSEE CO. B FRENCH'S BATT'N. VA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1049) Private Hillman KEYS - Inscription on tombstone #260 reads **“HILLMAN KEYS CO. B 40 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Hillman Keys served in Company B in the 40th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“40th Infantry Regiment was organized during the fall of 1861 and raised its companies in Bartow, Calhoun, Gordon, Whitfield, Paulding, and Haralson counties. It moved to Tennessee, then Mississippi, and was placed in Barton's Brigade, Department of Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The 40th participated in the conflicts at Chickasaw Bayou and Champion's Hill and was part of the garrison surrendered at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. After being exchanged it was attached to General Stovall's Brigade, Army of Tennessee, served on many battlefields from Chattanooga to Nashville, and ended the war in North Carolina. The regiment reported 36 casualties at Chattanooga, totalled [totalled] 223 men and 105 arms in December, 1863, and had 74 effectives in November, 1864. It surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field

officers were Colonel Abda Johnson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 8968768] Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Young, [Robert Maxwell Young – Find A Grave Memorial # 72242249] and Major Raleigh S. Camp. [Raleigh Spinks Camp – Find A Grave Memorial # 43552979]”

Company B of the 40th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Bartow Sentinels”

When Private Hillman Keys of Company B of the 40th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign near Marietta, Georgia on July 2, 1864 he had been in Stovall’s Brigade in Stewart’s Division in Hood’s Corps with Joseph E. Johnston as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Hillman Keys of Company B of the 40th Regiment Georgia Rebel and admitted on July 9, 1864 to the United States General Hospital at Prison number 2 in Chattanooga, Tennessee and diagnosed for acute diarrhea and under remarks stated Prison Chattanooga, Tennessee July 26, 1864 age 37.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hillman Keys of Company B of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones 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) Hillman Keys of Company B of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Marietta, Georgia on July 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hillman Keys of Company B of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Marietta, Georgia on July 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hillman Keys of Company B of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Marietta, Georgia on July 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hillman Keys of Company B of the 40th 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 (Spelled as) “Hilman” Keys of Company B of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 4, 1864 and sent

from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Marietta, Georgia on July 2, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On September 20, 1864 at

And on Tuesday, September 20, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Hillman Keys of Company B of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1050) Private Henry KIGHT - Inscription on tombstone #1045 reads ***"HENRY KIGHT CO. K 58 ALA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1850 United States census spelled the family surname as Payte but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Kight and will be noted this way. The census listed Henry Kight, born about 1845 in Alabama and living in the household of Haywood Kight, born about 1815 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Cartharine Kight, also born about 1815 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Roland Kight, born about 1836 in Alabama (and also had prior duty with the 2nd Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters and also with Company K of the 58th Alabama Infantry) and Mary Kight, born about 1842 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Lania (A female) Kight, born about 1846 in Alabama and Wesley Kight, born about 1847 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Tempy (A female) Kight, born about 1850 in Alabama. The family household was living in Coffee County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 16, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Henry Kight served in Company K in the 58th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"58th Infantry Regiment [also called 54th Regiment] was organized at Troy, Alabama, in March, 1863, with men from Pike, Barbour, Dale, Coffee, and Henry counties. The regiment served under General Clanton in the Department of the Gulf and was on duty at Mobile and Pollard until January, 1864. It then was assigned to General Scott's and Shelley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 57th fought in the Atlanta Campaign, was part of Hood's winter operations, and saw action at Bentonville. At the Battle of Peach Tree Creek it lost fort-eight [forty-eight] percent of the 130 engaged, and at Franklin and Nashville its casualties were again high. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John P. W. Amerine [John Porter Warner Amerine – He did not have duty with the 58th Alabama but did have duty with the 57th and 37th Alabama Infantry – Find A Grave Memorial # 42899172] and Charles J. L. Cunningham, Lieutenant Colonels William C. Bethune [William Calvin Bethune – Also had

duty with the 57th Alabama and not the 58th Alabama – Find A Grave Memorial # 55767489] and James W. Mabrey, [Also a field officer in the 57th Alabama Infantry] and Major J. H. Wiley”

Company K of the 58th Alabama Infantry had some soldiers from Autauga and Montgomery Counties in Alabama.

Henry Kight had prior duty with the 2nd Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters and will be noted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private Henry Kight of Company E of the Battalion Sharp Shooters of Captain R. H. Whiteley commanding* enlisted on September 20, 1862 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Samuel D.) Oliver for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated in arrest for desertion.

The above asterisk stated: “This Company subsequently became Company E of the 2nd Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters. It was transferred from this battalion June 29, 1863 and finally became Company K of the 58th Regiment Alabama Infantry. Companies A, B and C of the 2nd Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters were formed by the transfer of Companies M. L and N respectively of the 5th Regiment Georgia Infantry and Company D of the Battalion was formed by the transfer of men from various organizations.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private Henry Kight of Company K of the 58th Regiment Alabama Infantry* enlisted on September 20, 1862 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Samuel D.) Oliver for the war and last paid by Captain (Dan) Jones on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated on extra duty with infirmary corps.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Henry Kight of Company “B” of the 58 and 32 Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on June 30, 1864.

The above asterisk stated: The 9th Battalion Alabama Volunteers (Composed of eight companies). Captain Avirett’s Company, St. Clair Sharp Shooters and Captain Oliver’s Company (E) Cox’s Battalion Sharp Shooters, were consolidated in June 1863 and the combined organizations were designated the 58th Regiment Alabama Volunteers by Special Order Number 192 Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office dated August 13, 1863.

When Private Henry Kight of Company K 58th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw’s Brigade in Clayton’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry Kight of Company K of the 58th 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 Henry Kight of Company K of the 58th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry Kight of Company K of the 58th 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 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 Henry Kight of Company K of the 58th 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 Henry Kight of Company K of the 58th Regiment Alabama Infantry 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 February 4, 1865 at Charleston, South Carolina the newspaper the Charleston Mercury reported "The Brazilian Government has denied entrance to the United States steamers at the port of Bahia."

And on Saturday, February 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Henry Kight of Company K of the 58th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1051) Sergeant Adam Alexander KIKER - Inscription on tombstone #1265 reads "**A. A. KIKER CO. F 40 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to the North Carolina Marriage Records, 1741-2011; the parents of Adam A. Kiker were (Spelled as) Cynthia Dulin and Joshua L. Kiker and married on October 8, 1835 in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Kiser however an ancestry transcriber corrected the surname to Kiker. The census listed Adam A. Kiker, born about 1843 in Georgia living in the household of Joshua Kiker, born about 1815 in North Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Letha Kiker, born about 1816 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Margaret Kiker, born about 1838 in North Carolina and Mary J. Kiker, born about 1839 in North Carolina and Ree E. (A male) Kiker, born about 1841 in North Carolina and Josiah D. Kiker, born about 1845 in Georgia (Josiah D. Kiker was also a member of Company F of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry) and Columbus Kiker, born about 1847 in Georgia and Jane E. Kiker, born about 1848 in Georgia and George W. Kiker, born about 1850 in Georgia and noted as two months old and John (Spelled as) Morgin, born about 1829 in Georgia. The household was living in the Roswell District of Cobb County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 8, 1850.

The compiler notes Cobb and Paulding counties are adjacent to each other.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Alexandra (But believed to be Alexander) Kiker, born about 1842 in Georgia and noted as attended school within the year and living in the household of J. L. (A male) Kiker, born about 1815 in North Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Lintha Kiker, born about 1816 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Rice Kiker, born about 1841 in Georgia and Jonah Kiker, born about 1846 in Georgia and Green Kiker, born about 1846 in Georgia and Francis Kiker, born about 1848 in Georgia and Henry A. Kiker, born about 1853 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 942 in Paulding County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was noted as Brownville and the census was enumerated on July 19, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal Adam A. Kiker was discharged as a sergeant and served in Company F in the 40th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“40th Infantry Regiment was organized during the fall of 1861 and raised its companies in Bartow, Calhoun, Gordon, Whitfield, Paulding, and Haralson counties. It moved to Tennessee, then Mississippi, and was placed in Barton's Brigade, Department of Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The 40th participated in the conflicts at Chickasaw Bayou and Champion's Hill and was part of the garrison surrendered at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. After being exchanged it was attached to General Stovall's Brigade, Army of Tennessee, served on many battlefields from Chattanooga to Nashville, and ended the war in North Carolina. The regiment reported 36 casualties at Chattanooga, totalled [totalled] 223 men and 105 arms in December, 1863, and had 74 effectives in November, 1864. It surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Abda Johnson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 8968768] Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Young, [Robert Maxwell Young – Find A Grave Memorial # 72242249] and Major Raleigh S. Camp. [Raleigh Spinks Camp – Find A Grave Memorial # 43552979]”

Company F of the 40th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Paulding Washington Guards”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) A. A. Kiker of Company F of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on April 12, 1862 at Dallas, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John) Middlebrooks for three years or the

war and last paid by Captain (James H.) Carter on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated stoppage \$6.00 and commutation due from October 8, 1862 (Can't transcribe other words)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) A. A. Kiker of Company F of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on April 12, 1862 at Dallas, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John) Middlebrooks for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (James H. Carter) on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted from 2nd corporal to 2nd sergeant on December 1, 1863.

When 4th Corporal Adam Alexander Kiker of Company F of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Seth M. Barton's 1st Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, A. A. Kiker a 4th corporal of Company F of the 40th 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 A. A. Kiker and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 6, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) A. A. Kiker of Company F of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863 and paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

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

Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) A. A. Kiker of Company F of the 40th Georgia Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter 1864.

When Sergeant Adam A. Kiker of Company F of the 40th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on August 13, 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) A. A. Kiker of Company F of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Adam A. Kiker of Company F of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 30, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Adam A. Kiker of Company F of the 40th Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 6, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Adam A. Kiker of Company F of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Adam Kiker of Company F of the 40th 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 Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Adam A. Kiker of Company F of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio September 2, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Adam A. Kiker of Company F of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 3, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Adam A. Keiker of Company F of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for the oath of allegiance from October 16 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Private Adam Alexander Kiker died approximately 165 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 15, 1856 at Keokuk, Iowa the newspaper *The Daily Gate City* reported "EXECUTION OF MCCOMB – By the following official notice it will be seen that McComb is to be executed on Friday in the jail at Ottumwa and the public will not be admitted to the spectacle: (The compiler notes Ottumwa was and is a town in Wapello County, Iowa and McComb's given name was Benjamin). For the information of the public I hereby announce that I have this day received from the Governor the warrant for the execution of B. A. McComb on Friday the 17th instant, with directions to execute the same within the wall of the jail of the county, as prescribed by Section 4891, of the Revision of 1860. I therefore give notice that the execution will not be public but private, as provided by chapter 219 of the Laws of the State and as so directed by the Governor. G. A. Derby Sheriff of Wapello County, Iowa Ottumwa, February 11, 1865."

And on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant Adam A. Kiker of Company F of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Adam Kiker did not own slaves in Paulding County, Georgia.

1052) Captain/Civilian James M. KINCAID - Inscription on tombstone #1075 reads "***CAPT. J. M. KINCAID CO. B 5 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner in Roane County, Tennessee in December 1863.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 50 years old.

The 1850 United States census spelled the surname as Kingkuch but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Kincaid and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed James M. Kincaid, born about 1815 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a value of real estate of \$3,000.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Kincaid, born about 1820 in Kentucky. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Serilda (A female) Kincaid, born about 1839 in Tennessee and Clementine Kincaid, born about 1841 in Tennessee and Robert Kincaid, born about 1843 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Ander J. (A male) Kincaid, born about 1844 in Tennessee and James K. Kincaid, born about 1845 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Geo M. Kincaid, born about 1847 in Tennessee and William Short, born about 1832 in Tennessee and Franklin Short, born about 1830 in Georgia. The household was living in Subdivision 20 in Roane County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on November 2, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James M. Kincaid, born about 1813 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$7,000.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Kincaid, born about 1819 in Kentucky. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Clementin V. Kincaid, born about 1840 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Robt F.

Kincaid, born about 1842 in Tennessee and Andrew J. Kincaid, born about 1844 in Tennessee and James P. Kincaid, born about 1846 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Geo M. D. Kincaid, born about 1848 in Tennessee and Madison P. (A male) Kincaid, born about 1853 in Tennessee and Elizabeth Kincaid, born about 1857 in Tennessee and Elizabeth Selvage, born about 1803 in Tennessee. The household was living in District 9 in Roane County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Barnardsville and the census was enumerated on August 2, 1860.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated January 27, 1862 stated Captain (Spelled as) J. M. Kincaid of Captain J. M. Kincaid's Company* was mustered in at Knoxville, Tennessee on January 27, 1862 and enlisted on January 27, 1862 and enrolled for twelve months and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was successively designated as Captain Thomas S. Gorman's Company Tennessee Cavalry and Company E 1st (Rogers') Regiment Tennessee Cavalry; Company B (Also called Company H) 2nd Battalion Tennessee Cavalry and Company B (Also known as Captain Blythe's Company), 5th (McKenzie's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry. This command originally consisting of nine companies which had been enlisted for twelve months was organized January 7, 1862 and known as the 1st (Rogers') Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, also called the 1st Regiment East Tennessee Cavalry. Company A was mustered out of service April 12, 1862 and the other companies re-organized in May 1862. Company C subsequently became Company H 63rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was also called the 74th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and Captain Jones' Company which had been recently enlisted was added to the organization. Those eight companies were mustered as the 1st Tennessee Cavalry but the organization was officially designated in the field as the 2nd Battalion Tennessee Cavalry. Captain Lillard's Company was assigned to this battalion October 9, 1862 and Captain Ghormley's Company which had been serving as Company F, Thomas Legion North Carolina Troops was ordered to report for duty December 16, 1862. The regiment thus formed was designated the 5th (McKenzie's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 27 to April 30, 1862 stated Captain (Spelled as) J. M. Kincaid of Company H 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on January 27, 1862 at Knoxville, Tennessee for twelve months and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated elected captain on January 27, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Captain James M. Kincaid of Company H 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on January 27, 1862 at Knoxville, Tennessee for twelve months and received no pay and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated re-elected on May 24, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Captain (Spelled as) J. M. Kincaid of Company H 2nd Battalion Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on January 27, 1862 at Knoxville, Tennessee for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Captain (Spelled as) J. M. Kincaid of Company B 2nd Battalion Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on January 27, 1862 at Knoxville, Tennessee for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Captain (Spelled as) Jas M. Kincaid of Company B 2nd Battalion Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on January 27, 1862 at Knoxville, Tennessee for twelve months and last paid on November 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Captain (Spelled as) J. M. Kincaid of Company B 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on January 27, 1862 at Knoxville, Tennessee for twelve months and last paid on November 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Captain (Spelled as) J. M. Kincaid of Company B 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on January 27, 1862 at Knoxville, Tennessee for twelve months and last paid on November 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated left sick at a private house near Clinton, Tennessee by order of Surgeon Day on March 17, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Captain (Spelled as) J. M. Kincaid of Company B of the 5th Regiment Cavalry Tennessee appeared on a register containing rosters of commissioned officers, Provisional Army Confederate States and resigned on July 29, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records on March 10, 1864 at Tunnel Hill, Georgia stated Captain (Spelled as) J. M. Kincaid of Captain Blythe's Company 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on January 27, 1867 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by J. W. Gillespie for one year and noted: An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service to be returned to the Adjutant General's Office with a view of have the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound book. Signed W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee and under remarks stated re-elected May 24, 1862 and discharged in August 1863 on certificate of discharge.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated his resignation. "Headquarters 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry at Powells' Valley July 6, 1863. General I entered the service as Captain January 27, 1862 at Knoxville, Tennessee with high hopes that my health would allow me to remain there as long as my services might be needed by my country. In this I have been disappointed. I am forty-nine years of age and as my health is giving way and I have been afflicted with rheumatism since January last to such a degree as to disqualify me for the discharge of the duties of my office and as I have lost all hopes of recovery at last while in the service. I would most respectfully tender my resignation as an officer in the Army of the Confederate States with the hope that it will meet your approbation and that I will be relived from duty as soon as practicable. Very Respectfully your obedient servant J. M. Kincaid Captain Company B 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry."

Federal POW Records stated Captain James M. Kincaid of Company B of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Provost Marshal General at Louisville, Kentucky on January 17, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 17, 1865 and noted as captured in Roane County, Tennessee on December 12, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Captain (Spelled as) J. M. Kincaid of Company B of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and confined on January 3, 1864 and released to Camp Chase on January 10, 1864 and under remarks stated claims to have resigned and out of service.

Federal POW Records stated Captain James M. Kincaid of Company B of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry 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 in Roane County, Tennessee on December 12, 1863 and under remarks stated for exchange.

Federal POW Records stated Captain James M. Kincaid of Company B of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 20, 1864 and noted as captured in Roane County, Tennessee on December 12, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Captain (Spelled as) Jas M. Kincaid of Company B of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 19, 1864 and noted as captured in Roane County, Tennessee on December 12, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Captain James M. Kincaid of Company B of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 17, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and sent to Camp Chase on January 19, 1864 and noted as captured in Roane County, Tennessee on December 12, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Captain (Spelled as) Jas M. Kincaid of Company B of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 17, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky in Louisville in January 1864 and noted as captured in Roane County, Tennessee on December 12, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Captain (Spelled as) Jas M. Kincaid of Company B of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners received on January 20, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Colonel (Sanders Dewees) Bruce [Colonel Bruce was a descendant of the famous Robert Bruce, the King of Scotland] and noted as captured in Roane County, Tennessee on December 12, 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 6, 1865 at

And on Monday, February 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Captain (Spelled as) J. M. Kincaid of Company B of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules James M. Kincaid did not own slaves in Roane County, Tennessee.

1053) Corporal John L. KING - Inscription on tombstone #1373 reads ***"JNO. L. KING CO. G 1 CONFED. INF. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; Lewis W. King married Caroline Thompson on December 29, 1839 in Henry County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed John L. King, born about 1844 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Lewis W. King, born about 1818 in Georgia and his wife Nancy C. King, born about 1820 in Georgia. Another family household member was (Spelled as) Wm M. King, born about 1843 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 10 in Campbell County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 10, 1850.

The compiler notes Campbell County was ceded over to much of Fulton County in 1931 and is no longer a County in Georgia today.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) J. L. King, born about 1843 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of (Spelled as) L. W. (A male) King, born about 1814 in Georgia and his wife and his wife (Spelled as) N. C. (A female) King, born about 1819 in Georgia. Another family household member was (Spelled as) F. W. (A male) King, born about 1842 in Georgia. (The compiler notes from looking at copy of the 1860 United States census the name should have been W. M. King) The family household was living in Fayette County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Fayetteville and the census was enumerated on July 11, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is William M. King was a private in Company E of the 27th Regiment Georgia Infantry and that many soldiers in Company E had come from both Campbell and Fayette Counties in Georgia. Private William M. King died in November 1861 and his father, Lewis W. King stated he was my son on a deposition for his son's back wages made in Fayette County, Georgia. This appears to dovetail with the 1850 and 1860 United States census. The 1864 census for the State of Georgia also listed Lewis W. King as living in Fayette County, Georgia. The reasoning for the inference is

because there was also a John King, born about 1843 as living in Floyd County, Georgia however he is not the same soldier who died at Camp Chase although many of the soldiers in Company G of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers were from Floyd County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 and dated August 31, 1862 stated Private John L. King of (2nd) Company G 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted at age eighteen on May 11, 1862 in Rome, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John B.) Bray for the war and last paid by Major (William) Barnewall on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A note at bottom of page stated: "The designation of the 36th (Villegigue's) Regiment Georgia Infantry was changed to the 1st Regiment Confederate Infantry (Also known as the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers) by Special Order Number 25 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated January 21, 1862. About April 9, 1865 the 1st Regiment Confederate Infantry, the 25th, 29th, 30th and 66th Regiments Georgia Infantry and the 1st Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters were consolidated and formed the 1st Confederate Battalion Georgia Volunteers which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 and dated October 31, 1862 stated Private John L. King of (2nd) Company G 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 11, 1862 in Rome, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John B.) Bray for the war and last paid by Major "Barnwall" (William Barnewall) on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and dated December 31, 1862 stated Private John L. King of (2nd) Company G 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 11, 1862 in Rome, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John B.) Bray for three years and last paid by Major (William) Barnewall on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private John L. King of (2nd) Company G 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 11, 1862 in Rome, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John B.) Bray for the war and last paid by Captain (Alexander) McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) 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 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Corporal (Spelled as) J. L. King of (2nd) Company G 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 11, 1862 in Rome, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John B.) Bray for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Alexander) McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted from private to corporal on April 22, 1863 by order of Lieutenant Colonel (Jacob W.) Aderhold.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 stated Corporal John L. King of (2nd) Company G 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 11, 1862 in Rome, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John) B. Bray for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Samuel) Prince on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated August 31, 1863 stated Corporal John L. King of (2nd) Company G 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 11, 1862 in Rome, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John) B. Bray for the war and last paid by Captain (Samuel) Prince on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick in hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated November 1, 1863 stated "Sergeant" (Spelled as) J. L. King of Company G of the 1st Regiment Confederate appeared on a Hospital Muster roll at the Bell Hospital in Rome, Georgia as a patient and enlisted on May 11, 1862 in Rome, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John) B. Bray for three years and last paid by Captain (Samuel) Prince on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated Corporal (Spelled as) J. L. King of (2nd) Company G 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 11, 1862 in Rome, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John) B. Bray for three years and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division Assistant Quartermaster) on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated John L. King of Company G of the 1st Confederate Georgia Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter 1864 and issued on May 5, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Corporal (Spelled as) J. L. King of (2nd) Company G 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 11, 1862 in Rome, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John) B. Bray for the war and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division Assistant Quartermaster) on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since July 22, 1864 and captured near Decatur, Georgia.

When Corporal John L. King of 2nd Company G of the 1st Confederate Infantry (1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers) was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 23, 1864 he had been in Stevens' Brigade in Walker's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal John L. King of Company G of the 1st Regiment Confederate 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 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal John L. King of Company G of the 1st Regiment Confederate Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal John L. King of Company G of the 1st Regiment Confederate Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal John L. King of Company G of the 1st Regiment Confederate Georgia 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 captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jno L. King of Company G of the 1st Regiment Confederate Georgia appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio of July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal John L. King of Company G of the 1st Regiment Confederate Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Corporal John L. King died approximately 204 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 Corporal (Spelled as) Jno L. King of Company G of the 1st Regiment Confederate Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules John L. King did not own slaves in Fayette County, Georgia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“CORP. JNO. L. KING 2ND CO. G 1 CONFED. INF. 1ST CONFED. REG. GA. VOLS. C.S.A.”**

1054) Private Newton W. KING - Inscription on tombstone #278 reads ***"NEWTON KING CO C 37 REGT VA CAV OCT 4 1864"*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Lynchburg, Virginia in June 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed his given name as Nurton but looking at the actual script it looks like Newton and will be noted this way. Newton King, born about 1847 in Virginia was living in the household of (Spelled as) Rufel King, born about 1807 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Phelia King, born about 1816 in Virginia. Other family household members were: William King, born about 1837 in Virginia and Elizabeth King, born about 1838 in Virginia and Sarah King, born about 1839 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Rupel (A male) King, born about 1840 in Virginia and Chapman King, born about 1843 in Virginia and Thomas King, born about 1844 in Virginia and Amanda King, born about 1848 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 48 in Pulaski County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 17, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Newton King, born about 1846 in Virginia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Rafel King, born about 1812 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Pheobe King, born about 1818 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Elizth (A female) King, born about 1838 in Virginia and Sarah King, born about 1839 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Russel King, born about 1839 in Virginia and Chapman King, born about 1842 in Virginia and Thomas King, born about 1844 in Virginia and Amanda King, born about 1850 in Virginia and Chas King, born about 1851 in Virginia and James King, born about 1853 in Virginia and Robt (A male) King, born about 1858 in Virginia and John S. King, born about 1860 and noted as four months old. The family household was living in the Western District of Pulaski County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Newbern and the census was enumerated on June 4, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Newton W. King served in Company C 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."

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Record's are located with the 37th Battalion, Virginia Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) N. W. King of Company C of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by General Hunter's forces and sent to Wheeling

West Virginia from Cumberland, Maryland. Roll dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General, Cumberland, Maryland on July 12, 1864 and noted as captured near Lynchburg, Virginia on June "18," 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Newton W. King of Company C of the 37th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was made on July 10, 1864 age 19; Height 5' 11"; Complexion florid; Eyes dark; Hair auburn; and told Union authorities his former occupation was a farmer and his residence was Pulaski County, Virginia and captured by the 13th (West) Virginia Infantry near Lynchburg, Virginia on June "17," 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Newton W. King of Company C of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 12, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain Ew Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Lynchburg, Virginia on June "11," 1864.

Private Newton King died approximately 84 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 4, 1864 at

And on Tuesday, October 4, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Newton King of Company C of the 37th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to remittent fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Newton King did not own slaves in Pulaski County, Virginia.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"NEWTON W. KING CO. C 37 REG. VA. CAV. C.S.A."**

1055) Private Samuel KING - Inscription on tombstone #1320 reads **"S. KING CO. B 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Marshall County, Alabama in January 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Samuel S. King served in Company B in the 13th Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"13th Cavalry Regiment (also called 10th and 11th Regiment Mounted Infantry) was assembled at Abingdon, Virginia. It was assigned to the Department of East Tennessee and later the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee. The unit confronted the Federals in Tennessee, Kentucky, and

Virginia, and on April 27, 1865, surrendered at Louisa, Kentucky. The field officers were Colonel Benjamin E. Caudill, [Benjamin Everage Caudill – Find A Grave Memorial # 11131738] Lieutenant Colonel D. J. Caudill, [David Jesse Caudill – Find A Grave Memorial # 29584749] and Major John T. Chenoweth.”

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel S. King of Company B of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshal County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sam’l S. King of Company B of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky January 20, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sam’l S. King of Company B of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky January 26, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sam’l S. King of Company B of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 21, (1865) at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sam’l S. King of Company B of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 23, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sam’l S. King of Company B of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry 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 in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Private Samuel S. King died approximately 23 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 17, 1865 at

And on Friday, February 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Samuel King of Company B of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1056) Private Samuel KING - Inscription on tombstone #807 reads "**SAM'L KING CO. G 8 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner as a result of the skirmish of Readyville, Tennessee in September 1864.

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

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

The compiler notes he is listed under the 7th Bennett's Battalion and 8th Cavalry.

He only has Federal POW Records.

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

According to the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series 1, Volume 39, Part I (Allatoona) page 495 is a report of the skirmish according to Union Colonel Jordan. "September 6, 1864 – Skirmish at Readyville, Tennessee. Report of Colonel Thomas J. Jordan Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry. SIR: Agreeably to orders from General Van Cleve I proceeded with my command, the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, 550 men at 1 a.m. on the McMinnville road in search of a rebel column commanded by Dibrell.

At break of day I discovered the encampment of the enemy at Readyville and at once made dispositions for attack and the moment that it was sufficiently light I ordered Major Kimmel to charge the enemy with four companies, while Major Appel, with three companies, deployed as skirmishers was ordered to strike the left flank of the enemy at the same moment that the saber charge under Major Kimmel should attack the right. Major Longsdorf supported Major Kimmel's charge with three companies. At fifteen minutes before 5 a.m. the charge was ordered and the men went gallantly into action. The enemy was 1,800 strong, 1,200 of whom were armed, the remaining were recruits. In ten minutes they were in confusion and in an hour Dibrell's brigade were a mass of fugitives. The action began at Stone's River, at Readyville and the flying enemy pursued to Woodbury, five miles. We captured 130 prisoners, 200 horses, 200 saddles, also a large number of Enfield rifles, all of which I ordered to be destroyed. My own loss was 1 man killed, 6 wounded, and 5 missing."

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel King of Company I of the 8th 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 from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sam'l King of Company I of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky

and discharged to Camp Chase on September 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sam'l King of Company I of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel King of Company I of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 17, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel King of Company I of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have applied for the oath of allegiance from October 1 to 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864 and under remarks stated forced into Rebel Army.

Private Samuel King died approximately 124 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 19, 1865 at

And on Thursday, January 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Sam'l King of Company I of the 8th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1057) Private William M. KING - Inscription on tombstone #725 reads ***“Wm. KING CO. D 34 GA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed William M. King, born about 1838 in Georgia and it was noted he could not read nor write and living in the household of John King, born about 1800 in South Carolina and his wife Fanny King, born about 1804 in South Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Rina P. (A female) King, born about 1825 in South Carolina and Jane F. King, born about 1827 in South Carolina and James S. King, born about 1829 in South Carolina and Jeffery F. King, born about 1832 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Williss A. (Willis) King, born about 1834 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Dency M. (A female) King, born about 1840 in Georgia and Rachael M. King, born about 1842 in Georgia and John P. K. King, born about 1844 in Georgia and Marshal C. King, born about 1846 in Georgia and G. W. (A male) King, born about 1850 in Georgia. The family household was living in Broom Town Valley in Chattooga County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on June 9, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William M. King served in Company D 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. Dorrough [Thomas Travis Dorrough – Find A Grave Memorial # 37075708] and John M. Jackson. [John Morris Jackson – Find A Grave Memorial # 156525708]”

Company D of the 34th Georgia Infantry had some soldiers from Chattooga County, Georgia.

When Private William M. King of Company D 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, William M. King a private of Company D 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 with an X and reported as William M. King 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.”

He was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi and paroled on July 8, 1863.

When Private William M. King of Company D of the 34th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at 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 Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 9, 1865 at

And on Monday, January 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm. M. King of Company D of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

Chronological Order, Ainsworth and Staff.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1058) Citizen of Cherokee County Georgia. Evan M. KIRK - Inscription on tombstone #520 reads ***"E. M. KIRK CITIZEN."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 45 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Evan M. Kirk, born about 1818 in South Carolina and noted as a farmer with a real estate value of \$100.00 and also noted as he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Rachel Kirk, born about 1826 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: William T. Kirk, born about 1844 in Georgia and John M. Kirk, born about 1846 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Francis K. (A female) Kirk, born about 1847 in Georgia and Sarah E. Kirk, born about 1848 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Geo R. Kirk, born about 1850 in Georgia and noted as five months old and (Spelled as) Nicy (A female) Kirk, born about 1772 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Division 15 in Cherokee County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 27, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed E. M. (Spelled as) Kink but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to E. M. Kirk, born about 1820 in Georgia and noted as a farmer with a real estate value of \$300.00 and a personal value of \$115.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Rachel (Spelled as) Kirk, born about 1824 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Wm J. Kirk, born about 1844 in Georgia and John M. Kirk, born about 1845 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Francis C. (A female) Kirk, born about 1846 in Georgia and Sarah E. Kirk, born about 1847 in Georgia and George R. Kirk, born about 1849 in Georgia and Silas J. Kirk, born about 1854 in Georgia and Joseph M. Kirk, born about 1856 in Georgia and Evan M. Kirk, born about 1858 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Nicy (A female) Kirk, born about 1776 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Wild

Cat District in Cherokee County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Canton and the census was enumerated on July 11, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 20 which noted E. M. Kirk a citizen of Georgia told Federal authorities his relative was R. Kirk.

He was taken prisoner in Gwinnett County, Georgia in July 1864.

died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 26, 1864 at

And on Saturday, November 26, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23125) stated he died on Saturday, November 26, 1864 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Evan M. Kirk did not own slaves in Cherokee County, Georgia.

1059) Private John M. KIRK - Inscription on tombstone #1763 reads **“JNO. N. KIRK CO. B 38 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed John M. Kirk, born about 1825 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,280.00 and a personal value of \$1,372.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary A. M. Kirk, born about 1831 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: James M. Kirk, born about 1851 in Alabama and Martha V. Kirk, born about 1852 in Alabama and Mary E. Kirk, born about 1854 in Alabama and Margaret O. Kirk, born about 1857 in Alabama and John S. Kirk, born about 1859 in Alabama and listed as eleven months old. The family household was living in the Western Division of Wilcox County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Prairie Bluff and the census was enumerated on September 27, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John M. Kirk served in Company B of the 38th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“38th Infantry Regiment was organized at Mobile, Alabama, in May, 1862, and remained there until February, 1863. Men of this command were raised in the counties of Clarke, Washington, Conecuh, Mobile, Wilcox, and Fayette. It was assigned to Clayton's, then Holtzclaw's Brigade, and took an active

part in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville. Transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, it suffered many hardships defending Spanish Fort. The regiment lost thirty-seven percent of the 490 engaged at Chickamauga, reported 214 casualties at Chattanooga, and totaled 272 men and 71 arms in December, 1863. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 7-27, it lost 12 killed, 88 wounded, and 24 missing, had 236 fit for duty in November, 1864, and surrendered about 80 on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Charles T. Ketchum [Charles Thomas Ketchum – Find A Grave Memorial # 16042300] and A. R. Lankford, [Augustus R. Lankford – Find A Grave Memorial # 38194669] Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Hearin, [William Jefferson Hearin – Find A Grave Memorial # 50541657] and Major Origen S. Jewett. [Origen Sibley Jewett – Killed at Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 91258835]”

Company B of the 38th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Wilcox Farmers”

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private John M. Kirk of Company B 38th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw’s Brigade in Clayton’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 27, 1865 at

And on Monday, March 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Monday, March 27, 1865 due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

The compiler notes his death date of March 27, 1865 as reported on his Camp Chase records fits in with the chronological order of tombstones. The compiler notes on his Federal POW Records listed his name as John M. Kirk. The compiler notes there was a John M. Kirk living in Wilcox County, Alabama in the 1860 census. The compiler further notes many of the soldiers from Company B came from Wilcox County, Alabama and on many pages of the Federal POW Records it was stated his name was John M. Kirk.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JNO. M. KIRK CO. B 38 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1060) Private Charles T. KITCHEN - Inscription on tombstone #1520 reads **“C. F. KITCHEN CO. I 23 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census spelled the surname as Kitchin but the compiler believes it was Kitchen and will be spelled this way. The census listed Charles L. (But after looking at a copy of the census it was the initial T) Kitchen, born about 1845 in Alabama and living in the household of William Kitchen, born about 1806 in Georgia and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Narcissa Kitchen, born about 1819 in North Carolina. Other household members were: William J. L. Kitchen, born about 1843 in Alabama (William also served in Company I of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry) and (Spelled as) Silus (A male) Kitchen, born about 1848 in Alabama and John T. Colsey, born about 1810 and noted as an idiot. The household was living in Division 2 in Baldwin County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 15, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Charles Kitchen, born about 1848 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of William Kitchen, born about 1806 in Georgia and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Norcissa Kitchen, born about 1820 in North Carolina. Other household members were: William Kitchen, born about 1845 in Alabama and Silas Kitchen, born about 1850 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Jela but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Ida Kitchen, born about 1852 in Alabama and Laura Kitchen, born about 1854 in Alabama and George Kitchen, born about 1856 in Alabama and Josiah Kitchen, born about 1858 in Alabama and James G. Parsons, born about 1839 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a teacher. The household was living in Baldwin County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on June 19, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Charles T. Kitchen served in Company I in the 23rd Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“23rd Infantry Regiment was organized at Montgomery, [Montgomery] Alabama, in November, 1861. Men of this unit were drawn from the counties of Wilcox, Macon, Monroe, Clarke, Conecuh, Marengo, Lowndes, Baldwin, and Choctaw. It moved to Mobile and during the next two months lost 82 men by disease. Later the unit was ordered to Tennessee, was active in Kentucky, then in December, 1862, transferred to Tracy's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It fought at Chickasaw Bayou, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Big Black River Bridge, and Vicksburg, where it was captured. Exchanged and reorganized, it was assigned to General Pettus' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 23rd participated in various conflicts from Chattanooga to Atlanta, saw action in Tennessee under Hood, and ended the war in North Carolina. During December, 1861, it totalled [totalled] 674 men, sustained 18 casualties at Chattanooga, and had 374 effectives and 282 arms in December, 1863. The regiment contained 202 men in January, 1865, and surrendered with 75 in April. The field officers were Colonels Franklin K. Beck [Franklin King Beck – Find A Grave Memorial # 17867412] and Joseph B. Bibb; [Joseph Benajah Bibb – Find A Grave Memorial # 64921078] and Majors James J. Hester, John J. Longmire, Francis McMurray, and Felix Tait. [Find A Grave Memorial # 54395101]”

Company I of the 23rd Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Baldwin County, Alabama.

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private Charles T. Kitchen of Company I 23rd Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Pettus's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas T. Kitchen of Company I of the 23rd 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) Chas T. Kitchen of Company I of the 23rd 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) Chas T. Kitchen of Company I of the 23rd 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) Chas T. Kitchen of Company I of the 23rd 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) Chas T. Kitchen of Company I of the 23rd 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 Charles T. Kitchen died approximately 57 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 2, 1865 at

And on Thursday, March 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) C. T. Kitchen of Company I of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Charles Kitchen did not own slaves in Baldwin County, Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“C. T. KITCHEN CO. I 23 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1061) Citizen of Barbour County, West Virginia, Benjamin W. KITTLE - Inscription on tombstone #193 reads **“*BENJ. KITTLE CITIZEN.*”** He was taken prisoner in Randolph County, West Virginia in December 1863.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Kettle but corrected to Kittle by an ancestry transcriber which will be used. The census listed Benjamin Kittle, born about 1819 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a blacksmith and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Emily Kittle, also born in 1819 in Virginia. Other family household members were: James Kittle, born about 1841 in Virginia and Louisa A. Kittle, born about 1842 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 52 in Randolph County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 26, 1850.

died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 5, 1864 at

And on Friday, August 5, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23120) stated he died on Friday, August 5, 1864 due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1062) Citizen of Clarke County Georgia Jacob KLUTTS - Inscription on tombstone #597 reads **“*JACOB KLUTTS CITIZEN.*”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 59 years old.

According to the North Carolina, Index to Marriage Bonds, 1741-1868, Jacob (Spelled as) Klutts married (Spelled as) Milly Weaver had a marriage bond on October 17, 1825 in Cabarrus County, North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Klutz however marriage records and Probate Records all refer to the spelling as Klutts and will be used in the following. The census listed Jacob Klutts, born about 1805 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a brick mason and listed as the head of

the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Milly Klutts, also born about 1805 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Adeline Klutts, born about 1832 in Georgia and Frances Klutts, born about 1834 in Georgia and George Klutts, born about 1836 in Georgia and Rosa Weaver, born about 1798 in North Carolina. The household was living in the Watkinsville District in Clarke County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 10, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Klutts. The census listed Jacob Klutts, born about 1805 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$5,000.00 and a personal value of \$14,600.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Milley Klutts, born also in 1805 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Rosa Weaver, born about 1795 in Virginia and Jasper Chaplin, born about 1842 in Virginia and George (Spelled as) Dicken, born about 1852 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Milley Dicken, born about 1854 in Virginia and Young F. Smith, born about 1856 in Virginia. The household was living in the Watkinsville District in Clarke County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Watkinsville and the census was enumerated on July 5, 1860. (The compiler notes Athens, Georgia in now the county seat of Clarke County, Georgia) (The compiler further notes some of the young children listed in the 1860 census with different surname spellings were orphans and taken in by the Klutts family according to the Probate Records)

A stone tablet erected recently at Watkinsville, Georgia states the following:

“MEMORIAL CIVILIANS ABDUCTED DURING STONEMAN’S RAID In August 1864 Union Cavalry forces seized local residents Jacob Klutts and George Jarrell and attempted to use them as guides. Klutts and Jarrell led them into an ambush at Barber’s Creek where entrenched Athens Home Guards repelled them. The retreating Union forces took Klutts and Jarrell to Atlanta as prisoners then transferred them to the prison at Camp Chase, Ohio where Klutts died on 11 December 1864 and Jarrell on 18 January 1865. Both are buried there.”

He was taken prisoner at Watkinsville, Georgia in August 1864.

Jacob Klutts died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 11, 1864 at

And on Sunday, December 11, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23126) stated he died on Sunday, December 11, 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.”

The compiler notes a stone memorial was erected in Watkinsville, Georgia paying tribute to Jacob Klutts and can be viewed at Find A Grave memorial number 74074253.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JACOB KLUTTS CITIZEN OF CLARKE COUNTY GEORGIA”**

1063) Private John G. KNOTTS - Inscription on tombstone #426 reads **“JNO. G. KNOTTS CO. F 13 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Union City, Tennessee in March 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census spelled the family surname as Knoth but an ancestry transcriber corrected the surname to Knotts and will be noted this way. The census listed John G. Knotts, born about 1833 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and attending school within the year and living in the household of Jonathan Knotts, born about 1805 in North Carolina and living with what appears to be his wife Agnes Knotts, born about 1807 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) L. R. (A male) Knotts, born about 1830 in North Carolina and Benjamin Knotts, born about 1836 in Tennessee and John D. Knotts, born about 1838 in Tennessee and Solomon Knotts, born about 1842 in Tennessee and Milton Knotts, born about 1848 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 7 in Henderson County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 17, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) J. G. (A male) Knotts, born about 1834 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$250.00 and a personal value of \$250.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) L. C. (A female) Knotts, born about 1839 in Tennessee. Another family household member was Spelled as) E. H. (A male) Knotts, born about 1857 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Civil District 7 in Henderson County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Lexington and the census was enumerated on July 14, 1860.

The compiler notes his Federal POW Records are listed under the 12th Day's Battalion Cavalry and 13th.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. G. Knotts of Company H of the 13th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry was captured at Union City, Tennessee on March 16, 1864 and under remarks stated he was a conscript and deserter and his name appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio, who desire taking the oath of allegiance, June 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. G. Knotts of Company H of the 13th Tennessee Cavalry was taken prisoner at Union City, Tennessee on March 16, 1864 and forwarded to Cairo, Illinois and then transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio where he arrived on April 22, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records noted as statement from Colonel William Hoffman the officer in overall charge of the Confederate Prisoners: "Washington, D.C. May 9, 1864 notifies J. G. Knotts he will not be sent on exchange against his consent, his case being held for future consideration."

A telegram was sent to Colonel William Pitt Richardson commanding Camp Chase from Colonel Hoffman concerning J. G. Knotts. "Office of Commissary General of Prisoners Washington, D. C. May 9, 1864. Colonel, I have the honor to request that J. G. Knotts Private 13th Tennessee Company H a prisoner of war at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio may be informed that his case has been submitted to the Secretary of War by whom it is ordered to be held for future consideration. In the meantime he will not be sent South for exchange again his consent. Very respectfully Your Obedient Servant, William Hoffman."

Private John G. Knotts died approximately 199 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 7, 1864 at Washington, D.C. (The day before the national election) President Lincoln directs General Butler to avoid clash between United States military forces and State Militia during election in New York.

And on Monday, November 7, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno. G. Knotts of Company H of the 13th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules John G. Knotts of Henderson County, Tennessee did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JNO. G. KNOTTS CO. H 13 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."**

1064) Daniel G. KNOWLES - Inscription on tombstone #421 reads **"DAN'L KNOWLS CO. F 36 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 33 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Daniel Knowles, born about 1832 in Alabama and listed as the head of the household and his wife Elvira A. Knowles, born about 1836 in Alabama. Another family household member was John H. Knowles, born about 1850 in Alabama and noted as four months old. The family

household was living in Conecuh County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 29, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Daniel Noles, born about 1830 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a carpenter and a personal value of \$200.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Elvira Noles, born about 1823 in Alabama. Other family household members were: John Noles, born about 1850 in Alabama and Andrew Noles, born about 1852 in Alabama and Jane Noles, born about 1853 in Alabama and Henry Noles, born about 1854 in Alabama and Calvin Noles, born about 1856 in Alabama and Vincent Noles, born about 1857 in Alabama. The family household was living in Monroe County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Burnt Corn and the census was enumerated on September 27, 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 8 which noted Private D. G. Knowles of Company F of the 36th Alabama Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Mrs. E. Knowles and listed her Post Office as Belleville, Alabama.

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

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Daniel G. Knowles alternate name Daniel Knowls served in Company F in the 36th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“36th Infantry Regiment was organized at Mount Vernon, Alabama, in May, 1862, with men from Mobile, Tuscaloosa, Greene, Fayette, Sumter, and Monroe counties. The unit was involved in constructing the defenses at Oven and Choctaw Bluffs, [and] then was stationed at Mobile until April, 1863. Assigned to General Clayton's and later Holtzclaw's Brigade, it participated in difficult campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville. Transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, it continued the fight at Spanish Fort. At the Battle of Chickamauga it was reported that the regiment had 28 officers, 429 men, and 401 guns on September 19; and 20 officers, 338 men, and 316 guns on September 20. It sustained 147 casualties at Chattanooga, and mustered a force of 353 effectives in December, 1863, and about 300 in November, 1864. The unit lost 110 wounded and captured at Spanish Fort, and few were included in the surrender on May 4, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Thomas H. Herndon, [Thomas Hord Herndon – Find A Grave Memorial # 6406697] Robert H. Smith, [Robert Hardy Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 6406711] and Lewis T. Woodruff; [Lewis Thompson Woodruff – Find A Grave Memorial # 43032752] and Major Charles S. Henagan. [Charles Stuart/Stewart Henagan – Find A Grave Memorial # 52023958]”

Company F of the 36th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Monroe County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to June 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Daniel Knowls of Company F of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on April 10, (1864) at Monroeville, (Alabama) and enrolled for three years and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. Knowles of Company F of the 36th Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on July 24, 1863 and further noted he was issued one jacket and one shirt and one pair of pants and made his signature with a X.

Many of his Federal POW Records also listed his name as Daniel G. Knowles.

When Corporal Daniel G. Knowles of Company F of the 36th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l G. Knowles of Company F of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l G. Knowles of Company F of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l G. Knowles of Company F of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l G. Knowles of Company F of the 36th 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 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l G. Knowles of Company F of the 36th 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 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l G. Knowles of Company F of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 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) Dan'l G. Knowles of Company F of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 1, 1864 at Camp

Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private Daniel G. Knowles died approximately 97 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 6, 1864 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin the newspaper *The Daily Milwaukee News* reported "BLOCKADE RUNNER CAPTURED – Washington, November 5 – A dispatch from Admiral Porter to the secretary of the navy dated this morning communicates the intelligence of the capture of the blockade runner, Lady Sterling on Friday night, October 28th, by the United States steamer Eolus Clypio and Jackson. She had 88 bales of cotton and is 1,000 tons burthen. She is now at Beaufort with her engines disabled. She is a beautiful paddle wheel steamer, built by Ash of London. Her engines are 800 horse power. She is reported to be very fast, 17 knots per hour. She sailed from London in August last and succeeded in entering Wilmington and was captured in endeavoring to run out. The cargo is estimated to be worth at least \$800,000."

And on Sunday, November 6, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) D. G. Knowles of Company F of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

His widow, Elvira (Spelled as) Noles received a pension in Escambia County, Alabama

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1065) Corporal Sanford V. KNOWLES - Inscription on tombstone #1976 reads "***CORP. S. V. KNOWLES CO. F 23 ALA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census spelled the family surname as Knells but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Knowles and will be noted this way. The census listed Sanford Knowles, born about 1840 in Alabama and living in the household of Robert Knowles, born about 1793 in Ireland and what appears to be his wife Sarah Knowles, born about 1810 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Robert Knowles, born about 1831 in Alabama and Mary Knowles, born about 1832 in Alabama and Martha Knowles, born about 1834 in Alabama and John Knowles, born about 1838 in Alabama and Sarah Knowles, born about 1842 in Alabama and William Knowles, born about 1844 in Alabama and Esther Knowles, born about 1846 and James Knowles, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in Beat 4 in Butler County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 29, 1850.

The 1860 United States census spelled the family surname as Knowle but the compiler believes it was Knowles and will be noted this way. The census listed (Spelled as) S. V. (A male) Knowles, born about 1839 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a laborer with a personal value of \$75.00 and living in the household of Washington Bell, born about 1828 in Alabama and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) E. E. (A female) Bell, born about 1825 in South Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) S. M. (A male) Bell, born about 1848 in Alabama and (Spelled as) R. S. (A male) Bell, born about 1850 and (Spelled as) L. A. (A male) Bell, born about 1852 in Alabama and (Spelled as) T. I. but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to T. J. (A male) Bell, born about 1856 in Alabama and (Spelled as) J. C. (A male) Knowles, born about 1836 in Georgia. The household was living in Precinct 6 in Butler County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Friendship and the census was enumerated on August 11, 1860.

The compiler notes Butler and Lowndes Counties in Alabama are adjacent.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Sanford Knowles alternate name S. V. Knowles was discharged as a sergeant served in Company F in the 23rd Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“23rd Infantry Regiment was organized at Montgomery, [Montgomery] Alabama, in November, 1861. Men of this unit were drawn from the counties of Wilcox, Macon, Monroe, Clarke, Conecuh, Marengo, Lowndes, Baldwin, and Choctaw. It moved to Mobile and during the next two months lost 82 men by disease. Later the unit was ordered to Tennessee, was active in Kentucky, then in December, 1862, transferred to Tracy's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It fought at Chickasaw Bayou, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Big Black River Bridge, and Vicksburg, where it was captured. Exchanged and reorganized, it was assigned to General Pettus' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 23rd participated in various conflicts from Chattanooga to Atlanta, saw action in Tennessee under Hood, and ended the war in North Carolina. During December, 1861, it totalled [totalled] 674 men, sustained 18 casualties at Chattanooga, and had 374 effectives and 282 arms in December, 1863. The regiment contained 202 men in January, 1865, and surrendered with 75 in April. The field officers were Colonels Franklin K. Beck [Franklin King Beck – Find A Grave Memorial # 17867412] and Joseph B. Bibb; [Joseph Benajah Bibb – Find A Grave Memorial # 64921078] and Majors James J. Hester, John J. Longmire, Francis McMurray, and Felix Tait. [Find A Grave Memorial # 54395101]”

Company F of the 23rd Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Lowndes County, Alabama.

When Corporal Sanford V. Knowles of Company F 23rd Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Pettus's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 16, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, May 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) S. V. Knowles of Company F of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes he has one page of records indicating his rank as a sergeant but on later Confederate Compiled Military Service Records his rank is listed as a corporal. All POW Records also report his rank as a corporal.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1066) Private N. KNOX - Inscription on tombstone #721 reads ***"N. KNOX CO. H 3 GA. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John N. Knox alternate name John W. Knox and N. Knox and M. Knox served in Company H of the 3rd Georgia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"3rd Cavalry Regiment was organized by Colonel M. J. Crawford and mustered into Confederate service at Athens, Georgia, during the early summer of 1862. Some of the men were from Rabun, Whitfield, and Cherokee counties. It fought in Kentucky with General Wheeler, but at New Haven most of the unit was captured. A detachment saw action at Murfreesboro and after those captured were exchanged, the command was assigned to J. J. Morrison's, C. C. Crews', and Iverson's Brigade. It participated in the campaigns of Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Atlanta, was involved in Northern Alabama and Georgia, and in 1865 participated in various conflicts in the Carolinas. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. Their field officers were Colonels Martin J. Crawford, [Martin Jenkins Crawford – Find A Grave Memorial # 7984729] Richard E. Kennon, [Richard Ewing Kennon – Find A Grave Memorial # 39513323] and Robert Thompson; Lieutenant Colonel James T. Thornton; [Find A Grave Memorial # 77461440] and Majors Daniel F. Booton [Daniel Field Booton – A member of the Immortal 600 and at Camp Chase – Find A Grave Memorial # 10348067] and Hiram H. Johnson."

Compiled Military Service Records listed his name as M. Knox.

The National Park Service listed his name as John N. Knox.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) M. Knox of Company H of the 3rd Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on August 1, 1863 at Rome, Georgia for three years or the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno N. Knox of Company H of the 3rd 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 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Lawrenceville, Georgia on July 24, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 8, 1865 at Elyria, Ohio the newspaper *The Elyria Independent Democrat* reported "THE WEALTHIEST MAN – AN ANNUAL INCOME OF \$5,000,000 – Alexander T. Stewart, the dry goods nabob of New York, has the largest income of any man in America or probably in the world. He has lately paid an income tax of \$250,000, on a net income of five million dollars. This would be the interest at 6 per cent of over eighty millions. We know of no cases among the wealthy men of England that surpasses or equals this; and we suppose A. T. Stewart is the richest man living. Mr. Stewart's annual business is thirty million and his profits as appears by his tax are five million a year. He owns fourteen millions in real estate. Moses Taylor who pays taxes on the income of \$560,000 can scarcely be called a wealthy man in comparison with Mr. Stewart. What a vast amount of good might be done with such an income as Stewart's-*Hartford Times.*"

(The compiler notes Alexander Turney Stewart was one of the first people to have department stores in different parts of the world. He owned and ran such places as The Marble Palace in New York City, New York. It has been stated one in four packages to arrive in New York City were to A. T. Stewart and Company. His stores many times carried high end merchandise and one of his customers was Mary Todd Lincoln. Mrs. Lincoln was sometimes the go between of Mr. Stewart and President Lincoln. Mr. Stewart wanted cotton and the President obliged through General Hunter. After the assassination of President Lincoln, Mary Todd tried to return many of her expensive clothing to Mr. Stewart. He declined to see her).

And on Sunday, January 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno. N. Knox of Company H of the 3rd Regiment Georgia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

Chronological Order, Ainsworth and Staff.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1067) Private Jonathan N. KOEN - Inscription on tombstone #600 reads "**J. N. KOEN CO. G 32 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed spelled as John N. Koen, born about 1831 in Alabama and noted his real estate value as \$800.00 and living in the household of John W. Koen, born about 1781 in North Carolina and living with what appears to be his wife Mary Koen, born about 1790 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Ferdinand C. Koen, born about 1813 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Lucion (A male) Koen, born about 1826 in Alabama and Melissa Koen, born about 1829 in Alabama. The family household was living in Washington County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 24, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed his name as Jonathan N. B. Koen, born about 1831 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$315.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Mary J. Koen, born about 1838 in Alabama. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Malissa E. (A female) Koen, born about 1857 in Alabama and Louisa V. Koen, born about 1859 in Alabama. The family household was living in Washington County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as St. Stephens and the census was enumerated on June 21, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jonathan N. Koen served in Company G 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 G of the 32nd Alabama Infantry was known as the “Dickinson Guards” Many of the soldiers from Clarke and Washington Counties in Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. N. Koen of Company G of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 29, (1862) at Mobile, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Alexander) McKinstry for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on sick furlough to Washington County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Korn (With a X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 29, (1862) at Mobile, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Alexander) McKinstry for the war and last paid by (Captain John) A. Montgomery on June 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. N. Koen of Company G of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 29, (1862) at Mobile, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Alexander) McKinstry for the war and last paid by (Captain) Jno. A. Montgomery on June 30, (1862) and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner at Lavergne, (Tennessee) on October 7, (1862).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. N. Koen of Company G of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 29, (1862) at Mobile, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Alexander) McKinstry for the war and last paid by Captain (John A) Montgomery on June 30, (1862) and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent paroled at Nashville, (Tennessee) October 9, 1862.

He was taken prisoner twice.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. N. Koen of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured at Lavergne, Tennessee on October 7, 1862 and paroled on October 9, 1862 and under remarks stated sent beyond the lines by General Negley.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Koen (With a X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of the 32nd Alabama Infantry appeared on a list of prisoners paroled and sent beyond the lines by Brigadier General Negley, Commanding Post Nashville, (Tennessee). List dated Nashville, Tennessee on November 20, 1862 and noted as captured on October 7, 1862 at Lavergne, Tennessee and paroled on October 9, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. N. Koen of Company G of the 32nd Regiment Alabama appeared on a list under the following heading: Received November 13, 1862 from Captain R. S. Davis United States Army, the following paroled prisoners of war – one hundred and ninety-two in number – N. G. Watts, Major and Agent.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. N. Koen of Company G of the 32nd Regiment Alabama appeared on a list of paroled Confederate prisoners, captured and paroled by the United States forces in Kentucky in September, October and November, last, who have reported to General Bragg and were placed in camp at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Declared exchanged by Colonel Robert Ould by telegram to Major Fairbanks Acting Assistant Inspector General, January 11, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. N. Koen of Company G of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 29, 1862 at Mobile, (Alabama) and enrolled by Colonel (Alexander) McKinstry for the war and last paid by Captain (John A) Montgomery on June 30, 1862 and under remarks stated deserted taken prisoner at Lavergne, (Tennessee) on October 7, 1862 paroled on the 9th.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. N. Koen of Company G of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 29, 1862 at Mobile, (Alabama) and enrolled by Colonel (Alexander) McKinstry for three years and last paid by Captain (John A) Montgomery on July 31, 1862 and under remarks stated In arrest. Absent without leave from December 15, 1862 to January 19, 1864.

When Private Jonathan N. Koen of Company G of the 32nd Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 3, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. N. Koen of Company "K" 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in charge of Provost Marshal General 23rd Army Corps and noted as captured on August "5" 1864 and he had been in Holtzclaw's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps and under remarks stated turned over to Army of Cumberland August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jonathan N. (With a X by the initial N indicating an incorrect initial) Koen of Company G of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee August 11, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jonathan N. Koen of Company G (And corrected to the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry at the top of the page) appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky August 16, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jonathan H. Koen of Company G of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jonathan N. Koen of Company G of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jonathan H. Koon of Company G of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jonathan H. Koon (With a X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 14, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Private Jonathan N. Koen died approximately 119 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio due to small-pox.

Juxtaposition:

On December 11, 1864 at Columbus, Georgia the newspaper *The Daily Columbus Enquirer* reported "VANDALISM – In passing through Oxford, Georgia, the Yankees destroyed Emory College and all the buildings connected with the same, together with their contents. This college was the property of the Methodist church of this State. Several fine libraries belonging to the various college societies, besides the one belonging to the college itself, were among the property burned. Also a large and extensive mineralogical cabinet fine chemical apparatus, etc. As the Federals approached the town they were fired upon and one of their number killed. The college was burned in retaliation. It is estimated that the property cost nearly a half million before the war."

And on Sunday, December 11, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) John H. Keoen of Company G of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Jonathan Koen did not own slaves in Washington County, Alabama.

1068) Corporal George Elias KOON - Inscription on tombstone #1656 reads "***CORP. G. E. KOON CO. I 15 S.C. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Halltown, West Virginia in August 1864.

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

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

The 1850 United States census listed George E. Koon, born about 1836 in South Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of John Koon, born about 1803 and his wife

Anna Koon, born about 1814. Other family household members were: Henry Koon, born about 1830 in South Carolina and Anna L. Koon, born about 1832 in South Carolina and Sarah C. Koon, born about 1834 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Harriet Koon, born about 1838 in South Carolina and John L. Koon, born about 1840 in South Carolina and Solomon D. Koon, born about 1842 in South Carolina and Barbara E. Koon, born about 1844 in South Carolina and Jeremiah J. Koon, born about 1846 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Lexington District of South Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 27, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Elias Koon, born about 1836 in the Lexington District of South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,000.00 and a personal value of \$300.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Rosanna Koon, born about 1838 in the Lexington District of South Carolina. Other family household members were: John Koon, born about 1858 in the Lexington District of South Carolina and Elvira Koon, born about 1860 and noted as six months old and born in the Lexington District of South Carolina. The family household was living in the Dutch Fork area of Lexington District in South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Calks Ferry and the census was enumerated on July 11, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private G. E. Koon served in Company I of the 15th South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and made brackets including additional information.

“15th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in September, 1861, at Lightwoodknot Springs, [Lightwood Knot Springs] near Columbia, South Carolina. Its members were raised in the counties [districts] of Richland, Union, Lexington, Kershaw, Fairfield, and Williamsburg. After serving on James Island, the unit moved to Virginia and was assigned to General Drayton's, Kershaw's, Kennedy's, and Conner's Brigade. The 15th participated in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia from Second Manassas to Gettysburg, [and] then fought with Longstreet at Chickamauga and Knoxville. It returned to Virginia, saw action at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor, and later was involved in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations and the North Carolina Campaign. This regiment sustained 24 casualties at Second Manassas, 110 at Sharpsburg, 55 out of 404 at Fredericksburg, 54 at Chancellorsville, and 137 of the 448 at Gettysburg. It reported 3 killed and 11 wounded at Knoxville and had 1 wounded at Bentonville. On March 23, 1865, it contained 162 men and surrendered on April 26. The field officers were Colonels John B. Davis, [John Bunyan Davis – Find A Grave # 35778416] William D. De Saussure, [William Davis DeSaussure – Killed at Gettysburg -Find A Grave # 13399709] and Joseph F. Gist; [Joseph Fincher Gist – Find A Grave # 10027419] Lieutenant Colonels Richard Anderson [Richard H. Anderson – died 1861] and Frederick S. Lewie; [Frederick Sims Lewie – Find A Grave # 11172097] and Major William M. Gist. [William M. Gist – Killed near Knoxville, Tennessee – Find A Grave # 11425372]”

Company I of the 15th South Carolina Infantry was known as the “Dutch Fork Guards”

The compiler notes several members of Company I were from the Lexington District of South Carolina and George E. Koon is listed on the 1850 census as living in the Lexington District.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) G. E. Koon of Company I of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 20, 1861 at Dutch Fork in Lexington District and enrolled by Captain J. H. Koon for and during the present war and last paid on October 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

“About April 9, 1865, the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was consolidated with the 7th 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 for January and February 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) G. E. Koon of Company I of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 20, (1861) at Camp Gist and enrolled by Captain J. H. Koon during the war and last paid by Captain (Daniel) Crawford on December 31, 1861 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) G. E. Koon of Company I of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 20, 1861 at Camp Gist, South Carolina and enrolled by Captain J. H. Koon for and during the present war and last paid by Captain (Daniel) Crawford on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) G. E. Koon of Company I of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 20, 1861 at Camp Gist, South Carolina and enrolled by Captain J. H. Koon for and during the present war and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. E. Koon of Company I of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 20, 1861 at Camp Gist, South Carolina and enrolled by Captain J. H. Koon for and during the present war and last paid on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. E. Koon of Company I of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December “18”, 1861 at Camp Gist, South Carolina and enrolled by Captain J. H. Koon for and during the present war and last paid by Captain (John I) Middleton 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) G. E. Koon of Company I of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 20, 1861 at Camp Gist, South Carolina and enrolled by Captain J. H. Koon for and during the present war and last paid by Captain (John I) Middleton 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) G. E. Koon of Company I of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December “18”, 1861 at Camp Gist, South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (J. H) Koon for and during the present 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 stated Private (Spelled as) G. E. Koon of Company I of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December "18", 1861 at Camp Gist, South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (J. H) Koon for and during the present 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) G. E. Koon of Company I of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December "18", 1861 at Lexington, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (J. H) Koon for the war and last paid on December 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) G. E. Koon of Company I of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December "18", 1861 at Camp Gist, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (J. H) Koon for and during the war and last paid on February 29, 1864 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) G. E. Koon of Company I of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December "18", 1861 at Camp Gist, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (J. H) Koon for and during the war and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) G. E. Kloons (With a X by the surname indicating in incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 15th 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 on August 1864. Roll dated Headquarters, Department of West Virginia, Office Provost Marshal General, Harper's Ferry August 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Halltown, Virginia on August 26, (1864) and under remarks stated sent to Washington, D. C. August 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) G. E. Klooon (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect surname spelling) of Company I of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured at Halltown, Virginia on August 25, 1864 and had been sent to Camp Chase from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) G. E. Klooon of Company I of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on September 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Harper's Ferry, (West) Virginia by Captain D. D. Pratt and noted as captured at Halltown, Virginia on August 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) G. E. Koon of Company I of the 15th South Carolina Infantry name appears as a 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 March 18, 1865 and noted as captured at Halltown, Virginia on August 25, 1864. At the bottom of the page in pencil it stated entry cancelled.

Corporal George Elias Koon died approximately 193 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 Corporal (Spelled as) G. E. Kloon of Company I of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes Corporal George Elias Koon has two Confederate tombstones and his first tombstone is at the Camp Chase Cemetery in which it should be. The second tombstone is a Confederate tombstone paid for by the United States government and never should have been authorized by the government because of two factors, he already had a tombstone and there is no body under the second tombstone. Private individuals inscribed an In Memory Of statement in back of the 2nd tombstone which can be viewed at Find A Grave Memorial #46216944.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules George E. Koon did not own slaves in Lexington District South Carolina.

1069) Private John A. KUHN - Inscription on tombstone #819 reads ***"JNO. A. KUHN CO. A 2 MD. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner in Smithfield, West Virginia in August 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed John A. Kuhn, born about 1845 in Maryland and living in the household of John Kuhn, born about 1810 in Germany and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Cathrine Kuhn, born about 1820 in Maryland. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Jos Kuhn, born about 1839 in Maryland and Victoria Kuhn, born about 1841 in Maryland and (Spelled as) Phelianb (A female) Kuhn, born about 1843 in Maryland and (Spelled as) Charbs (A male) Kuhn, born about 1849 in Maryland and (Spelled as) Ragine (A female) Sawner, born about 1800 in Europe and Isabella Green, born about 1838. The household was living in Baltimore Ward 18 in Baltimore, Maryland and the census was enumerated on July 2, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John Kuhn, born about 1846 in Maryland and living in the household of John Kuhn, born about 1810 in Wurttemberg and what appears to be his wife Catherine Kuhn, born about 1819 in Maryland. Other family household members were: Joseph Kuhn, born about 1839 in Maryland and (Spelled as) Philomena (A female) Kuhn, born about 1843 in Maryland and Charles Kuhn, born about 1848 in Maryland and (Spelled as) Laurance (A male) Kuhn, born about 1850 in Maryland and Mary C. Kuhn, born about 1854 in Maryland. The family household was living in Baltimore Ward 11 in Baltimore, Maryland and the nearest Post Office was reported as Baltimore and the census was enumerated on June 22, 1860.

The compiler notes he was with Company A of the 2nd Battalion, Maryland Cavalry C.S.A.

He only has Federal POW Records.

The compiler adds he was taken prisoner at the Battle of Smithfield Crossing fought August 25 through August 29, 1864 and located in Jefferson and Berkeley Counties in West Virginia.

When Private John A. Kuhn was taken prisoner he had been in the command of General Jubal Early.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Kuhn of Company A of the 2nd Maryland Cavalry name appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by General Sheridan and sent to Washington, D. C., and Fort Delaware, during the month of August, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters, Department West Virginia Provost Marshall Harpers Ferry, on August 31, 1864 and that he had been taken prisoner at Smithfield, (West Virginia) on August 28, 1864 and sent to Washington, D. C., on August 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Kuhn of Company A of the 2nd Regiment Maryland Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war was taken prisoner at Smithfield, [West] Virginia on August 28, 1864 and finally transferred from Harper's Ferry, (West) Virginia by Captain A. D. Pratt to Camp Chase, Ohio where he arrived on September 2, 1864.

Private John Kuhn died approximately 140 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 20, 1865 in Washington, D.C. President Lincoln orders "The 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 (Spelled as) John A. Kuhn of Company A of the 2nd Regiment Maryland Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules John Kuhn did not own slaves in the State of Maryland.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JNO. A. KUHN CO. A 2 BATTN. MD. CAV. C.S.A."**

1070) Private Cornelius KIZER - Inscription on tombstone #1665 reads **"C. KYZER CO. D 34 MISS. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Cornelius Kizer, born about 1842 in Tennessee and living in the household of Benj Kiser, born about 1792 in Pennsylvania and what appears to be his wife Nancy Kizer, born about 1798 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Henderson Kizer, born about 1832 in Alabama and Jane Kizer, born about 1830 in Alabama and Jno Kizer, born about 1834 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Milberry (A male) Kizer, born about 1836 in Tennessee and James R. Kizer, born about 1837 in Tennessee (And also served in Company D of the 34th Mississippi and taken POW at the Chattanooga Campaign and sent to Rock Island, Illinois and survived the war and his Compiled Military Service Records spelled his name as Kiser) and (Spelled as) Malvina (A female) Kizer, born about 1838 in Tennessee and Jacob Kizer, born about 1839 in Tennessee (And served in Company D of the 34th Mississippi) and (Spelled as) Surenins (A male according to the actual script) Kizer, born about 1842 in Tennessee. The family household was living in the Southern Division in Marshall County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on November 22, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Cornelius Kiser, born about 1843 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Benj Kiser, born about 1792 in Pennsylvania and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Nancey Kiser, born about 1797 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Jacob Kiser, born about 1839 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Sirenus (A male) Kiser, born about 1843 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Township 5 Range 1 in Marshall County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Bethlehem and the census was enumerated on August 13, 1860.

The inferences of the surname spelled as Kizer are from the 1850 and 1860 United States census reports as well as marriage records and of at least one child in the household having a Social Security number and listed her name as Kizer and of post war tombstone inscriptions and other members of the household having Compiled Military Service Records and the surname spelled as Kiser.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Cornelius Kizer alternate name Cornelius Kyzer served in Company D of the 34th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and made brackets including additional information.

34th Infantry Regiment [also called 37th Regiment] was organized at Holly Springs, Mississippi, in April, 1862. The men were drawn from the counties of Tate, Smith, Marshall, Tippah, Holmes, and Benton. Serving in General Walthall's and Brantly's [Brantley's] Brigade, the unit fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, then saw action in Tennessee and North Carolina, It lost 15 killed, 91 wounded, and 19 missing of the 307 engaged at Chickamauga, and reported 235 casualties at Chattanooga. In December, 1863, it was consolidated with the 29th and 30th Regiments and totalled [totalled] 554 men and 339 arms. The 34th had 15 disabled in the fight at Resaca and 18 at Ezra Church. It surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Samuel Benton; [Find A Grave Memorial # 10835] Lieutenant Colonel Daniel B. Wright; [Daniel Boone Wright – Find A Grave Memorial # 23075152] and Majors Thomas A. Falconer, [Died in 1878 in Mississippi] Armistead T. Mason, [Armistead Thompson Mason – Find A Grave Memorial # 38289702] and William G. Pegram. [Find A Grave Memorial # 66050692]”

The compiler notes his name is spelled as Cornelius Kyzer on his Compiled Military Service Records.

Company D of the 34th Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Mississippi Avengers" The Company was raised in Marshall County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius Kyzer (With a X by his surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 34th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 21, 1862 at Holly Springs, Mississippi and enrolled for three years or the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

"The 34th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in April 1862 as the 37th Regiment Mississippi Infantry. By Special Order Number 31, Headquarters Department Number 2, dated March 3, 1863, the designation was changed to the 34th Regiment Mississippi Infantry, that being the number by which this regiment was known at the Confederate War Department. About April 9, 1865, this regiment was consolidated with the 24th, 27th, 29th and 30th Regiments Mississippi Infantry and formed a new regiment which was designated the 24th Regiment Mississippi Infantry."

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. Kiger of the 34th Mississippi Regiment appeared on a receipt roll of Companies D, F and I for clothing and issued on April 30, 1864 and signed his name as C. Kizer.

When Private Cornelius Kyzer of Company D of the 34th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in a Confederate hospital due to a wound at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 and was taken prisoner due to the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Brantly's Brigade in Johnson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cornielus Kirzer of Company D of the 34th Regiment Mississippi (Rebel) was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 in Nashville, Tennessee on December 27, 1864 and had been sent from Franklin, Tennessee and diagnosed for a simple flesh wound of left (Unable to transcribe word) and had been caused by a con ball which was short for conical ball which was a medical term for a minie ball and noted he had been wounded at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 and transferred to the Provost Marshal on February 14, 1865 and listed as age twenty-one.

Federal POW Records stated Private Cornelius Kizer of Company D of the 34th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on February 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius Kizer of Company D of the 34th 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 February 14, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on February 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius Kizer of Company D of the 34th Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending February 15, 1865. Roll dated February 16, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius Kizer of Company D of the 34th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on February 15, (1865) and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and discharged on February 17, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius Kizer of Company D of the 34th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 17, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius Kizer (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 34th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on February 18, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 15, 1865 at Portland, Maine the newspaper *The Portland Daily Press* reported "Blue jays are killed and brought to the San Francisco market and sold for their wings only, which are used for ornamenting hats for children, young misses and those who desire to be credited with a few less years than they are really entitled to. (*San Jose Mercury*)"

And on Wednesday, March 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Cornelius Kizer of Company D of the 34th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"C. KISER CO. D 34 MISS. INF. C.S.A."**

1071) Private John E. LACKEY - Inscription on tombstone #638 reads **“J. LACKEY CO. G 21 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Opequon Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike in September 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Jno Lackey, born about 1841 in Virginia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Jno Lackey, born about 1801 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Crawford T. Lackey, born about 1831 in Virginia and Mariah Lackey, born about 1833 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Luticia (A female) Lackey, born about 1835 in Virginia and George Lackey, born about 1838 in Virginia and Marshal Lackey, born about 1843 in Virginia and Lucy Lackey, born about 1778 in Virginia and Frances (A female) Lackey, born about 1817 in Virginia. The family household was living in the Northern District in Patrick County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 18, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John E. Lackey alternate name J. Lackey 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]”

2nd Company G of the 21st Virginia Cavalry had many soldiers from Floyd, Franklin, Henry and Patrick Counties in Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Lackey of (2nd) Company G of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on June 1, 1864 at the Floyd Court House and enrolled by (Captain Armstead Otey) Dobyms for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured September 13, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Lackey of (2nd) Company G of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on June 1, 1864 at the Floyd Court House and enrolled by (Captain Armstead Otey) Dobyms for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured September 18, 1864.

Federal POW records reported him taken prisoner by General Sheridan's Forces near Opequon Creek, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

The following was taken from the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion Series I, Volume 43 Part 2 page 77:

“NEAR BERRYVILLE, September 13, 1864 - 7 p. m. (Received 14th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT: This morning I sent General Getty's division, of the Sixth Corps, with two brigades of cavalry, to the crossing of the Summit Point and Winchester road, over 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 E. Lackey of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by 1st Brigade, 3rd Cavalry Division on Berryville and Winchester Pike. Roll dated Headquarters 1st Brigade, 3rd Cavalry Division Middle Military Division, Camp near Berryville, Virginia September 14, 1864 and noted as captured near Opequan Creek on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Lackey of the 21st Regiment Virginia appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by First Brigade, Third Cavalry Division on Winchester and Berryville Pike, near Opequan Creek, Virginia and noted as captured near Opequan Creek, (Virginia) on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John E. Lackey of Company G of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 16, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, (Virginia) on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John E. Lackey of Company G of the 21st Regiment Virginia “Infantry” appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia captured by General Sheridan’s Forces and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio September 19, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John E. Lackey of Company G of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 19, 1864 and had been sent from Harper's Ferry, (West) Virginia and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Private John E. Lackey died approximately 92 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 20, 1864 at

And on Tuesday, December 20, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno E. Lackey of Company G of the 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JNO. E. LACKEY 2ND CO. G 21 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1072) Private Robert Wesley LAGRONE - Inscription on tombstone #964 reads **“R. W. LAGRONE CO. K 41 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 24 years old.

According to Mississippi Marriages, 1776-1935; the parents of Robert Wesley Lagrone, were Jesse Lagrone and Lucinda Lovelady and married on July 4, 1839 in Noxubee County, Mississippi.

The 1850 United States census listed Wesley Lagrone, born about 1841 in Mississippi and living in the household of Jesse Lagrone, born about 1819 in South Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Lucindy Lagrone, born about 1825 in Alabama. Another family household member was Christina Lagrone, born about 1846 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Noxubee County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 9, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed R. W. Lagrone, born about 1840 in Mississippi and living in the household of Jesse Lagrone, born about 1818 in South Carolina and his wife Lucinda Lagrone, born about 1829 in Alabama. Other family household members were: F. (A female) Lagrone, born about 1847 in Mississippi and M. J. (A female) Lagrone, born about 1852 in Mississippi and Jesse Lagrone, born about 1857 in Mississippi and C. (A female) Lagrone, born about 1859 in Mississippi. The family household was living in District 3 in Noxubee County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Macon and the census was enumerated on October 8, 1860.

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

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

Company K of the 41st Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Rip Raps” Company was raised in Noxubee County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 19 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. W. Lagrone of Captain G. D. Moore's Company (Old Company I) 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* enlisted on April 25, 1862 at Macon, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain G. D. Moore for three years or war and pay due from period of enlistment and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick on leave.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became (New) Company K of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. W. Lagrone of (New) Company K of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers and enrolled by Captain G. D. Moore for three years or war and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty due \$50.00.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. W. Lagrow of Company “I” of the 41st Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from period of service from April 25, 1862 to August 31, 1862 and paid \$46.20 on September 25, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. W. Lagrone of (New) Company K of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers and enrolled at Macon, Mississippi by Captain G. D. Moore for three years or war and last paid by Lieutenant Kincannon on June 30, 1862 and paid a bounty of \$50.00 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick left on road to Alisona. (Allisona, Tennessee).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. W. Lagrone of (New) Company K of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 25, 1862 and enrolled at Macon, Mississippi by Captain G. D. Moore for three years and last paid by Lieutenant Kincannon on June 30, 1862 and paid a \$50.00 bounty and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick in hospital by authority of regimental surgeon.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. W. Lagrone of (New) Company K of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 25, 1862 and enrolled at Macon, Mississippi by Captain G. D. Moore for three years or war and last paid by Lieutenant Kincannon on June 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick at hospital by order of chief surgeon left at Alisonia (Allisonia), Tennessee about January 5, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. W. Lagrone of (New) Company K of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 25, 1862 and enrolled at Macon, Mississippi by Captain (G. D) Moore for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. W. Lagrone of (New) Company K of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 25, 1862 and enrolled at Macon, Mississippi by Captain (G. D) Moore for three years or 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 November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. W. Lagrone of (New) Company K of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 25, 1862 and enrolled at Macon, Mississippi by Captain G. D Moore for three years and last paid by Captain (T. P) Lockhart on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated absent without leave from the 19 days of September 1863 to September 30, 1863. He lost two guns, one cartridge box, one cap box, one waist belt and one shoulder strap and 40 cartridges and 48 caps, \$50.00 bounty due.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. W. Lagrone of (New) Company K of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 25, 1862 and enrolled at Macon, Mississippi by Captain G. D Moore for three years or war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated amount stoppages not collected on last pay roll \$27.95.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March 31, 1864 at Dalton, Georgia stated Private (Spelled as) R. W. Lagrone of (New) Company K of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers and was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. W. Lagrone of (New) Company K of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April "19", 1862 and enrolled at Macon, Mississippi by Captain (G. D) Moore for three years

and last paid by Captain (T.P) Lockhart on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated amount stoppages not collected on last pay roll \$27.95.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. W. Lagrone of (New) Company K of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 25, 1862 and enrolled at Macon, Mississippi by Captain (G. D) Moore for three years and last paid by Captain (T.P) Lockhart on February 28, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated missing and supposed captured in battle near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

When Private Robert W. Lagrone of Company K of the 41st Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 28, 1864 he had been in Sharp'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) Westly Lagron of Company K of the "14" but corrected above to the 41st 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 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rob't W. Sagraw of Company K of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones, A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky on August 8, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on August 8, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rob't W. Sagraw of Company K of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Louisville, Kentucky Military Prison during the five days ending August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rob't W. Sagrow of Company K of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rob't W. Lagrow of Company K of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 9, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged on August 10, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rob't W. Lagrow of Company K of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the

Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rob't W. Lagron of Company K of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 11, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Private Robert W. Lagrone died approximately 173 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 31, 1865 at Lewiston, Maine the newspaper *The Lewiston Daily Evening Journal* reported "The Governor has received notice that medals of honor have been awarded the officers and enlisted men of the 27th Maine regiment who volunteered in the summer of 1863 to remain after the expiration of their term of service and assist in the defense of Washington."

(The compiler notes during the Gettysburg Campaign Secretary of War Stanton promised Medals of Honor to be given to the 27th Maine Regiment who would extend their duty and help with the defense of Washington but were rescinded in 1917 because the government felt those receiving the medal in the 27th Maine did not meet the criteria of earning such a medal).

And on Tuesday, January 31, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) R. W. Lagrow of Company K of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1073) Private Elisha LAKE - Inscription on tombstone #1239 reads "**ELISHA LAKE CO. G 42 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 37 years old.

According to Georgia Marriages, 1699-1944; Elisha Lake married Mary Ridgeway on January 28, 1849 in Walton County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Elisha Lake, born about 1828 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary Lake, born about 1832 in Georgia. The family household was living in Division 88 in Walton County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 17, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Elisha Lake, born about 1827 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$450.00 and a personal value of \$645.00 and listed as the head of the household and married to Mary Lake, born about 1830 in (This time in) South Carolina. Other

household members were: The household was living in the Northern Division of Walton County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was noted as Cutoff and the census was enumerated on July 29, 1860.

The 1864 Census for Re-Organizing the Georgia Militia listed Elisha Lake age 36 years and 6 months and listed as a shoemaker and had been born in Georgia and was living in Walton County. (The compiler notes the 1864 Georgia census was taken in December 1863).

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Elisha Lake served in Company G of the 42nd Georgia and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“42nd Infantry Regiment was assembled at Camp McDonald, Georgia, in March, 1862, with men from Gwinnett, De Kalb, Newton, Walton, Fulton, and Calhoun counties. The regiment moved to Tennessee, then Mississippi where it was attached to General Barton's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It fought at Chickasaw Bayou and Champion's Hill, and on July 4, 1863, was captured at Vicksburg. Exchanged and brigaded under General Stovall, the 42nd continued the fight in various battles from Missionary Ridge to Bentonville. In December, 1863, it contained 444 men and 394 arms, and in November, 1864, there were 345 present for duty. The regiment surrendered with the Army of Tennessee with 5 officers and 126 men. Its field officers were Colonel Robert J. Henderson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 35730749] Lieutenant Colonels W. H. Hulsey [William Henry Hulsey – Find A Grave Memorial # 18040000] and Robert F. Maddox, [Robert Flournoy Maddox – Find A Grave Memorial # 45494609] and Major Lovick P. Thomas. [Lovick Pierce Thomas – Find A Grave Memorial # 10152657]”

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal William M. Carr served in Company A of the 42nd Georgia and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

Company G of the 42nd Georgia Infantry was known as the “Walton Blues” Many soldiers from Walton County, Georgia.

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private Elisha Lake of Company G 42nd Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elisha Lake of Company G of the 42nd 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 December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elisha Lake of Company G of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elisha Lake of Company G of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged 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) Elisha Lake of Company G of the 42nd 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) Elisha Lake of Company G of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Elisha Lake died approximately 41 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 14, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, February 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Elisha Lake of Company G of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1074) [Private Jacob LAKE](#) - Inscription on tombstone #2091 reads "JOSEPH FLINT CO. I EDGAR'S BATT'Y TEX. C.S.A." / "**JACOB LAKE CO. G. 90 TENN. REG. C.S.A.**" The compiler notes Jacob Lake was a Federal United States soldier.

The 1850 United States census listed Jacob Lake, born about 1827 in New Jersey.

The Adjutant General of Ohio annual reports dated 1866-1868 listed Jacob Lake of Company G 90th Tennessee Infantry as died on September 24, 1862 and buried in grave number 34 at the East Cemetery in Columbus, Ohio.

The compiler notes there was never a Confederate unit known as the 90th Tennessee Infantry.

According to the National Park Service no one by the name of Jacob Lake fought for the Confederacy. And only two soldiers were named as Jacob Lake and the other Jacob Lake fought for a New Jersey regiment and is accounted for.

The compiler notes Jacob Lake 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.

Compiled Military Service Records located at the National Archives in Washington, D.C., stated on a muster roll dated May and June of 1862 that Private Jacob A. Lake of company G of the 90th Pennsylvania Infantry was present for duty and enrolled and mustered on June 14, 1862 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for three years.

A company muster roll for Private Jacob A. Lake with Company G of the 90th Pennsylvania Infantry for July and August 1862 stated he deserted on August 5, 1862.

Private Jacob Lake of company G of the 90th Pennsylvania Infantry appears on a special muster roll dated April 10, 1863 and under remarks stated he was dropped October 31, 1862 General Order #162.

Private Jacob F. Lake of Company G of the 90th Pennsylvania Infantry appears on M and D roll of men transferred from the organization above. Under remarks it stated deserted October 5, 1862 on March from Waterloo to Culpeper, Virginia. Stop for ordnance and stores sixty rounds of ammunition, \$17.10.

Private Jacob F. Lake of Company G of the 90th Pennsylvania Infantry appears on a Company muster-out roll dated November 26, 1864 near Petersburg, Virginia and it was noted he was last paid on June 30, 1862 and was age thirty-four. Under remarks it stated he deserted on the march from Waterloo to Culpeper, Virginia on August 5, 1862.

Finally, Private Jacob A. Lake of Company G of the 90th Pennsylvania Infantry appears on a notation from the War Department, book mark 8158.A. 1874. "War Department, Adjutant General's Office Washington, November 4, 1874, Charge of desertion removed. This soldier was absent without proper authority from August 5, 1862 to September 15, 1862, the date he was admitted to Post Hospital Camp Chase for treatment for typhoid fever. He died of that disease at that Post September 23, 1862."

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 Jacob Lake 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 compiler notes he was a Union soldier who died at Camp Chase. He died on Tuesday, September 24, 1862.

Records at the National Archives mentioned a letter being sent to Trenton, New Jersey about his death.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JACOB LAKE CO. G 90 REG. PENN. U.S.A."**

1075) Private John R. LAKE - Inscription on tombstone #1709 reads **"JNO. R. LAKE CO. G 62 VA. REG. C.S.A." WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Webster County, West Virginia in February 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 45 years old based on medical and physical descriptions.

The 1850 United States census listed John R. Lake, born about 1823 and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$500.00 and living in the household of Andrew Boggs, born about 1816 and what appears to be his wife Sarah Boggs, born about 1819. Other household members were: Martha L. Boggs, born about 1840 and Henry R. Boggs, born about 1842 and Mary L. Boggs, born about 1846 and Margaret E. Boggs, born about 1850 and noted as eight months old. The household was living in District 4 in Braxton County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 14, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John R. Lake served in Company "G" 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]”

The compiler notes he was with the 62nd Virginia Mounted Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John R. Lake of (2nd) Company G of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on August 20, 1862 in Braxton County, (West) Virginia and enrolled by (George) W. Imboden for the war and last paid by Thomas Shumate on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

“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 L 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; the 62nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry, and Imboden’s Regiment Partisan Rangers.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John R. Lake of (2nd) Company G of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on August 20, 1862 in Pocahontas County, (West Virginia) and enrolled by (George W) Imboden for the war and last paid by Thomas Shumate on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September 4, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John R. Lake of (1st) Company I of the 1st Regiment Virginia Partisan Rangers enlisted on August 20, 1862 in Braxton County, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (George) W. Imboden for the war.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John R. Lake of Company G of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison). A physical description was taken on February 21, 1864: Age forty –five; Height six feet one half inches; Complexion dark; Eyes blue; Hair sandy and by occupation had been a farmer and listed his residence as Braxton County, (West Virginia) and had been arrested by

the 10th Virginia Infantry in Webster County West Virginia on February 19, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John R. Lake of Company G of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on March 5, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted a physical description: 6 feet and ½ inches; Age 45; Eyes blue; Hair sandy; Complexion dark and noted as captured in Webster County (West) Virginia on February 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John R. Lake of Company G of the 62nd Regiment Virginia 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 Webster County, (West) Virginia on February 9, 1864 and under remarks stated deserter.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John R. Lake of Company G of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry was admitted on September 20, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio and sent from the Camp Chase (prison) and the diagnosis was small-pox and returned to duty on October 17, 1864 and under remarks stated once vaccinated and at the bottom of the page listed his age as forty-five.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno R. Lake of Company G of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have applied for the oath of allegiance from January 1 to 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Webster County, (West) Virginia on February 9, 1864.

Private John R. Lake died approximately 378 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 18, 1865 at

And on Saturday, March 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno R. Lake of Company G of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JNO. R. LAKE CO. G VA. 62 MTD. INF. C.S.A.”**

1076) Private Alexander LAMB - Inscription on tombstone #2047 reads **“A. LAMB CO. B 4 N.C. RES. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina in April 1865.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Alexander Lamb, born about 1820 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Barbara Triffinger, born about 1805 in North Carolina. Another household member was Mary Triffinger, born about 1822 in North Carolina. The household was living in School District 15 in Rowan County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on October 19, 1850.

According to the North Carolina Marriage Index, 1741-2004; Alexander Lamb married Margaret T. Turner on January 22, 1851 in Rowan County, North Carolina.

The 1860 United States census listed A. (A male) Lamb, born about 1820 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a Miller and with a personal estate of \$171.00 and living with his wife Margaret T. Lamb, born about 1830 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Mary A. E. Lamb, born about 1851 in North Carolina and Rufus Lamb, born about 1854 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Rowan County, North Carolina in the northern part of the county, north of the North Carolina Railroad and the nearest Post Office was reported as China Grove and the census was enumerated on September 12, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Alexander Lamb served in Company B in the 4th North Carolina Senior Reserves.

The 4th North Carolina Senior Reserves is sometimes referred also to the 73rd

The 3rd and final Confederate Conscription Act passed the Confederate Congress on February 17, 1864 allowed conscripting men from 17 to 50. Prior to February 17, 1864 he had been too old for Confederate Service.

The soldiers of the 4th Regiment, North Carolina Senior Reserves were between the ages of 45 and 50 and generally used at the Confederate Prison at Salisbury, North Carolina to guard Union prisoners and perform other duties thus freeing up younger soldiers for military service.

The following information came from:

A Guide to Military Organizations and Installations
North Carolina 1861-1865

“On February 17, 1864, an act to organize "Reserves" was adopted by the Confederate Congress. A large number of men in the Home Guard were enrolled in the Confederate service. This reduced the Home Guard to such an extent that when mobilized they were consolidated into temporary regiments and were divided into first, second and third class,, Each class was to serve successive tours of duty of about, thirty days each. When each class, was mobilized it was organized into three regiments, thus making nine regiments of Home Guards.

The law passed by the Confederate Congress on February 17, 1864, placed in the "Reserves" those men between the ages of 17 and 18 and between 45 and 50. The younger age group was called out in April and May 1864, and by the end of June eight battalions of Junior Reserves were organized. As these battalions were organized into regiments they were given line-numbers. The First and Sixth Battalions, with two other companies added, were organized into the First Regiment of Reserves (Seventieth North Carolina Regiment).

The Second and Fifth Battalions, with two additional companies, were organized into the Second Regiment of Reserves (Seventy-First North Carolina Regiment). The Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth Battalions were organized into the Third Regiment of Reserves (Seventy-Second North Carolina Regiment).

The words "Junior" and "Senior" were not officially used and the first three "Reserve" regiments were designated First, Second, and Third Regiment, or Seventieth, Seventy-First, and Seventy-Second North Carolina. When the men between 45 and 50 were mobilized, they were organized into regiments designated as the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments of Reserves, or Seventy-Third, Seventy-Fourth, Seventy-Sixth, Seventy-Seventh, and Seventy-Eighth North Carolina. The Seventy-Fifth was the Seventh Cavalry.

Up to this time the only large group of men that had escaped military service were the detailed men. These men were under Confederate jurisdiction and could not be recruited into any State organization. In November 1864, the Confederate authorities directed that the detailed men in North Carolina be organized into regiments and battalions. Three regiments were organized and designated the First, Second, and Third Regiments Detailed Men. Their line-numbers were Eighty-First, Eighty-Second, and Eighty-Third North Carolina Regiments.

The scarcity of information on State organizations, such as Militia and Home Guards, is because many of the records were poorly kept, and these that survived were not turned over to the Federal Government in quantity."

The compiler notes the 3rd Confederate Conscription Act was enacted on February 17, 1864 and required men of the ages of 17 to 50 eligible for military service. The compiler further notes these soldiers usually had duty within their respective States.

The compiler notes SR. RES. is short for Senior Reserves.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated July 11, 1864 reported Private Alexander Lamb enrolled in Captain John M. Brawley's Company Reserve Force which subsequently became Company B, 4th Regiment North Carolina Senior Reserves which was organized about August 6, 1864. The company muster roll further stated Private Alexander Lamb enrolled on June 23, 1864 at Salisbury, North Carolina for the duration of the war and noted his physical description: Age 46 years, 9 months and 14 days and five foot and seven inches in height with a fair complexion and red hair and grey eyes and noted his occupation as a farmer and born in Rowan County, North Carolina.

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 Stoneman occupied Salisbury, North Carolina located in Rowan County on April 12, 1865 in hopes of releasing the Union prisoners however all had been removed with the exception of the sick to other prisons in February of 1865. What had been left at Salisbury was a stockpile of supplies in part guarded by elements of the 4th Regiment, North Carolina Senior Reserves. The regiment did offer a token of resistance to the Stoneman raiders but the Senior Reserves and other Confederate units were badly outnumbered.

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) Alexander Lamb of Company B of the 4th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on April 29, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alex Lamb of Company B of the 4th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain C. B. Pratt, Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky on April 29, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on April 29, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alex Lamb of Company B of the 4th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending May 5, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky on May 6, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alex'dr Lamb of Company B of the 4th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on May 1, (1865) at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and discharged on May 2, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alex Lamb of Company B of the 4th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on May 2, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky on May 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. Lamb of Company B of the 4th Regiment North Carolina Reserves name appeared as a signature to an Oath of Allegiance to the United States, subscribed and sworn to at Camp Chase, Ohio on June 13, 1865 and noted a physical description and listed his residence as Rowan County, North Carolina and age as forty-eight and Complexion fair and Hair auburn and eyes brown and height five feet eight inches and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Private Alexander Lamb died approximately 46 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 19, 1865 at

And on Monday, June 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Alexander Lamb of Company B of the 4th Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Alexander Lamb did not own any slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“A. LAMB CO. B 4 N.C. SR. RES. C.S.A.”**

1077) Private Peter J. LAMB - Inscription on tombstone #250 reads **"PETER J. LAMB CO. E 6 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 38 years old.

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; Peter J. Lamb married Catharine Strickland on November 2, 1848 in Upson County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed P. J. Lamb, born about 1829 in Georgia and noted his occupation as an overseer and as the head of the household and living with his wife Catherine Lamb, born about 1832 in Georgia. Other household members were: Rachel (Spelled as) Strickling, (Corrected to Strickland by an ancestry transcriber) born about 1804 in Georgia and Elizabeth Lamb, born about 1850 in Georgia. The household was living in Division 20 in Crawford County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Peter J. Lamb, born about 1827, born in Georgia and noted his occupation as a laborer and living with his wife Catharine Lamb, born about 1833 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Lamb, born about 1849 in Georgia and Alfred Lamb, born about 1852 in Georgia and Susan E. Lamb, born about 1854 in Georgia and Mariana Lamb, born about 1856 in Georgia and William H. Lamb, born about 1857 in Georgia and Mary Lamb, born about 1859 in Georgia and noted as seven months old. The family household was living in the Cooks District in Fulton County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on July 23, 1860.

The compiler notes Atlanta, Georgia was located in Fulton County. The compiler notes the 6th Georgia Infantry was not at the Atlanta Campaign but rather with the Army of Northern Virginia. No records other than Federal POW Records could be located in the 6th Georgia Infantry.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records noted a letter dated August 27, 1915, Respectfully returned to the Commissioner of Pensions State of Georgia, Atlanta: "The name Peter J. Lamb has not been found on the rolls on file in this office of Company E 6th Georgia Infantry, Confederate States Army, which rolls cover periods between March 27, 1861 and April 30, 1864. Union Records of prisoners of war show that Peter J. Lamb, a private of the organization above mentioned was captured near Atlanta, Georgia, August 7, 1864, and that he died September 16, 1864, at Camp Chase, Ohio, of typhoid fever. (Signed) The Adjutant General."

The reason why the Adjutant General could not find Peter J. Lamb was because later on an original muster roll was found and listed Peter J. Lamb with Company E of the 1st Georgia State Troops and today is housed at the Georgia State Archives.

The original muster rolls for Company E of the 1st Regiment Georgia State Troops was located at the Georgia State Archives in Record Group 22-1-63. This unit was also known as Galt's Regiment. In the muster rolls it listed P. J. Lamb as enlisting on January 8, 1863 in Marietta, Georgia and it was noted he was paid \$22.00 every two months. The compiler notes the 1st Regiment, Georgia State Line and the 1st

Regiment, Georgia State Troops were one in the same unit. The nickname for Company E was known as the "State Rights Guards" and many of its soldiers came from Cobb and Fulton counties in Georgia. This unit and others were sometimes referred to as "Joe Brown's Pets" Joseph Brown had been the governor of Georgia and tried to keep a number of his units within the State during the war.

Private Peter J. Lamb was taken prisoners at the Battle of Utoy Creek on August 7, 1864 near the Atlanta area.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Peter J. Lamb of Company E of the "6th" Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private appears to be (Spelled as) (Can't transcribe given name) Lamb of Company E of the "6th" 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 appears to be (Spelled as) Peter J. Lamb of Company E of the "6th" Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private appears to be (Spelled as) Peter J. Lamb of Company E of the "6th" 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 appears to be (Spelled as) Peter J. Lamb of Company E of the "6th" Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky August 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private appears to be (Spelled as) Peter J. Lamb of Company E of the "6th" Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 18, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Private Peter J. Lamb died approximately 40 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On September 16, 1864 at Washington, DC, President Lincoln interviews Thomas J. Turner, chairman of the Union State Central Committee, and S. H. Melvin, commissioner of the Union League, regarding draft quotas for Illinois.

And on Friday, September 16, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Peter J. Lamb of Company E of the "6th" Regiment Georgia Infantry (Which was incorrect it should have been Company E of the 1st Georgia State Troops) due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Peter J. Lamb did not own slaves in Georgia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"PETER J. LAMB CO. E 1 GA. REG. S.T. C.S.A."**

1078) Private William Nicholas LAMB - Inscription on tombstone #651 reads **"W. M. LAMB CO. G 35 MISS. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Allatoona, Georgia in October 1864.

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

According to the Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1969; Isaac Lamb married Frances Nix on August 14, 1822 in Bibb County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census spelled the family surname as Lambe but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Lamb and the compiler agrees after looking at original census copy and will be noted this way. The census listed William Lamb, born about 1829 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Isack but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Isaac Lamb, born about 1799 in Georgia and living with his wife (Spelled as) Francis but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Frances Lamb, born about 1807 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Enoch Lamb, born about 1830 in Alabama and Ezekiel Lamb, born about 1832 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Eliza (A female) Lamb, born about 1834 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Milla Lamb, born about 1837 in Alabama and Green Lamb, born about 1839 in Alabama and (Spelled as) John Lamie but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to John Lamb, born about 1841 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Isack Lamie but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Isaac Lamb, born about 1843 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Absalom Lamie but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Jasper Absalom Lamb, born about 1845 in Alabama and Sarah Lamle but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Sarah Lamb, born about 1849 in Mississippi and Monroe Gilbert, born about 1832 in Georgia. The household was living in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 15, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Nicolus but the compiler believes it was spelled as Nicholas and will be noted this way. The census listed Nicholas Lamb, born about 1827 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$800.00 and a personal value of \$500.00

and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Maria Lamb, born about 1831 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: Ezekiel Lamb, born about 1851 in Mississippi and Mary Lamb, born about 1853 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Ellender (A male on the actual census copy) Lamb, born about 1855 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Melvina (A female) Lamb, born about 1857 in Mississippi and Nancy Lamb, born about 1860 in Mississippi and noted as two months old. The family household was living in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Starkville and the census was enumerated on August 16, 1860.

From Clay County Mississippi.com "Clay County was created April 4, 1872. Named in honor of American statesman, Henry Clay, Clay County was originally organized from parts of Chickasaw, Lowndes, Monroe and Oktibbeha Counties, and named Colfax County after Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President in the Grant administration. In 1876, the Mississippi legislature changed the name to Clay County."

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William H. Lamb alternate name W. N. Lamb served in Company G in the 35th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

The compiler notes his name on his Compiled Military Service Record's is listed as Wm. N. Lamb.

Company G of the 35th Mississippi Infantry had many soldiers from Chickasaw and Lowndes and Oktibbeha counties.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 14 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. N. Lamb of Company G of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 20, 1862 at West Point, (Mississippi) (Located in Clay County) and enrolled by (William Sullivan) Barry for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. N. Lamb of Company G of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers

enlisted on April 20, (1862) at Palo Alto, (Mississippi) (Located in Clay County and today is a ghost town) and enrolled by (Captain) S. R. (Coopwood) for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. N. Lamb of Company G of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 20, (1862) at Palo Alto, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Captain) S. R. Coopwood for three years or the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. N. Lamb of Company G of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 20, (1862) at West Point, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Captain) S. R. Coopwood for three years and last paid by Waits E. Gibbs on August 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. N. Lamb of Company G of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 20, (1862) at West Point, Mississippi and enrolled by (Captain) S. R. Coopwood for three years and last paid by Waits E. Gibbs on February 28, 1863 and duty status not reported.

Compiled Military Service Record stated Private (Spelled as) N. Lamb of Company G of the 35th Mississippi Infantry appeared on a list of killed and wounded, of Moore's Brigade, Forney's Division during the siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi May 17 to July 4, 1863. List dated at Enterprise, Mississippi on September 18, 1863 and under remarks stated wounded slightly.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. N. Lamb of Company G of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 20, (1862) at West Point, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Captain S. R.) Coopwood for three years and last paid on June 30, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. N. Lamb of Company G of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 20, 1862 at West Point, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Captain S. R.) Coopwood 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 March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. N. Lamb of Company G of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 20, 1862 at West Point, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Captain S. R.) Coopwood for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) W. N. Lamb of Company G of the 35th Mississippi Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on June 26, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. N. Lamb of Company G of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on

“March 3”, 1862 at Palo Alto, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (S. R.) Coopwood for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private William Nicholas Lamb of Company G of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General John C. Moore’s Brigade in Major General John H. Forney’s Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 8, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, W. N. Lamb a private of Company G of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 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 reported his name as W. N. Lamb and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. N. Lamb of Company G of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi o July 4, 1863.

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

The compiler notes his name on his Compiled Military Service Record’s is listed as Wm. N. Lamb.

When Private William N. Lamb of Company G of the 35th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Allatoona Pass, Georgia on October 5, 1864 he had been in Sears’ Brigade in French’s Division in Stewart’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Lamb of Company G of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding the 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 of the Cumberland, Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on October 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Lamb of Company G of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending on October 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 26, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from "Lexington, Kentucky" (Nashville, Tennessee) by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Lamb of Company G of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase, on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Lamb of Company G of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on October 21, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and under remarks stated the prisoner had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Lamb of Company G of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Lamb of Company G of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on October 24, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Private William Nicholas Lamb died approximately 59 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 22, 1864 at Seymour, Indiana the newspaper *The Seymour Times* reported "A soldier from Vermont put his letters and papers in the pocket of a dead comrade on the field and then deserted, going to Canada. His death was duly reported, his wife widowed and his estate distributed. (AND) General Sherman's youngest child a boy, died at South Bend on Sunday last."

(The compiler notes while General Sherman was marching through Georgia his five month old son Charles Celestine Sherman died of pneumonia near South Bend, Indiana on December 4, 1864. Find A Grave Memorial # 47205914).

And on Thursday, December 22, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. H. Lamb of Company G of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William Lamb did not own slaves in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. N. LAMB CO. G 35 MISS. INF. C.S.A.”**

1079) Private Andrew S. LAMPLEY - Inscription on tombstone #585 reads **“AND’W S. LAMBLEY CO. A 15 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Union City, Tennessee in March 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Andy S. Lampley, born about 1830 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as could not read nor write and living in the household of Jacob Lampley, born about 1801 in North Carolina and living with what appears to be his wife Rebecca Lampley, born about 1799 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Nancy Lampley, born about 1824 in Tennessee and Minerva Lampley, born about 1828 in Tennessee and Andrew Lampley, born about 1829 in Tennessee (Andrew survived the war) and Redford T. Lampley, born about 1832 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Ziltha (A female) Lampley, born about 1839 in Tennessee. The family household was living in the Middle District in Dickson County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 11, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) A. S. (A male) Lampley, born about 1833 in Tennessee and noted as a tenant farmer and a personal estate value of \$350.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) M. (A female) Lampley, born about 1833 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Elijah Lampley, born about 1856 in Tennessee and Mary Lampley, born about 1858 in Tennessee and Thomas A. Lampley, born about 1859 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 16 in Henderson County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Lexington and the census was enumerated on September 17, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private A. S. Lampley served in Company A in the 15th Tennessee Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“15th (Stewart's-Logwood's) Cavalry Regiment [also called 2nd Organization or 15th Consolidated] was assembled at Oxford, Mississippi, in February, 1864. It was organized by consolidating part of the 15th (Stewart's) [Stewart's] Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, Street's Mississippi Cavalry Battalion, and the 16th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. The unit served in R. V. Richardson's and E. W. Rucker's Brigade, skirmished in Mississippi and Georgia, then returned to Mississippi and fought at Harrisburg. Later it moved to Tennessee and saw action at Memphis, Franklin, and Nashville. Only 75 men came back from Hood's operations, and in February, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Alabama where it surrendered in May. The field officers were Colonels Thomas H. Logwood [Thomas Henry Logwood – Contributor

should have noted 16th Tennessee Cavalry – Find A Grave Memorial # 10789537] and Francis M. Stewart, and Major Solomon G. Street. [Find A Grave Memorial # 183583700]”

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. S. Lampley of Company A of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on April 22, 1864 and had been sent from Cairo, Illinois by Colonel John J. Rinaker (122nd Illinois Infantry) and noted as captured at Union City, Tennessee on March 16, 1864.

Private Andrew S. Lampley died approximately 231 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 9, 1864 at Wheeling, (West) Virginia the newspaper *The Daily Register* reported “REBEL CONTRACT FOR ARMS IN ENGLAND – A London letter says that the Rebel Government has concluded a contract with an eminent English firm for the immediate supply of two hundred and fifty thousand Enfield rifles for the use of the rebel army. Each gun is to be paid for with a fixed quantity of cotton, valued at a stipulated price, averaged on a gold basis. The English traders are to undertake the cost and risk of transportation and delivery and hope to receive a sum equal to ten million dollars in gold, which they think will leave an ample margin of profits. It is said in London, among the secessionists, that Jeff Davis contemplates arming the negro slaves of the South with the most serviceable of the old muskets hitherto in use by his troops, while the new rifles will be served out to the white rebel soldiers.”

And on Friday, December 9, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. S. Lampley of Company A of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Andrew S. Lampley did not own slaves in the State of Tennessee.

1080) Sergeant Asa J. LANCASTER - Inscription on tombstone #1571 reads “**A. J. LANCASTER CO. H 29 GA. REG. C.S.A.**” He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to North Carolina Marriage Records, 1741-2011; David Lancaster married Fanny (Spelled as) Giddens on January 21, 1829 in Craven County, North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed Asa Lancaster, born about 1838 in Georgia and living in the household of David Lancaster, born about 1808 in Georgia and living with his wife Frances Lancaster, born about 1810 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Joseph Lancaster, born about 1830 in Georgia and Oliver Lancaster, born about 1832 in Georgia and Ann Lancaster, born about 1836 in Georgia and Caroline Lancaster, born about 1840 in Georgia and David Lancaster, born about 1842 in

Georgia and Ellen Lancaster, born about 1844 in Georgia and Jesse Lancaster, born about 1846 in Georgia. The family household was living in Lowndes County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 16, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Asa Lancaster, born about 1835 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of John Crosley, born about 1826 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Sarah Crosley, born about 1830 in Georgia. Other household members were: Martha E. Crosley, born about 1855 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Keziah M. (A female) Crosley, born about 1856 in Georgia and Mary E. Crosley, born about 1859 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Lota (A female) Crosley, born about 1860 in Georgia and noted as two months old. The household was living in Berrien County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Nashville and the census was enumerated on August 9, 1860.

The compiler notes Berrien and Lowndes Counties in Georgia are adjacent.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Asa J. Lancaster was discharged as a sergeant and served in Company H in the 29th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“29th Infantry Regiment, organized at Big Shanty, Georgia, during the summer of 1861, contained men from Thomas, Berrien, Tift, Stephens, [Both Tift and Stephens Counties were not created until 1905 and Stephens County was named after Alexander Stephens former Vice-President of the Confederate States of America] and Dougherty counties. For a time Companies A and G served as heavy artillerists in the Savannah area and the rest of the command was at Charleston. It then was assigned to General Wilson's, C. H. Stevens', and H. R. Jackson's Brigade, and in September, 1863, was consolidated with the 30th Regiment. The unit participated in the difficult campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and fought at Bentonville. In December, 1863, the 29th/30th totaled 341 men and 195 arms, but few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels W. D. Mitchell, [William Dickey Mitchell – Find A Grave Memorial # 26944690] R. Spaulding, [Randolph Spaulding] and William J. Young; [William Joshua Young – Find A Grave Memorial # 107203477] Lieutenant Colonels T. W. Alexander [Thomas Williamson Alexander – Find A Grave Memorial # 10071842] and W. W. Billopp; [William W. Billopp] and Majors Levi J. Knight, [Levi Jordan Knight – Find A Grave Memorial # 71630534] John C. Lamb, and John J. Owen.”

Old Company E of the 29th Georgia Infantry became New Company H of the 29th Georgia upon the Confederate reorganization on May 7, 1862 and the Company was known as the “Alapaha Guards” and many soldiers from Berrien County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Asa J. Lancaster of Captain Francis M. Jackson's Company Allapaha Guards* enlisted at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was successively designated as Captain Jackson's Company, Old Company E and New Company H 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry.”

When Private Asa J. Lancaster of New Company H 29th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Jackson's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Asa J. Lancaster of Company H of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Asa J. Lancaster of Company H of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Asa J. Lancaster of Company H of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Asa J. Lancaster of Company H of the 29th 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Asa J. Lancaster of Company H of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Sergeant Asa J. Lancaster died approximately 65 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 10, 1865 at

And on Friday, March 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) A. G. Lancaster (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1081) Private James W. LANDERS - Inscription on tombstone #1096 reads "**J. M. LANDERS CO. A 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Wayne County, Tennessee in May 1864.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Landers of Company A of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on June 6, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Cairo, Illinois by order of Colonel John J. Rinaker (122nd Illinois Infantry) and noted as captured in Wayne County, Tennessee on May 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Landers of Company A of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have applied for the oath of allegiance, from December 1 to 15, 1864 and noted as captured at Wayne County, Tennessee on May 13, 1864.

Private James W. Landers died approximately 246 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 7, 1865 at Richmond, Virginia the newspaper *The Richmond Times-Dispatch* reported "CONVICTS IN THE GEORGIA PENITENTIARY – *The Augusta Chronicle* says: We understand the Georgia Penitentiary convicts who formed into a company on the approach of the enemy to Milledgeville and who have fought through the campaign have been furloughed for thirty days. At the expiration of which time they are to report to the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General of the State of Georgia. Upon presenting a certificate of their having joined some company in the Confederate service, they will be pardoned from the sentence of confinement."

And on Tuesday, February 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. "M". Landers of Company A of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to congestive fever brain.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1082) Private George W. LANE - Inscription on tombstone #924 reads "**GEO. W. LANE CO. B 5 GA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner as a result of the skirmish of Readyville, Tennessee in September 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed George W. Lane, born about 1830 in the Beauford (Beaufort) District of South Carolina and noted his occupation as a carpenter with a personal value of \$3,000.00 and living in the household of Orrin S. Perry, born about 1828 in Massachusetts and Mary E. Perry, born

about 1831 in South Carolina. Another household member was Orrin C. Perry, born about 1859 in Savannah, Georgia. The family household was living in the Savannah District number two in Chatham County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office listed as Savannah and the census was enumerated on July 16, 1860.

George W. Lane had prior service in the 2nd Battalion Georgia Cavalry and will be noted.

A Company Muster-In Roll stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Lane of Captain Akin's Company (Chatham Light Horse) 2nd Battalion Georgia Cavalry* was mustered into service at age thirty-two at Savannah, Georgia on February 17, 1862 and enrolled by Captain (Richard F) Akin for the war and evaluation of horse was \$200.00 and equipment \$20.00 and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company F 2nd Battalion Georgia Cavalry. The 2nd Battalion Georgia Cavalry was consolidated with the 1st Battalion Georgia Cavalry by Special Order number twenty, Headquarters District of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida dated January 20, 1863, to form the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 17 to May 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Lane of Captain Akin's Company (Chatham Light Horse) enlisted on February 17, 1862 at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Richard) F. Akin for the war and allowance for horse was \$29.20 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Lane of Company F of the 2nd Battalion Georgia Cavalry enlisted on February 17, (1862) at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Richard) F. Akin for the war and last paid on April 30, (1862) and hire of horse was \$24.00 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) George W. Lane of Company F of the 2nd Battalion Georgia Cavalry enlisted on February 17, (1862) at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Richard F) Akin for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on ten days furlough to return on September 9, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Lane of Company F of the 2nd Battalion Georgia Cavalry enlisted on February 17, 1862 at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Richard) F. Akin for the war and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed to work on the gun boat at Savannah, Georgia September 12, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Lane of Company F of the 2nd Battalion Georgia Cavalry enlisted on February 17, 1862 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Richard) F. Akin for the war and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed to work on the gun boat at Charleston, South Carolina.

The compiler notes his service with the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George W. Lane served in Company B in the 5th Georgia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“5th Cavalry Regiment was formed in January, 1863, by consolidating the 1st and 2nd Georgia Cavalry Battalions which had served along the Georgia coast. The men were from the counties of Effingham, Screven, Liberty, Bulloch, Lamar, and McIntosh. It was sent to Mississippi and placed in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps. Serving under W. W. Allen and R. H. Anderson, the unit participated in the Atlanta Campaign, the defense of Savannah, and the campaign of the Carolinas. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonels Robert H. Anderson [Robert Houston Anderson – Find A Grave Memorial # 9853] and Edward Bird, [Find A Grave Memorial # 10538184] Lieutenant Colonel R. J. Davant, Jr., [Richard James Davant Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 59061396] and Major William H. Wiltberger. [Find A Grave Memorial # 59093772]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Lane of Company B of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry* enlisted on February 17, 1862 at Camp Rosa and enrolled by (Richard) F. Akin for the war and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed to work on gun boat in Charleston, South Carolina.

The above asterisk stated “This regiment was formed by the consolidation of the 1st and 2nd Battalion Georgia Cavalry by Special Orders Number 20, Headquarters District of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida dated January 20, 1863.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Lane of Company B of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on February 17, 1862 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Richard F) Akin for the war and last paid by (Thomas B) Gowan on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed to work on gun boat in Charleston, South Carolina on September 12, 1862.

The compiler notes at least one of the gun-boats that Private George W. Lane worked on was the *C.S.S. Charleston*.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Lane of Company B of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on February 17, 1862 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Richard F) Akin for the war and last paid by (Thomas B) Gowan on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed to work on gun boat in Charleston, South Carolina on September 12, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Lane of Company B of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on February 17, 1862 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Richard F) Akin for the war and last paid by (Thomas B) Gowan on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated reported for duty on August 3, 1863 was detailed on contract works to that date.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to November 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Lane of Company B of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on February 17, 1862 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Richard F) Akin for the war and last paid by (Thomas B) Gowan on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to January 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Lane of Company B of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on February 17, 1862 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Richard F) Akin for the war and last paid by (Thomas B) Gowan on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records listed a physical description on February 29, 1864. Age 32; Eyes blue; Complexion light; Hair light; Height 6 feet; born in Beaufort District, South Carolina; occupation carpenter; enlisted February 16, 1862 at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Richard F) Akin for the war and noted he did not have a horse.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to April 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Lane of Company B of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on February 17, 1862 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Richard F) Akin for the war and last paid on February 28, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave 4 months pay of horse due from December 31, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Lane of Company B of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on February 17, 1862 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain Richard) F. Akin for the war and last paid on February 28, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Lane of Company B of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on February 17, 1862 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Richard F) Akin for the war and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured September 6, 1864 near Woodbury, Tennessee.

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

According to the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, Series 1, Volume 39, Part I (Allatoona) page 495 is a report of the skirmish according to Union Colonel Jordan. "September 6, 1864 – Skirmish at Readyville, Tennessee. Report of Colonel Thomas J. Jordan Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry. SIR: Agreeably to orders from General Van Cleve I proceeded with my command, the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, 550 men at 1 a.m. on the McMinnville road in search of a rebel column commanded by Dibrell. At break of day I discovered the encampment of the enemy at Readyville and at once made dispositions for attack and the moment that it was sufficiently light I ordered Major Kimmel to charge the enemy with four companies, while Major Appel, with three companies, deployed as skirmishers was ordered to

strike the left flank of the enemy at the same moment that the saber charge under Major Kimmel should attack the right. Major Longsdorf supported Major Kimmel's charge with three companies. At fifteen minutes before 5 a.m. the charge was ordered and the men went gallantly into action. The enemy was 1,800 strong, 1,200 of whom were armed, the remaining were recruits. In ten minutes they were in confusion and in an hour Dibrell's brigade were a mass of fugitives. The action began at Stone's River, at Readyville and the flying enemy pursued to Woodbury, five miles. We captured 130 prisoners, 200 horses, 200 saddles, also a large number of Enfield rifles, all of which I ordered to be destroyed. My own loss was 1 man killed, 6 wounded, and 5 missing."

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Lane of Company B of the 5th Regiment Georgia 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 as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Lane of Company B of the 5th Regiment Georgia 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 by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Lane of Company B of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Lane of Company B of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on September 14, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on September 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Lane of Company B of the 5th Regiment Georgia 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. Lane of Company B of the 5th Regiment Georgia 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 Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Lane of Company B of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for the oath of allegiance from November 1 to 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864 and under remarks stated conscript.

Private George W. Lane died approximately 133 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) G. W. Lane of Company B of the 5th Regiment (And corrected to the Georgia Cavalry) due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules George W. Lane did not own slaves in Chatham County, Georgia.

1083) Private Josey F. LANG - Inscription on tombstone #219 reads ***“JOSEY F. LANG CO. K 30 GA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The compiler notes a descendant of Thomas G. Lang on Find A Grave Memorial number 41542420 was married several times.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Laug but corrected by an ancestry transcriber as Lang and will be listed as that spelling. The census reported Josey Lang, born about 1842

in Georgia and living in the household of Thomas G. Lang, born about 1803 in Georgia and living with his wife Sarah S. Lang, born about 1820 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Elizabeth Lang, born about 1826 in Georgia and Thomas N. Lang, born about 1830 in Georgia and Josepha B. Lang, born about 1831 in Georgia and Olive Lang, born about 1837 in Georgia and David J. Lang, born about 1839 in Georgia and Nancy Lang, born about 1841 in Georgia and Joseph Lang, born about 1844 and Frances M. Lang, born about 1847 in Georgia B. F. (A male) Lang, born about 1848 in Georgia and Betsey (Spelled as) Hasper, born about 1808 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Missory (A female) Harper, born about 1846 in Georgia. The household was living in Division 19 in Coweta County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 6, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Leng. James (Josey F.) Lang, born about 1842 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Thomas G. Lang, born about 1823 in Georgia and his wife Sarah T. Lang, born about 1821 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Lang, born about 1826 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Ollice (A female) Lang, born about 1834 in Georgia and David J. Lang, born about 1836 in Georgia and Nancy A. C. Lang, born about 1838 in Georgia and Joseph Lang, born about 1844 in Georgia and Francis M. Lang, born about 1848 in Georgia and Benjamin F. Lang, born about 1849 in Georgia and Jasper E. Lang, born about 1851 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Several Districts, in Coweta County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Newnan and the census was enumerated on August 17, 1860.

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 25 to December 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Josey F. Lang of Company K commanded by Captain William B. Richards* enlisted on September 25, (1861) in Campbell County, Georgia and enrolled by William B. Richards for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was also known as Company K of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry and the designation of the regiment was changed to the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry about July 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Josey F. Lang of Company K of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Campbell (County) Georgia and enrolled by (William) B. Richards for one year and last paid on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Josey F. Lang of Company K of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Campbell County Georgia and enrolled by William B. Richards for three years or the war and last paid on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Josey F. Lang of Company K of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Campbell County Georgia and enrolled by William B. Richards and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Josey F. Lang of Company K of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Campbell County Georgia and enrolled by William B. Richards for three years or the war and last paid by (James) C. Hightower on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

Pay records within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph F. Lane of Company K of the 30th Regiment Georgia appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on March 12, 1863.

Pay records within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. F. Lang of Company K of the 30th Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 4th quarter 1863 and issued on November 10, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Josey F. Lang of Company K of the 30th Georgia Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on December 30, 1863.

When Private Josey F. Lang of Company K of the 30th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Steven's Brigade in Walker's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. F. Lang of Company K of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 16th Army Corps and forwarded for exchange by Captain H. L. Burnham Provost Marshal, from May 1 to August 15, 1864 and forwarded to

the Provost Marshal at Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, (1864) by the 16th Army Corps.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Josey F. Lang of Company K of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (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) Joey F. Lang of Company K of the 30th 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) J. F. Lang of Company K of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joey F. Lang of Company K of the 30th 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 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. F. Lang of Company K of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. F. Lang of Company K of the "31st" Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private Josey F. Lang died approximately 23 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 25, 1864 at Wilmington, North Carolina the newspaper *The Daily Journal* reported "THREE MONTHS IN THE SOUTH – April – June 1863 by Lieutenant Colonel Fremantle, Coldstream Guards, Mobile, S. H. Gortzel 1864. This is a book or booklet of 158 pages, well printed for the times and will be

found highly interesting. It appears to have been written by an intelligent Englishman, who came here to see what he could see and whose position gave him access to all the necessary sources of introduction, while his professional training enable him to make the best use of his opportunities. We presume that it is for sale at the book-stores. The book is very interesting.”

(The compiler notes Lieutenant Colonel Fremantle was portrayed in the movie “Gettysburg”).

And on Thursday, August 25, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. F. Lang of Company K of the “31st” Regiment Georgia Infantry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Josey F. Lang did not own slaves in Coweta County, Georgia.

1084) Private John LAWHORN - Inscription on tombstone #1138 reads “**JNO. LANGHORN CO. A 57 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**” He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) John Lawhorn, born about 1846 in Alabama and living in the household of (Spelled as) Spias (A male) Lawhorn, born about 1790 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Delany (A female) Lawhorn, born about 1795 in South Carolina. Another family household member was Henry Lawhorn, born about 1841 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Eastern Division of Pike County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Monticello and the census was enumerated on July 17, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Langhorn served in Company A in the 57th Alabama Infantry.

Company A of the 57th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Clanton Rifles”

According to the Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls, 1861-1865 there appeared a John (Spelled as) Lawhorn in Company A of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry and listed on pages 5; 11; and 14.

The inferences for this being the correct soldier is many soldiers in Company A of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry were living in Pike County, Alabama and the 1860 United States census spelled his name as John Lawhorn and living in Pike County, Alabama.

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 clothing allowance within his Compiled Military Service Records dated February 22, 1864 at Selma, Alabama noted J. (Spelled as) Lawhorn of Company A of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry received clothing.

When Private John Langhorn of Company A 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) John Langhorn of Company A of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Langhorn of Company A of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending 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) Jno Laughorn of Company A of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville,

Kentucky on 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) John Laughorn of Company A of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Langhorn of Company A of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 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) Jno Langhorn of Company A of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private John Langhorn died approximately 34 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 (Spelled as) Jno Langhorn of Company A of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules John Lawhorn did not own slaves in Pike County, Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“J. LAWHORN CO. A 57 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1085) Private Emmanuel Townsend LaPRADE - Inscription on tombstone #403 reads **“E. T. LAPRADE CO. G 1 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign.
(May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to Virginia Compiled Marriages, 1740-1850; John (Spelled as) Leprade married Sarah B. Shelton on January 4, 1827 in Pittsylvania County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census spelled his name M. M. but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to M. T. (A male) Laprade, born about 1846 in Georgia and living in the household of John Laprade, born about 1802 in Virginia and his wife (Spelled as) J. E. but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to S. B. (A female) Laprade, born about 1799 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) V. H. (A male) Laprade, born about 1828 in Virginia and (Spelled as) M. J. (A female) Laprade, born about 1830 in Virginia and (Spelled as) M. M. (A female) Laprade, born about 1833 in Virginia and (Spelled as) J. E. (A male) Laprade, born about 1834 in Georgia and (Spelled as) W. N. (A male) Laprade, born about 1835 in Georgia and (Spelled as) P. C. (A male) Laprade, born about 1838 in Georgia and (Spelled as) T. C. (A female) Laprade, born about 1840 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 4 in the 37th Division in Habersham County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 10, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed spelled his name as Manuel T. Laprade, born about 1846 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of John Laprade, born about 1802 in Virginia and his wife Sarah B. Laprade, born about 1799 in Virginia. Other family household members were: John E. Laprade, born about 1834 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Talitha (A female) Laprade, born about 1840 in Georgia. The family household was living in Habersham County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Clarksville and the census was enumerated on June 20, 1860.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Emanuel T. Leprade of Company G of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Emanuel T. Leprade of Company G of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Emanuel T. Leprade of Company G of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Emanuel T. Laprade of Company G of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison 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) Emanuel T. Laprade of Company "I" of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 18, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

(The compiler notes he was specifically captured at the Battle of Utoy Creek, Georgia).

Private Emanuel Townsend LaPrade died approximately 78 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 4, 1864 at Richmond, Virginia the newspaper *The Richmond Dispatch* reported "Governor Clark, of Mississippi, has called a State convention, to meet at Jackson on the 3rd instant, to inaugurate measures for the education of the children of our deceased soldiers."

And on Friday, November 4, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Emanuel T. Leprade (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules E. T. Laprade did not own slaves in Habersham County, Georgia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"E. T. LAPRADE CO. G 1 GA. REG. S.T. C.S.A."**

1086) Private Samuel C. P. LAREY - Inscription on tombstone #2134 reads **"S. C. P. LAREY CO. G 9 MISS. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee in April 1862.

Approximate age of death at Camp Dennison, Ohio was 33 years old.

According to the Edwards-Zeigler-The Smith-Murray Family History; the alleged parents of Samuel C. P. Larey were Maria Hall (Her father Major William Hall was an American Revolutionary patriot) and Daniel Larey and married on February 11, 1813 in Orangeburg, South Carolina.

The compiler notes in the above source the couple had eight children eight sons and two daughters.

The compiler notes there is a gap with some of children born to Daniel and Maria according to the Orangeburg County Historical Society.

The Orangeburg Historical Society also alluded to a Samuel P. Larey as one of the sons of Daniel and Maria Hall.

A genealogist named Deborah noted S.C.P. Larey from a South Carolina newspaper report was from Orangeburg, South Carolina and had married Miss Mary Taylor Loftin of Claiborne Parish Louisiana. No year is given for this page in that newspaper.

The 1860 listed the family surname as Larry but looking at the actual script on the census records the compiler believes it was spelled as Larey and will be listed this way. The census listed a S. C. P. (A male) Larey, born about 1832 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife N. J. (A female) Larey, born about 1837 in Georgia. Another household member was W. E. (A male) (Spelled as) Fulten, born about 1839 in Tennessee. The household was living in Ward 4 in Claiborne Parish in Louisiana and the nearest Post Office was reported as Minden and the census was enumerated on August 3, 1860. (The compiler notes Claiborne Parish is adjacent to the State of Mississippi)

The compiler notes Cass County, Georgia was renamed as Bartow County, Georgia in December of 1861 because of the namesake of Cass County, Lewis Cass had an alleged anti-slavery position.

According to the "Statement of Reference Slip by the Georgia Commissioner of Pensions Junior Lieutenant Samuel C. P. Larey (The compiler notes a Junior 2nd Lieutenant and 3rd Lieutenant were one in the same rank) of Company E of the 1st Regiment Confederate Georgia Volunteer Infantry enlisted on March 18, 1861. 3rd lieutenant and private (1st) Company E, 1st Regiment Confederate Infantry (Also known as 1st Regiment Confederate Georgia Volunteers) September and October 1861 roll, last on which borne, present one subsequent roll, January and February 1862. Company appears to have been disbanded about March 1862. No prisoner of war records found. May 8, 1916. No later record found." (The compiler notes this was also the findings of the Adjutant General)

Compiled Military Service Records for 3rd Lieutenant Samuel C. P. Larey listed him in Company E of the 36th (Villepigue's) Georgia Infantry (1st Battalion Georgia Volunteers [Larey's] and [Villeigue's] Georgia and Mississippi Regiment Volunteers, 1st Regiment Confederate Infantry).

A company muster roll dated April 16, 1861 stated 3rd Lieutenant Samuel C. P. Larey of the 36th Georgia (Villepigue's) joined on March 18, 1861 at Cartersville, Georgia (Cass/Bartow Counties) in Captain William H. Howard Junior's Company Larey's (Peter H. Larey) Independent Battalion, Georgia Volunteers and noted he was thirty-two years old and a law student and enlisted for twelve months and was mustered into service on April 16, 1861. The compiler notes Peter H. Larey graduated from the South Carolina College in 1850 (Now known as the University of South Carolina) and was in law practice with Mr. Howard in Georgia. The company muster roll went on to state "Received into the service of the Confederate States in the Provisional Army, April 16, 1861, Headquarters Troops Confederate States, near Pensacola, Florida-John H. Forney, Captain, C.S.A. Acting Inspector General." And also "This

Company was formerly known as Captain Larey's Company, Georgia Volunteers, and it subsequently became Company E, 36th (Villepigue's) Georgia Regiment. The 1st (also known as Larey's and as Villepigue's) Battalion Georgia Volunteers was organized with five companies, A to E, by General Order number 19, Headquarters Troops Confederate States, dated April 16, 1861. It was increased to a regiment in October, 1861, and was known as the Georgia and Mississippi Regiment, but it was officially recognized by the Adjutant and Inspectors General Office as the 36th Georgia Regiment. This designation was changed to the 1st Regiment Confederate Infantry by Special Orders number 25, Adjutant and Inspectors General Office, dated January 31, 1862. Caption of roll shows Received into service of the State of Georgia on the eighteen day of March, 1861 and term of service to date there from."

A muster roll dated April 16, to June 30, 1861 stated Private Samuel C. P. Larey of Company E of Villepigue's Independent Battalion, Georgia Volunteers enrolled on March 18, 1861 at Cartersville, Georgia by Peter H. Larey for twelve months and pay due from enrollment and noted he was present. Under remarks it stated "Resignation of 2nd Lieutenant accepted and returned to ranks May 28, 1861, per Special Orders number 77 dated May 28, 1861 at Headquarters Troops Confederate States near Pensacola, Florida."

In a letter dated May 28, 1861 General Bragg writes: "Headquarters, Troops, C.S. near Pensacola, Florida May 28, 1861. Special Orders number 77. The resignation of Lieutenant Samuel C. P. Larey of Captain Howard's company Battalion of Georgia Volunteers is hereby accepted, to take effect from this date. Lieutenant Larey will resume his position as a private in the company. The Commanding officers of the Georgia Battalion cause the vacancy resulting from Lieutenant Larey's resignation to be filled according to the law the State by command of Brigadier General Bragg."

The compiler notes it is not entirely clear why Lieutenant Samuel C. P. Larey resigned and it is further noted his assumed brother Peter H. Larey who had been elected as Major also resigned in June of 1861. On pages one and two under miscellaneous it appears Samuel C. P. Larey's mother in South Carolina was against the Confederate government and resigned his commission leading men into war due to her wishes. In the compilers opinion it had nothing to do with the character or leadership of the men. Peter H. Larey born in 1830 to Daniel and Maria Larey in Orangeburg County, South Carolina would later enlist as a private in Company M of the 6th Alabama Infantry and would have an outstanding war record.

A company muster roll dated July and August 1861 reported Private Samuel C. P. Larey in Company E of the 1st Battalion Georgia Volunteers enlisted for twelve months on March 18, 1861 at Cartersville, Georgia by P. H. Larey and last paid on June 30, 1861 and noted as present.

A Company Muster roll dated for September and October 1861 stated Private Samuel C. P. Larey, of Company E of the Georgia and Mississippi Regiment of Volunteers as present and enlisted on March 18, 1861 at Cartersville, Georgia by P. H. Larey for twelve months and last paid on August 31, 1861. (The compiler notes this would be his last entry in this unit).

The compiler can only speculate as to why Private Samuel C. P. Larey is going to change regiments. As a former 3rd Lieutenant it may have been difficult for sergeants and other non-commissioned officers now having a former boss under their command and likewise it may have been difficult for Private Larey. The

compiler further notes he was not required to serve as a private since he was an officer but nothing preventing him do so on his own accord.

The compiler would like to acknowledge Rick Bryant for correctly finding his name listed as Samuel C. P. Leary in the 9th Mississippi Infantry.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records show in a company muster a Private Samuel C. P. (Spelled as) Leary in Captain F. E. Whitehead's Company of the 9th Mississippi Infantry and enlisted in Warrington, Florida (Escambia County) on December 18, 1861 for two years or the duration of the war and his muster in date, was March 27, 1862. It was noted original term of service expired on March 27, 1862. He re-enlisted to serve two years from that date or for the war. And "This company subsequently became (New) Company G 9th Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 9th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in March, 1861, of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for twelve months. About March, 1862, it was consolidated into eight companies which were composed of men who had re-enlisted. Two independent companies of Mississippi infantry were added to the organization and this action was confirmed by Special Order number 251, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated October 27, 1862."

A company muster roll dated for May and June 1862 listed Private S. C. P. Larey in (New) Company G in the 9th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers as enlisting in Pensacola, Florida on December 18, 1861 for two years and noted as absent, lost in Battle of Shiloh April 6, 1862.

A company muster roll dated from July 1, 1862 through October 31, 1862 stated the same information about Private S. C. P. (Spelled as) Larry only lost in Battle of Shiloh on April 7, 1862.

A company muster roll dated for November and December 1862 also listed his surname as Larry and noted he had been listed as a deserter since December 8, 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."

The compiler notes Private Samuel C. P. Larey had been wounded at Shiloh and likely left on the field of battle. He would have been either taken to a Union field hospital or perhaps a hospital vessel on the Tennessee River.

Federal POW Records noted he had been shot in the foot and the shoulder.

The compiler notes individual States hired their own vessels under the United States Sanitary Commission and brought back wounded and sick from the Battle of Shiloh to various cities along the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. One of Ohio's two vessels was named the "Magnolia".

The Cincinnati Gazette on April 18, 1862 page 1 column 7, Some of the names and units are incorrect under caption "SICK AND WOUNDED REBELS" The USS Magnolia left Pittsburg Landing on April 14, 1862 at 12:30 pm with 250 wounded Union and 57 Confederates. The "Magnolia" pulled into a dock on the Ohio River in Cincinnati, Ohio and sick and wounded taken by rail on the Little Miami Railroad to the Camp Dennison hospital. The newspaper carried the name of S. C. Lavy of the 9th Mississippi as one of the 57 wounded and sick.

Federal POW Records stated Private Larey of Company G of the 9th Mississippi was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital on April 20, 1862 at Camp Dennison, Ohio and assigned to ward one and noted as a Secesh, (Referred to as secessionist)

Federal POW Records reported Private S. C. P. Larey of Company G in the 9th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appearing 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 April 20, 1863. And it further noted he was taken prisoner at Shiloh and his cause of death was a gunshot wound to the shoulder and was originally buried in grave number 48 at the Waldschmidt Cemetery near Camp Dennison according to records from Camp Dennison located at the Ohio Historical Society, in Columbus, Ohio and noted he had no property.

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 1, 1862 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln admonishes General McClellan: "Your call for Parrott guns from Washington alarms me—chiefly because it argues indefinite procrastination. Is anything to be done?"

And on Thursday, May 1, 1862 at far away Camp Dennison, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private S. C. P. Larey of Company G of the 9th Mississippi Volunteers due to due to a gun-shot wound.

He was one of the thirty-one Confederates reinterred from the Waldschmidt cemetery near Camp Dennison, Ohio to the Camp Chase Cemetery in 1869. After the war the State of Ohio decided to place all known Confederate dead in the State to two locations, the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery and Johnson's Island near Lake Erie. (The compiler notes that not all of the Confederate dead at the Waldschidt cemetery were taken to Chase for an unknown reason and a few are now interred at the Spring Grove cemetery in Cincinnati, Ohio.) General Judson D. Bingham of the Quartermasters Department of the Great Lakes carried out the States request in 1869 and sent Agent Mark E. Irving of Detroit, Michigan to Ohio to implement the chore.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Samuel

1087) Private George K. LARIMORE - Inscription on tombstone #110 reads "**G. K. LARIMORE CO. G 2 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Estill County, Kentucky in July 1863.

The compiler notes he was with Ashby's 2nd Tennessee Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) G. K. Larimore of Company F of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on July 1, 1863 at Dunlap, (Tennessee) and pay due from enlistment and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured in Kentucky on August 1, 1863.

The compiler notes Dunlap is located in Sequatchie County, Tennessee.

"This 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 Regiment Tennessee Cavalry."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo K Larimore of Company F of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Irvine, Kentucky on July 31, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo K. Larimore of Company F of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1863 and the Military

Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Irvine, Kentucky on July 31, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo K. Larrimore (With a X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 6, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville on August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Irvine, Kentucky on July 31, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. K. Larimer (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 7, 1863 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle and noted as captured at Irvine, Kentucky on July 31, 1863.

Private George K. Larimore died approximately 191 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 14, 1864 at

And on Sunday, February 14, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo K. Larimore of Company F of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to asthma.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1088) Private James R. LARK - Inscription on tombstone #531 reads **“JAS. R. LARK CO. F 4 BATT’N LA. INF. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 19 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 (Spelled as) Jas Lark, born about 1845 in South Carolina and living in the household of (Spelled as) Jas R. Lark, born about 1811 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) S. (female) Lark, born about 1813 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) E. (A female) Lark, born about 1836 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) J. (A female) Lark, born about 1838 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Jno Lark, born about 1847 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Lancaster District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on November 12, 1850. (The compiler notes this was the only members of dwelling #24 in the census)

The 1860 United States census listed James R. Lark, born about 1846 in South Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of James R. Lark, born about 1812 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Martha Lark, born about 1822 in South Carolina. Another household family member was John E. Clark, born about 1850 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Lancaster Village in Lancaster District, South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as the Lancaster Court House and the census was enumerated on August 21, 1860.

The compiler notes it appears the Lark family of South Carolina moved to Monroe, Louisiana shortly after the 1860 United States census.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that James R. Lark originally enlisted in Company A of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry in March 1862 at Monroe, Louisiana. His brother John E. Lark was found on the United States Federal Census Mortality Schedules; 1850-1885 and stated: John E. Lark a white male born about 1849 in South Carolina at age 20 died in June 1869 due to having drowned at Monroe, Louisiana located in Ouachita County.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James R. Lark alternate name A. B. Amiss served in Company F in the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

The nickname for Company F of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry was known as the Ouachita Rebels.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. R. Lark of Company F of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 24, 1862 in Monroe, Louisiana and enrolled for the war and pay due from enlistment and duty status not reported and under remarks stated transferred from Company A 4th Battalion Louisiana Volunteers to Company F January 10, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. R. Lark of Company F of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry enlisted on January 10, 1863 in Wilmington, North Carolina and enrolled for the war and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) J. R. Lark of Company F of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry enlisted on January 1, 1863 in Wilmington, North Carolina and enrolled for the war and last paid on April 30, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured near Atlanta on August 5, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) J. R. Lark of Company F of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry enlisted on January 10, 1863 in Wilmington, North Carolina and enrolled for the war and last paid on April 30, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since August 5, 1864.

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James R. Lark of Company F of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Battalion Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James R. Lark of Company F of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 12, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James R. Lark of Company F of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James R. Lark of Company F of the 4th Regiment Louisiana "Cavalry" appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on

August 14, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 28, 1864 at Gold Hill, Nevada the newspaper *The Gold Hill Daily News* reported "A block of Marble wrought in Italy for the South Carolina State House, new surmounts the firemen's monument in a Chicago cemetery, having been confiscated in trying to run the blockade to its original destination."

(The compiler notes Nevada became a State on October 31, 1864).

So whatever became of the block of Marble? Joanie Jackson would find the answer. At the Rosehill Cemetery in Chicago, Illinois it stated: This monument was erected in 1864 to honor all the courageous volunteer firefighters of Chicago and the newspaper *The Chicago Tribune* dated September 26, 1864 page 4 in part says: The column itself, a beautiful shaft of the choicest marble was got out in Italy for the State House in Columbia, South Carolina, but was captured on a blockade runner and sold under confiscation. Far better, to have it mark the resting place of loyal firemen than to serve among the pillars of a rebel State.

And on Monday, November 28, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas R. Lark of Company F of the 4th Regiment Louisiana "Cavalry" due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules no one with the surname of Lark owned slaves in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana.

1089) Private Henry L. LASSATER - Inscription on tombstone #990 reads "**H. LASSATER CO. E 1 GA. S.T. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The compiler also notes the 1st Regiment, Georgia State Troops and the 1st Regiment, Georgia State Line were one in the same unit. The original muster rolls for Company E of the 1st Regiment Georgia State Troops was located at the Georgia State Archives in Record Group 22-1-63. This unit was also known as Galt's Regiment and so named after it Colonel Edward M. Galt. The original muster roll show Private Henry Lassater and enlisting in Marietta, Georgia on January 8, 1863 and was enrolled by Captain Francis M. Cowan as a member of Company E. The nickname for Company E was the "States Rights Guards" and many members came from Cobb and Fulton counties in Georgia. This unit and others were sometimes referred to as "Joe Brown's Pets" Joseph Brown had been the governor of Georgia and tried to keep a number of his units within the State during the war. The compiler notes according to the muster roll the 1st Georgia State Troops were located at Boltonville, Georgia on November 30, 1863.

Private Henry Lassater died approximately 167 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

He died on Wednesday, February 1, 1865 due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1090) 1st Sergeant Allen H. LASSITER - Inscription on tombstone #1419 reads "***SGT. A. H. LASSITER CO. C 17 MISS. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner near Opequon Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike in September 1864.

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

According to Tennessee Marriages to 1825; Jacob (Spelled as) Lacetter married Martha Haley on December 14, 1821 in Roane County, Tennessee.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Gasseter but corrected to Lassiter by an ancestry transcriber and looking at the actual script the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed Allen Lassiter, born about 1843 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Martha Lassiter, born about 1806 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: John Lassiter, born about 1829 in Alabama and Sarah Lassiter, born about 1832 in Alabama and Nancy Lassiter, born about 1834 in Alabama and Carson P. Lassiter, born about 1836 in Alabama and Susan E. Lassiter, born about 1839 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Red Hill Beat in District 41 in Marshall County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 11, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Lauter but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Lassiter and will be noted this way. The census listed Allen H. Lassiter, born about 1843 in Alabama and living in the household of Sarah A. Lassiter, born about 1831 in Alabama. Another family household member was Susan E. Lassiter, born about 1841 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Western Division of Marshall County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Gunterville and the census was enumerated on June 5, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Allen H. Lassiter and discharged as a sergeant served in Company C in the 17th Regiment Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"17th Infantry Regiment was organized at Corinth, Mississippi, in June, 1861 and soon movd [moved] to Virginia. The men were drawn from the counties of Pike, Chickasaw, Marshall, Quitman, Alcorn, Tishomingo, Panola, Grenada, and Benton. [The compiler notes Alcorn and Benton and Grenada

Counties were not established until 1870] It fought under D. R. Jones at First Manassas and in April, 1862 contained 692 effectives. During the remainder of the war it served under Generals H. Cobb, Griffith, Barksdale, and Humphreys. After fighting at Leesburg, the 17th was active in the difficult campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia from Seven Pines to Cold Harbor, except when detached to Chickamauga and Knoxville. It was involved in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations and later the Appomattox Campaign. This regiment took 600 men to Leesburg and lost 2 killed and 9 wounded. It reported 15 killed and 92 wounded during the Seven Days' Battles, 9 killed and 77 wounded of the 270 at Sharpsburg, 13 wounded at Fredericksburg, and 10 killed and 70 wounded at Chancellorsville. Of the 469 engaged at Gettysburg, forty-three percent were disabled. Many were lost at Saylor's Creek, and only 3 officers and 62 men surrendered. The field officers were Colonels Winfield S. Featherston, [Winfield Scott Featherston – Find A Grave Memorial # 10864] John C. Fixer, [John Calvin Fizer – Find A Grave Memorial # 8578789 – Although his Military Records listed his surname as Fizer he signed his surname as Fizer] and William D. Holder; [William Dunbar Holder – Find A Grave Memorial # 11532132] Lieutenant Colonel John McGuirk; [Find A Grave Memorial # 12353463] and Majors William L. Duff, John M. Lyles, [Find A Grave Memorial # 69096721] and Edward W. Upshaw.[Edward Ward Upshaw – Find A Grave Memorial # 11538155 – It should have been written on the memorial as F&S Company]”

Company C of the 17th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Quitman Grays” Many soldiers from Pontotoc County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated June 1 to June 30, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Allen H. Lassiter of Company C of the 17th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted at Corinth, Mississippi on June 1, 1861 and was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated July and August 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Allen H. Lassiter of Company C of the 17th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted at Corinth, Mississippi on June 1, 1861 and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Walter) A. Goodman on June 30, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated September 30 to October 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Allen H. Lassiter of Company C of the 17th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted at Corinth, Mississippi on June 1, 1861 and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Allen H. Lassiter of Company C of the 17th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted at Corinth, Mississippi on June 1, 1861 and was present for duty and last paid by on October 31, 1861.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Allen H. Lassiter of Company C of the 17th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted at Corinth, Mississippi on June 1, 1861 and was present for duty and under remarks stated re-enlisted on February 17, 1862 for two years.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May and June "1861" stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Allen H. Lasilter (With A X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 17th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted at Corinth, Mississippi on June 1, 1861 and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on May 20, 1862 and was present for duty and under remarks stated re-enlisted on February 17, 1862 for two years.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated July and August 1862 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Allen H. Lassiter of Company C of the 17th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted at Corinth, Mississippi on June 1, 1861 and enrolled for one year and last paid by (Samuel Franks) on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated September and October 1862 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Allen H. Lasitter of Company C of the 17th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted at Corinth, Mississippi on June 1, 1861 and enrolled for one year and last paid by (Samuel Franks) on August 31, 1862 and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated November and December 1862 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Allen H. Lasitter of Company C of the 17th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted at Corinth, Mississippi on June 1, 1861 and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated Taken prisoner by the enemy on December 11, 1862 at Fredericksburg.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) A. H. Lassiter of Company C of the 17th Regiment Mississippi name appeared on a List of casualties, in McLaw's Division, in the battles before Fredericksburg, Virginia on December 11 to 13, 1862 and list dated December 16, 1862 near Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) A. H. Lassitter name appeared on a parole of Prisoners of War dated Office of the Provost Marshal General Army of the Potomac, Camp near Falmouth, Virginia dated December 11, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) A. H. Lasitter of the 17th Regiment Mississippi name appears on a signature as a Prisoner of War paroled until regularly exchanged and sent from Fort Monroe, Virginia to City Point, Virginia. And noted Roll indorsed : "Received from Captain Alexander Mann 24th New York Volunteers; One hundred and fourteen prisoners of war City Point, December 18, 1862 – W. W. Roberts, Captain Commanding Post and further stated "All Exchanged Confederates, January 6, City Point."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated January and February 1863 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) A. H. Lassitter of Company C of the 17th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted at Corinth, Mississippi on June 1, 1861 and enrolled for one year and last paid by (Samuel Franks) on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated March and April 1863 stated 1st Sergeant A. H. (Spelled as) Lassitter of Company C of the 17th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted at Corinth, Mississippi on June 1, 1861 and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by (Samuel Franks) on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May and June 1863 stated 1st Sergeant A. H. (Spelled as) Lasitter of Company C of the 17th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted at Corinth, Mississippi on June 1, 1861 and enrolled for one year and was present for duty and last paid by (Samuel Franks) on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated July and August 1863 stated 1st Sergeant A. H. (Spelled as) Lasitter of Company C of the 17th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted at Corinth, Mississippi on June 1, 1861 and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by (Samuel Franks) on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated September and October 1863 stated 1st Sergeant A. H. (Spelled as) Lasitter of Company C of the 17th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted at Corinth, Mississippi on June 1, 1861 and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by (Samuel Franks) on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated November and December 1863 stated 1st Sergeant A. H. (Spelled as) Lasitter of Company C of the 17th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted at Corinth, Mississippi on June 1, 1861 and enrolled for twelve months last paid by (Samuel Franks) on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated January and February 1864 stated 1st Sergeant A. H. (Spelled as) Lasitter of Company C of the 17th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted at Corinth, Mississippi on June 1, 1861 and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by (Samuel Franks) on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated March and April 1864 stated 1st Sergeant A. H. (Spelled as) Lasitter of Company C of the 17th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted at Corinth, Mississippi on June 1, 1861 and enrolled for one year and last paid by (Samuel Franks) on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May and June 1864 stated 1st Sergeant A. H. (Spelled as) Lasitter of Company C of the 17th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted at Corinth, Mississippi on June 1, 1861 and enrolled for one year and last paid by (Samuel Franks) on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated July and August 1864 stated 1st Sergeant A. H. (Spelled as) Lasitter of Company C of the 17th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted at Corinth, Mississippi on June 1, 1861 and enrolled for one year and last paid by (Samuel Franks) on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records noted a Confederate record for Company C (Quitman Greys) stated Private Allen H. (Spelled as) Lassitter was noted with the above organization from April 17, 1861 and kept on the record through March 1, 1865 and stated he enlisted on June 1, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi for one year and had been born in Alabama and had been a farmer by prior occupation and listed his residence as Tupelo, Mississippi and enlisted at age 21 and was single and was appointed 1st sergeant on April 26, 1862 and stated he was still in prison.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) A. H. Lassater of Company C of the 17th Mississippi Infantry name appeared on a list of Prisoners of War at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, captured by General Sheridan's Forces, and sent to Camp Chase on September 11, 1864 and noted as taken prisoner at Berryville, Virginia on September 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant A. H. (Spelled as) Lasater of Company C 17th Mississippi Infantry name appeared on a Roll of Prisoners of War received on September 11, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia and noted as taken prisoner at Berryville, Virginia on September 3, 1864.

Federal POW records reported him taken prisoner by General Sheridan's Forces near Opequon Creek, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

The following was taken from the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion Series I, Volume 43 Part 2 page 77:

"NEAR BERRYVILLE, September 13, 1864 - 7 p. m. (Received 14th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT: This morning I sent General Getty's division, of the Sixth Corps, with two brigades of cavalry, to the crossing of the Summit Point and Winchester road, over Opequon Creek, to develop the force of the enemy at the crossing in that vicinity. Rodes', Ramseur's, Gordon's, and Wharton's division were found on the west bank. At the same time General Wilson, with McIntosh's brigade of cavalry, dashed up the Winchester pike, drove the rebel cavalry at a run, came in contact with Kershaw' division, charged it, and captured the Eighth South Carolina Regiment (16 officers and 145 men) and its battle-flag, and Colonel Henagan, commanding brigade, with a loss of only 2 men killed and 2 wounded. Great credit is due to general Wilson, McIntosh, and Third New Jersey and Second Ohio. The charge was a gallant one. A portion of the Second Massachusetts, Reserve Brigade, made a charge on the right of our line and captured 1 officer and 11 men of Gordon's division of infantry. Our loss in the reconnaissance is very light.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General."

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

1st Sergeant Allen H. Lassiter died approximately 166 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 24, 1865 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln telegraphs Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant regarding Confederate prisoner-of-war Roger A. Pryor. Several individuals encouraged Lincoln to approve a prisoner exchange involving Pryor, who is incarcerated at New York City's Fort Lafayette prison. Lincoln explains, "But . . . I have seen a dispatch of yours showing that you specially object to his exchange. Meantime he has reached here & reported to me. It is an ungracious thing for me to send him back to prison, and yet inadmissible for him to remain here long. Can not you help me out with it?"

And on Friday, February 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) A. H. Lassiter of Company C of the 17th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Allen Lassiter did not own slaves in Mississippi.

1091) Private William B. LASSITER - Inscription on tombstone #712 reads ***"W. B. LASSITER CO. E 1 FLA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death a Camp Chase was 32 years old based on POW Records.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Lasiter but the compiler believes it was spelled as Lassiter and will be noted this way. The census listed Wiley B. Lassiter, born about 1830 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a wood chopper with a personal estate of \$50.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Thamer (A female) Lassiter, born about 1832 in South Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Lessie (A male) Lassiter, born about 1855 in Florida (The compiler notes Lessie was later found as Jessie on post war census reports) and (Spelled as) Louiser (A female) Donelson, born about 1849 in Alabama. The household members were living in Walton County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported (Spelled as) Ucheeanna and the census was enumerated on July 10, 1860.

The compiler notes all Confederate Records listed him as a Private but all Federal POW Records listed him as a corporal after being captured at the Atlanta Campaign.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William B. Lassiter and discharged as corporal served in Company E the 1st Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"1st Infantry Regiment, formerly the 1st Florida Infantry Battalion, was assembled in March, 1861, at Chattahoochee Arsenal. Its members were from the counties of Leon, Alachua, Madison, Jefferson,

Jackson, Franklin, Gadsden, and Escambia. The unit was involved in the conflict on Santa Rosa Island, and then fought at Shiloh, Farmington, and Perryville. Later it was placed in General Preston's, Stovall's, Finley's, and J. A. Smith's Brigade, and in December, 1862, it was united with the 3rd Florida Infantry Regiment. This command fought at Murfreesboro and Jackson, participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville, and was active in North Carolina. The 1st/3rd lost twenty-six percent of the 531 engaged at Murfreesboro, had thirty-four percent disabled out of the 273 at Chickamauga, and totalled [totalled] 240 men and 119 arms in December, 1863. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels J. Patton Anderson [James Patton Anderson – Find A Grave Memorial # 10828] and William Miller, [Find A Grave Memorial # 4531] Lieutenant Colonels William K. Beard [William Kelly Beard – Find A Grave Memorial # 106089459] and Thaddeus A. McDonell, [Thaddeus Alfred MacDonell – Find A Grave Memorial # 63878598] and Major Clover A. Ball. [Glover A. Ball]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Lassiter of (New) Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry and enlisted on March 13, (1862) at Camp Walton, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (Alexander Bethune) McLeod for three years and had never been paid and duty statue not reported.

“The 1st Regiment Florida Infantry was reduced to four companies and known as McDonell’s Florida Battalion. This battalion was consolidated with the six companies of Miller’s Battalion Florida Infantry about April 1862 and formed the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry. Miller’s Battalion was also known as 1st and 2nd Battalion Florida Infantry.”

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Lasiter of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida appeared on a list of prisoners of war shipped by Provost Marshal of Lexington, Kentucky to Louisville, Kentucky and arrested on November 28, (1862) and shipped on November 29, (1862).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wiley Berry Lasiter of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida appeared on a register of prisoners of war taken at Perryville, Kentucky and under remarks stated sent to Vicksburg via Cairo on December 5, 1862.

The compiler notes the Battle of Perryville, Kentucky was fought on October 8, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wiley B. Lasiter of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent from Louisville, Kentucky to Vicksburg, Mississippi via Cairo, Illinois for Exchange on Steamboat “City of Madison” on December 5, 1862 and noted as captured at Perryville, Kentucky on October 9, 1862 and noted as thirty years old.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records to December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Lasseter (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of (New) Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Camp Walton, (Florida) and enrolled by (Captain Alexander Bethune) McLeod for three years and had never been paid 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. B. Lassiter of (New) Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 13, (1862) at Camp Walton, (Florida) and enrolled by (Captain Alexander Bethune) McLeod for three years and last paid on December 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Lassiter of (New) Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Camp Walton, (Florida) and enrolled by (Captain Alexander Bethune) McLeod for three years 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) W. B. Lassiter of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for period of service from May 1 to August 31, 1863 and paid on September 15, 1863 in the amount of \$44.00 and paid by Alexander McVoy and signed his name as Wylie B. Lasiter.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Lassiter of (New) Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 13, (1862) at (Camp) Walton, (Florida) and enrolled by (Captain Alexander Bethune) McLeod for three years and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Lasseter (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of (New) Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March "24", (1862) at Camp Walton, (Florida) and enrolled by (Captain Alexander Bethune) McLeod for three years and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Lassiter of (New) Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March "24", (1862) at Camp Walton, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (Alexander Bethune) McLeod for three years and last paid on December 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Lasiter of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on March 31, 1864.

When Private William B. Lassiter of Company E of the 1st Florida Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm B. Lassiter of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky July 29, 186-. Roll dated

Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm B. Lassiter of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm B. Lassiter of Company E of the 1st 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 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) William B. Lassiter of Company E of the 1st 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 on July 31, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm B. Lassiter of Company E of the 1st 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 Corporal (Spelled as) Wm B. Lassiter of Company E of the (Corrected to the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry at the top of the page) and appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private William B. Lassiter died approximately 157 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 6, 1865 at

And on Friday, January 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) W. B. Lassiter of Company E of the (Corrected to the 1st at top of page) Regiment Florida Infantry at the Post Hospital due to small-pox.

Chronological Order, Ainsworth and Staff.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. B. LASSITER NEW CO. E 1 FLA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1092) Private William LASTER - Inscription on tombstone #838 reads ***“Wm. LASTER CO. G 58 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Lassiter but corrected to Laster by an ancestry transcriber. The census listed William Laster, born about 1833 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and had attended school within the year and living in the household of John Laster, born about 1802 in Georgia and his wife Elizabeth Laster, born about 1815 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Eliza Laster, born about 1831 in Alabama and Archibald Laster, born about 1835 in Alabama and Lethey (A female) Laster, born about 1836 in Alabama and Sarah Laster, born about 1838 in Alabama and John Laster, born about 1841 in Alabama and Amanda Laster, born about 1842 in Alabama and Caroline Laster, born about 1844 in Alabama and Isabella Laster, born about 1847 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 39 in St. Clair County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 20, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William Laster, born about 1832 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$500.00 and a personal value of \$400.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Louisa Laster, born about 1833 in South Carolina. Another family household member was James Laster, born about 1860 and noted as seven months old. The family household was living in Townships 14 and 15 in St. Clair County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Branchville and the census was enumerated on July 9, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Laster served in Company G in the 58th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“58th Infantry Regiment [also called 54th Regiment] was organized at Troy, Alabama, in March, 1863, with men from Pike, Barbour, Dale, Coffee, and Henry counties. The regiment served under General Clanton in the Department of the Gulf and was on duty at Mobile and Pollard until January, 1864. It then was assigned to General Scott's and Shelley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 57th fought in the Atlanta Campaign, was part of Hood's winter operations, and saw action at Bentonville. At the Battle of Peach Tree Creek it lost fort-eight [forty-eight] percent of the 130 engaged, and at Franklin and Nashville its casualties were again high. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John P. W. Amerine [John Porter Warner Amerine – He did not have duty with the 58th Alabama but did have duty with the 57th and 37th Alabama Infantry – Find A Grave Memorial # 42899172] and Charles J. L. Cunningham, Lieutenant Colonels William C. Bethune [William Calvin Bethune – Also had duty with the 57th Alabama and not the 58th Alabama – Find A Grave Memorial # 55767489] and James W. Mabrey, [Also a field officer in the 57th Alabama Infantry] and Major J. H. Wiley”

Company G of the 58th Alabama Infantry was known as the “St. Clair Grays”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William Laster of Company G of the 58th Regiment Alabama Infantry* enlisted

in March 1862 in Ashville, (Alabama) and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (Alexander) McVoy on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated commutation due from October 8, 1862.

The above asterisk stated "The 9th Battalion Alabama Volunteers (composed of eight companies) Captain Avirett's Company, St. Clair Sharp Shooters and Captain Oliver's Company (E) Cox's Battalion Sharp Shooters, were consolidated in June 1863 and the combined organizations were designated the 58th Regiment Alabama Volunteers by Special Order Number 192 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated August 13, 1863."

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Wm Laster of Company G of the 58th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864.

When Private William Laster of Company G of the 58th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. Laster of Company G of the 58th 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 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Franklin, (Tennessee) on December 17, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Laster of Company G of the 58th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Laster of Company G of the 58th 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Laster of Company G of the 58th 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Laster of Company G of the 58th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private William Laster died approximately 16 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 22, 1865 at

And on Sunday, January 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Lassiter (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 58th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1093) Private William Hart LASTINGER - Inscription on tombstone #225 reads **“W. H. LASTINGER CO. K 29 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign.
(May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; James Lastinger married Anne (Spelled as) Lastin on February 7, 1826 in Bullock County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed William Lastinger, born about 1834 and living in the household of James Lastinger, born about 1800 and living with his wife (Spelled as) Annis Lastinger, born about 1807. Other family household members were: John Lastinger, born about 1827 and Elias Lastinger, born about 1831 and Amanda Lastinger, born about 1838 and James Lastinger, born about 1840 and Susan Lastinger, born about 1849 and Mary Richardson, born about 1831 and James Richardson, born about 1837. The household was living in Subdivision 6 in Bullock County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 31, 1850.

William Hart Lastinger married Eliza M. Martin on December 7, 1859 in Bullock County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed Wm H. Lastinger, born about 1834 and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$790.00 and a personal value of \$300.00 and noted as married within the year and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Eliza Lastinger, born about 1843. The family household was living in Bullock County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Eden located in Effingham County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on July 18, 1860.

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

“29th Infantry Regiment, organized at Big Shanty, Georgia, during the summer of 1861, contained men from Thomas, Berrien, Tift, Stephens, [Both Tift and Stephens Counties were not created until 1905 and Stephens County was named after Alexander Stephens former Vice-President of the Confederate States of America] and Dougherty counties. For a time Companies A and G served as heavy artillerists in the Savannah area and the rest of the command was at Charleston. It then was assigned to General Wilson's, C. H. Stevens', and H. R. Jackson's Brigade, and in September, 1863, was consolidated with the 30th Regiment. The unit participated in the difficult campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and fought at Bentonville. In December, 1863, the 29th/30th totaled 341 men and 195 arms, but few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels W. D. Mitchell, [William Dickey Mitchell – Find A Grave Memorial # 26944690] R. Spaulding, [Randolph Spaulding] and William J. Young; [William Joshua Young – Find A Grave Memorial # 107203477] Lieutenant Colonels T. W. Alexander [Thomas Williamson Alexander – Find A Grave Memorial # 10071842] and W. W. Billopp; [William W. Billopp] and Majors Levi J. Knight, [Levi Jordan Knight – Find A Grave Memorial # 71630534] John C. Lamb, and John J. Owen.”

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

When Private William H. Lastinger of New Company K of the 29th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on August 7, 1864 he had been in Steven’s Brigade in Walker’s Division in Hardee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Because of a disputed grave of William H. Lastinger at Camp Chase the compiler will list an article done by the compiler a number of years ago.

“WHO IS BURIED AT GRAVE # 225 AT THE CAMP CHASE CEMETERY?”

It seems like a little bit of everything happened at the Camp Chase Cemetery. The current tombstone at grave # 225 at the Chase Cemetery reads: W.H. Lastinger Company K 29th Georgia Regiment. All would seem well until 1898.

In January of 1898 William H. Knauss wrote to the editor of the Confederate Veteran Magazine (S. A. Cunningham) with the names of the dead at the Camp Chase Cemetery in which Cunningham published in his magazine. (Note that the names were taken from Chaplain Tolford's work in 1867 as they had no stones in 1898) The following is word for word from the Confederate Veteran Magazine which can be found in Volume 6; page 169; 1898, about Knauss' report.

"ROLL OF THE CAMP CHASE DEAD"

"W.H. Lastinger writes from Waco, Tex., that among the dead Confederate prisoners buried at Camp Chase, Ohio, published in the January Veteran, is ""W.H. Leatinger,"" Twenty-Ninth Georgia Regiment, of which he was a member. Knowing nothing of the name ""Leatinger,"" Mr. Lastinger supposes it was intended for himself. He is glad to report that he is ""still on the top side of terra firma, and in the enjoyment of good health. Mr. Lastinger continues: ""Until I read the January Veteran I knew not where lay G.W. Bonds, William Hodge, R. McKinney, John T. Sirmons, Elihu H. Tygart, and William Anderson, orderly sergeant- all members, as was I, of Company G, and, as appears from the honor-roll, buried at Camp Chase. The invocations of thousands of Confederates will go up to Almighty God in behalf of Col. Knauss, who has done so much to preserve the memory of our departed comrades. The name of John T. Sirmons recalls to memory the fact that during the campaign of 1864, and before his capture in front of Atlanta, he marched and fought for weeks without pants, except the waistband and pockets. In all probability he was captured in that condition.""

Mr. Lastinger, referring to typographical errors, states that ""S.S. Smith was evidently ""Levi T. Smith, a member of Company G. The comrade makes this remarkable statement: ""I can call the roll of Company G by heart, having committed it to memory from hearing it called so often by Serg. Anderson; and I remember the face of every member of the company, which numbered one hundred and twelve when the campaign opened at Dalton, in 1864. Our number was greatly reduced when we reached Jonesboro, August 31. In that battle there were only thirty to enter, and we lost ten of them. David T. Carroll, Henry Stokes, and J.M.J. McCranie were killed, and H.H. Knight, M.D. Knight, James Deloach, John W. Peeples, and Aaron Moore were wounded. Two of these, Peeples and M.D. Knight, have died since the war.""

What would take place next was days of research and travels to various research centers. Waco, Texas is in McLennan County, Texas and this information was taken from W.H. Lastinger's obituary.

"WACO DAILY TIMES HEARLD MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1918"

"W. H. Lastinger, aged 73, well known Wacoan, and a pioneer resident of this city, died this morning at 3 o'clock, at his home, 529 North Thirteen street. The funeral will take place tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock from the family residence, Rev. R.E. Goodrich, pastor of Austin Avenue Methodist Church, officiating, interment to be made at Oakwood. The active pall bearers will be: John M. Connor, B.H. Hill, E.H. Bruyerre, Sam J. Smith, Asa Warner, and N. T. Cheatham. Born in Georgia, Mr. Lastinger first came to Waco in 1888. He was a practicing attorney in his native state during Grover Cleveland's first term as president, and was commissioned by the department of Indian affairs for special service in what was then the Indian Territory. He served in this capacity in 1886, 1887, and part of 1888.

When he located in Waco, he engaged in the banking business, becoming associated with the late Col. S.W. Slayden, president of the State Central bank, the latter being the president of the bank, Mr. Lastinger being the cashier. When the charter of the bank expired, Mr. Lastinger continued to be associated with Col. Slayden.

Ten years ago Mr. Lastinger removed to Mercedes, Texas, where he continued in the banking business, being president there of the Hidalgo State bank, which office he relinquished a year ago, when he retired from active business life and returned to Waco on account of ill health. Mr. Lastinger had been

most successful as a banker, he having made a close and most intimate study of banking methods. Mr. Lastinger was known to and beloved by many in this city, especially in business circles. He was a man of his word in every instance, and his reliability and dependability stood out as two of the main characteristics in his successful business career.

During the Civil War Mr. Lastinger served as a member of company I, 29th Georgia regiment. He was a faithful and most consistent member of the Methodist church, and he had been a member of the Masonic fraternity for at least 50 years. Besides his wife, Mr. Lastinger is survived by two sons and three daughters, W.W. Lastinger, Waco; E.G. Lastinger, Monterey Mexico; Mrs. W.B. McKinley, Melrose, N. M.; Miss Martha Lastinger, Waco, and Miss Gladys Lastinger, Grand Rapids, Michigan. He also has four brothers and four sisters in Georgia. The survivors have the sympathy of many in their great bereavement."

As one might imagine things were not looking too good at the Camp Chase Cemetery. A Mason, a consistent church member, a well respected member of the business community, a memory like a elephant, an attorney, all pointed to an early conclusion that his story was true. But if W. H. Lastinger was not buried in grave 225 at Camp Chase then who was? The only inconsistent issue in these two articles was that Lastinger had reported being with Company G and his obituary said Company I. Easy enough mistake to be made. The next research item was to take a careful look at W. H. Lastinger's Compiled Military Service Records.

According to W. H. Lastinger's Compiled Military Service Record's he enlisted in Company K of the 29th Georgia Infantry in September of 1862 at Savannah, Georgia. His rank was a private. Other than a period in the hospital for intermittent fever in April of 1863 he was present and accounted for. He was captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864 by the 14th Army Corps and turned over to the Army of the Cumberland and taken to Nashville, Tennessee and transferred to Louisville, Kentucky, and finally to Camp Chase. He arrived at the Camp Chase Prison on August 18, 1864 and died of pneumonia on August 29, 1864 at Camp Chase. He was buried according to the records in grave # 225.

Although we might think of Lastinger as an uncommon surname they were not in the 29th Georgia Infantry as 11 different Lastinger's show up in this regiment. They were:

Alfred Lastinger, the Adjutant General's Office has him in Company K while his Compiled Military Service Record's have him in Company C. Wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia in September of 1863, he was captured in June 1864 near Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia and taken to Camp Morton, Indiana and exchanged in February 1865.

Andrew J. Lastinger both the Adjutant General's Office and Compiled Military Service Record's have him in Company E. He died of wounds occurred at Chickamauga, Georgia in September 1863.

Charles M. Lastinger Compiled Military Service Record's have him with Company H and the Adjutant General's Office had him with Company E. He died at Hill Hospital at Covington, Georgia on February 8, 1864. The compiler notes Old Company E of the 29th Georgia Infantry became New Company H of the

29th Georgia upon the Confederate reorganization on May 7, 1862 and the Company was known as the "Alapaha Guards" and many soldiers from Berrien County, Georgia.

Elias Lastinger, Adjutant General's Office has him listed with Company D and Compiled Military Service Record's have him listed in Company K. He was killed near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864. The compiler notes Old Company D of the 29th Georgia Infantry became New Company K of the 29th Georgia upon the Confederate reorganization on May 7, 1862 and the Company was known as the "Berrien Minutemen" and many soldiers from Berrien and Clinch and Lowndes Counties in Georgia.

Henry A. Lastinger, both the Compiled Military Service Record's and the Adjutant General's Office have him listed as Company C in the 29th Georgia. He was wounded at Chickamauga, Georgia in September 1863 sent home on wounded furlough. He survived the war.

James G. Lastinger, Adjutant General's Office has him listed in Company E while the Compiled Military Service Record's have him in Company H. Captured at Missionary Ridge, Tennessee on November 25, 1863 and died of pneumonia at a hospital in Nashville, Tennessee on January 11, 1864. The compiler notes Old Company E of the 29th Georgia Infantry became New Company H of the 29th Georgia upon the Confederate reorganization on May 7, 1862 and the Company was known as the "Alapaha Guards" and many soldiers from Berrien County, Georgia.

Lacy E. Lastinger Compiled Military Service Record's have him with Company K and the Adjutant General's Office had him in Company D. He was captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and taken to Johnson's Island. He survived the war and was buried in Adel, Georgia. The compiler notes Old Company D of the 29th Georgia Infantry became New Company K of the 29th Georgia upon the Confederate reorganization on May 7, 1862 and the Company was known as the "Berrien Minutemen" and many soldiers from Berrien and Clinch and Lowndes Counties in Georgia.

Peter C. Lastinger, Compiled Military Service Record's have him with Company K and the Adjutant General's Office had him listed in Company D. He was a corporal and on special duty at Camp Young, Georgia and survived the war. The compiler notes Old Company D of the 29th Georgia Infantry became New Company K of the 29th Georgia upon the Confederate reorganization on May 7, 1862 and the Company was known as the "Berrien Minutemen" and many soldiers from Berrien and Clinch and Lowndes Counties in Georgia.

Seaborn E. Lastinger, Adjutant General's Office has him with Company E while the Compiled Military Service Record's have him with Company H of the 29th Georgia Infantry. He died of pneumonia at the Bartow Hospital in Savannah, Georgia on December 8, 1861. The compiler notes Old Company E of the 29th Georgia Infantry became New Company H of the 29th Georgia upon the Confederate reorganization on May 7, 1862 and the Company was known as the "Alapaha Guards" and many soldiers from Berrien County, Georgia.

Seaborn J. Lastinger, Adjutant General's Office has him listed in Company C and Compiled Military Service Record's listed as Company G. He was killed by an accidental explosion on James Island, South Carolina on September 15, 1863. The compiler notes Old Company C of the 29th Georgia Infantry

became New Company G of the 29th Georgia upon the Confederate reorganization on May 7, 1862 and this company was known as the "Berrien Minutemen" Many soldiers from Berrien and Clinch and Lowndes Counties in Georgia.

William H. Lastinger; has already been mentioned.

Genealogy was now called for and found. Traveling to the Washington Memorial Library in Macon, Georgia, where some say are some of the better genealogy records are available. During this trip they did not let the compiler down. Upon research the compiler found that there were two William H. Lastinger's in the 29th Georgia Infantry.

One was William Hart Lastingter who was with Company K of the 29th Georgia and buried at Camp Chase. The other was William Hiram Lastinger who did not have any Compiled Military Service Record's.

The two William H. Lastinger's had the same great grandfather. His name was Johannes and he came to America from Germany in the 1700's. The two men were first cousins twice removed or otherwise known as third cousins.

William Hart Lastinger who died at Camp Chase had a father named James Lastinger. William Hart Lastinger married Eliza M. Martin on December 7, 1859 in Bullock County, Georgia. William Hart Lastinger was born in 1834 and died in 1864. Eliza M. Martin his wife was born in 1839 and died in September of 1922. Since Eliza had remarried after William Hart's Lastinger's death she was not allowed a Confederate widow's pension using his name. Both William Hart Lastinger and his wife Eliza had four children they were: Peter Lastinger and Janie Martin Lastinger born December 17, 1862 and Henry B. Lastinger born August 22, 1861 and Willie Alice Lastinger born February 1864 and died about 1889.

William Hart Lastinger also had these brothers and sisters. John H. Lastinger born 1826 died March 1900 and Elias L. Lastinger born 1831 and died July 20, 1864 see above information and Amanda Lastinger born March 1838 and married Frank Brannen and James A. Lastinger born November 1839 and died December 1896 and Susan Lastinger born 1849 married General Burnsed.

Now let's explore William Hiram Lastinger who claimed to be with the 29th Georgia Infantry. William Hiram Lastinger fathers name was William. His father William was born on October 1, 1804 in Emanuel County Georgia and died on February 10, 1893 in Lowndes County Georgia just five years before William Hiram Lastinger would make his claim as being with the 29th Georgia Infantry. The father, William Lastinger married Louisa English on October 27, 1831. Louisa would die in 1890. William Hiram Lastinger was born on April 27, 1845. Looking back at his obituary we notice he was 73 years of age when he died in December of 1918 making him being born in 1845 which matches exactly. His death place is listed as being in Waco, Texas which again makes the perfect match. William Hiram Lastinger married Georgia Augusta Jones on December 13, 1866 at Cat Creek, Georgia. Georgia Augusta Jones was the daughter of Rev. John Jones of Carrollton, Georgia. Georgia Augusta Lastinger died in 1932 at Waco, Texas. They had 6 children and they were:

William Walter Lastinger; born 1867 and died in 1946.

Charles Cleburn Lastinger; born 1869 and died in 1910.

Loula Augusta Lastinger; born 1871 and died in 1933.

Martha or Mattie Lastinger; born 1877 and died in 1923.

E. Gordon Lastinger; born 1878 and died in 1948.

Gladys Clara Lastinger; born 1890 in Waco Texas and died in 1943. Gladys married J. R. Lambert on August 6, 1925.

A total of 15 children including William Hiram Lastinger were born to William and Louisa Lastinger and they were:

Henry Andrew Lastinger; born 1832 and died on December 28, 1906.

Peter Cornelius Lastinger; born November 8, 1834 and died on July 26, 1920.

Seaborn James Lastinger; born May 3, 1837 in Lowndes County, Georgia and died in accidental explosion on September 15, 1863 near Charleston, South Carolina during the war.

Annis Lastinger; born September 6, 1839 and died on June 8, 1913.

Elizabeth Lastinger; born September 28, 1841 and died on January 12, 1935.

Lacy Elias Lastinger; born August 3, 1843 and died in 1936.

Josusa Berrien Lastinger; born February 22, 1847 and died on January 26, 1931.

Sarah or Sally Lastinger; born June 28, 1848 and died on July 2, 1848 as an infant.

Jane Lastinger; born October 11, 1849 and died on April 1, 1919.

Infant Lastinger; born October 11, 1851 and died on October 11, 1851.

Martha Lastinger; born May 18, 1852 and died on November 15, 1853.

Kansas Lastinger; born September 19, 1855 and died on January 28, 1907.

Nebraska Lastinger; born October 6, 1857 and died 1940.

Arizona Lastinger; born November 27, 1859 and died on February 15, 1954.

In addition to these records the compiler located the 1864 Georgia Census. Georgia was the only State to have a 1864 census because then Governor Joseph Brown wanted to keep a tally of all males in the State of Georgia for military purposes. Only two men by the name of Lastinger show up. They are the father of William Hiram Lastinger who was William and was listed as being a farmer in Berrien County Georgia and as being 59 years and nine months of age in 1864 and was listed with his youngest son

Joshua Berrien Lastinger who was listed as being 16 years and 11 months old in 1864. Both Lastinger's in the 1864 census were listed in the 6th Senatorial District in the 1144 Militia District.

The compiler notes the third and final Confederate Conscription Act was February 17, 1864 and forced men of the ages 17 to 50 to be eligible for Confederate service.

Finally let's explore the names William Hiram Lastinger mentioned in the Confederate Veteran Magazine.

G.W. Bonds; he has an alternative name of James W. Bonds. He did die at Camp Chase of general debility and was with New Company G of the 29th Georgia Infantry. He was captured at Nashville, Tennessee and taken to Camp Chase and he died on April 19, 1865.

William Hodge he has an alternative name of Hodge. He was captured at Nashville, Tennessee and died at Camp Chase of pneumonia on January 26, 1865. He was with Old Company D however it was reorganized and became New Company K in May of 1862. William Hodge/Hodges had no Compiled Military Service Record's insofar as enlistment. Only a statement was made at Camp Chase on his death and capture.

R. McKinney; his name was Robert N. McKinney alternative name was McKenny. He was captured at Nashville, Tennessee. He died on February 1, 1865 at Camp Chase. He was with Old Company E it became New Company H of the 29th Georgia Infantry on May 7, 1862.

John T. Sirmons; alternative names John T. Sirmans/Sermons/Simons He was captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864 and taken to Chase. He died at Chase due to Small-pox on January 7, 1865. He was with Old Company C which became New Company G of the 29th Georgia Infantry on May 7, 1862.

Elihu H. Tygart; alternative names E.H. Tygart/Elisha L. Tygart. He was captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864. He was with Old Company C which became New Company G on May 7, 1862. He died of pneumonia at Camp Chase on January 9, 1865.

And when William Hiram Lastinger spoke of John M. J. McCranie being killed at Jonesboro, Georgia he is correct. There are some Compiled Military Service Record's that do not exist for the 29th Georgia Infantry in my opinion. However knowing the soldiers as he appears to let us believe he should have known of soldiers by his same last name, especially his 3rd cousin (William Hart Lastinger) from Southern Georgia which was where William Hiram Lastinger was also from.

In defense of William Hiram Lastinger:

While it's true that William Hiram Lastinger did not have any Compiled Military Service Record's in the Confederate Military some records were lost or destroyed. It is also true that Mrs. Georgia A. Lastinger the widow of William Hiram Lastinger was denied a Confederate pension in 1925. The reason for the denial seems to have been because she filed the pension in New Mexico and not Texas. She also was informed that a William H. Lastinger of Company K 29th Georgia had died at Camp Chase. The 1864

Georgia census indicates that he could have been in the military because his name is not listed. How many people today know who their third cousins are? A book named "The John Lastinger Family of America by Aurora C. Shaw was located. I shall quote the work:

"William Hiram Lastinger (Son of William, son of Andrew, son of John) was the great-grandson of our immigrant ancestors, John and Barabra Lastinger grandson to Andrew and Mary (Parker) Lastinger, was born to William and Louisa (English) Lastinger, 23 April 1845, in Ware County, Georgia. Reared in Milltown, now Lakeland, Lowndes County, Georgia, he enlisted in the Confederacy at Savannah in July of 1863, and was assigned to Company G, 29th Georgia Infantry under the command of Captain E. B. Carroll, Col. Wm. D. Mitchell, Walker's Division of Hood's Army, being later transferred to Company I. Due to his diminutive size, he was assigned as drummer. He was in the battle of Jonesborough at the surrender of Atlanta. He also participated in the fighting at Decatur, Alabama, he was overcome with pneumonia and was returned to Columbus to the hospital and was there at the time of the surrender. William's service experiences are referred to in a letter written from Adel, Georgia in 1932 by Lacy, his brother, to William's grandson"

"About the 30th of August we were at Jonesborough below Atlanta and brother William came over to my Company and I would not let him report for duty the next morning. We then pulled off the Jonesborough fight where a number of your Grandpa's Company had been killed. I gave your Grandpa my drum which took care of him and as I was personally known and an officer, I had no need for a passport. We both went to the hospital and waited on the wounded and it was not long before they came back in a large number. We fought all day and fell back that night. The next day your Grandpa and I were standing by a rifle pit, when we should have been in it, but there had been no firing all day. Your Grandpa was changing his shirt and had his hands up trying to get them through the sleeves and I was standing close by when two Yankees at long distance took a double shot at us, Zip - zip. They missed but we heard the guns and bullets, too. As above stated your Grandpa fell out under an attack of pneumonia on Hood's march into Tennessee at Tuscumbie."

"This letter written after the death of William's wife, told also of the wedding of William Hiram Lastinger to Georgia Augusta Jones, which occurred 13th of December 1866 at Cat Creek, Lowndes County, Georgia, with Lacy, his brother, as ""waiter"" (best man), and Miss Beaty (Later Mrs. Tom Crawford), standing with them. This couple was described as being small in stature, and on the day of their wedding, presided over as fine a dinner as was ever served."

"Georgia was born 15 July 1849 in Carrolton, Carroll County, Georgia, to the Reverend John Jones who was from South Carolina, apparently a Methodist Minister. John Jones was born on November 4, 1800 and married February 16, 1826 to R. L. B., who was born January 1, 1811-Bible reference. Georgia died February 24, 1932."

Upon looking at Lacy Elias Lastinger's Compiled Military Service Record's he was with Old Company D until it reorganized on May 7, 1862 when it became New Company K 29th Georgia Infantry. In June of 1862 private Lacy Lastinger was shown as a drummer. Company K was also on detached duty along the coast and reported back to the 29th Georgia at Dalton, Georgia in 1864. Lacy Lastinger also achieved the

rank of 1st Lieutenant. Lacy was captured at the battle of Nashville and taken to Johnson's Island where he took the oath on June 16, 1865. Lacy being an officer and giving William Hiram Lastinger a drum when he saw him supports his letter as shown above.

In defense of William Hart Lastinger dying at the Camp Chase Prison:

Again from the book "*The John Lastinger Family of America*" by Aurora C. Shaw, we see this for William Hart Lastinger.

"William Hart Lastinger born 1834 died 1864, killed in Civil War, (served in Company K 29th Georgia Regiment), died at Camp Chase Prison, Ohio, and his grave is said to be marked there. His mother said he was her best boy, and she called him her "heart". This information was contained in a letter by Janie Lastinger, his daughter, in 1939, at which time her address was 212 S. 9th Ave., Wauchula, Florida. William married Eliza M. Martin, 7 December 1859, Bulloch County, Georgia. Eliza was born about 1839 and died at the age of 83, 19 September 1922. She had remarried to G.H. Mock who preceded her in death, about 1920."

In conclusion:

There is little doubt that William Hart Lastinger of New Company K of the 29th Georgia Infantry died at Camp Chase and is buried in grave #225. While it also appears that William Hiram Lastinger was with Company G of the 29th Georgia he does not have the proof other than family letters to support his case. My opinion is that he was in the said unit however why he did not know of his third cousin with the same surname in New Company K where his brother was a member remains a mystery.

29th Georgia Infantry on May 7, 1862 the companies were reorganized into the following:

Old Company A to New Company F
Old Company B to New Company E
Old Company C to New Company G
Old Company D to New Company K
Old Company E to New Company H
Old Company F to New Company A
Old Company G to New Company B
Old Company H to New Company I
Old Company I to New Company D
Old Company K to New Company C

Sources:

Compiled Military Service Records
Camp Chase Records
Georgia Salzburgers and allied families published by the Georgia Salzburger Society
The 1864 census for re-organizing the Georgia Militia compiled by Nancy J. Cornell
Civil War Soldiers and Sailors ie National Park Service
1860 and other United States census reports

Lillian Henderson Confederate Records from Georgia
Confederate Veteran Magazine
The John Lastinger Family of America

Private William Hart Lastinger died approximately 11 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 29, 1864 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported "A COLD WINTER COMING – Mr. (Charles) L. Flint, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, prophesies that next winter will be one of unusual severity. Mr. Flint remarks: The cold winter of 1864 preceded a summer marked by a sore and long continued drought in July and August. In 1748 the drought was intense in New England and this summer was followed by so hard a winter that the suffering was intense. In 1749 there was another melancholy time the winter following long a dreary and the summer of 1762 accompanied by a drought of terrible severity. He also cites the drought of 1854 and 1856 and the winter succeeding as conclusive evidence on this point."

And on Monday, August 29, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Monday, August 29, 1864 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William Hart Lastinger did not own slaves.

1094) Private Isaac Henry LATHAM - Inscription on tombstone #1711 reads "**JACK LATHAM CO. B 31 MISS. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Latherow but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Latham. The census listed Henry Latham, born about 1830 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farmer living in the household of Lewis Latham, born about 1805 in North Carolina and his wife Nancy Latham, born about 1812 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Adolphus Latham, born about 1832 in Mississippi and Martha Latham, born about 1834 in Mississippi and Catharine Latham, born about 1836 in Mississippi and Mary Latham, born about 1838 in Mississippi and James Latham, born about 1840 in Mississippi and Alfred Latham, born about 1843 in Mississippi and General Latham, born about 1847 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Subdivision 23, in Choctaw County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on November 7, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed J. H. (But corrected Isaac H. by an ancestry transcriber) Latham, born about 1833 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$160.00 and a personal value of \$435.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Margaret J. Latham, born about 1836 in Georgia. Other family members were: Elizabeth J. Latham, born

about 1853 in Mississippi and Margaret A. Latham, born about 1856 in Mississippi and Louis Latham, born about 1857 in Mississippi and John H. Latham, born about 1858 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Township 20 in Choctaw County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Greensboro and the census was enumerated on October 9, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Isaac H. Latham served in Company B 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]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) I. H. Latham of Company B of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 18, 1863 Enterprise, Mississippi and enrolled 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) I. H. Latham of Company B of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 18, 1863 Enterprise, (Mississippi) and enrolled for three years and last paid by (B. F) Fitzpatrick 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) Isaac H. Latham of Company B of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 18, 1863 Enterprise, (Mississippi) and enrolled for three years and last paid by (B. F) Fitzpatrick on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac H. Latham of Company B of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 18, 1863 Enterprise, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and last paid by (B. F) Fitzpatrick on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick at home Choctaw County, Mississippi on surgeons certificate.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1864 to February "29", 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac H. Latham of Company B of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 18, 1863 Enterprise, Mississippi and enrolled for three years or the war and last paid by (B. F) Fitzpatrick on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick, supposed to have been captured by the enemy in Tennessee.

When Private Isaac H. Latham of Company B 31st Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864 after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Featherston's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac H. Latham of Company B 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 January 22, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 22, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac H. Latham of Company B of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 26, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac H. Latham of Company B of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 22, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac H. Latham of Company B of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 22, (1865) and discharged to Camp Chase on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac H. Latham of Company B 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 23, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac H. Latham of Company B of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 25, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Private Isaac Henry Latham died approximately 53 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 19, 1865 at

And on Sunday, March 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Isaac H. "Laytham" of Company B of the 31st Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Isaac Latham did not own slaves in Choctaw County, Mississippi.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"ISAAC H. LATHAM CO. B 31 MISS. INF. C.S.A."**

1095) Private J. L. Smith LATTEMORE - Inscription on tombstone #1435 reads **"S. LATHERMER CO. I 2 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Florence, Alabama in October 1864.

According to Tennessee State Marriages 1780-2002; J. L. S. Latimer married (Spelled as) Henreta Ann Moppin on January 1, 1861 in Obion County, Tennessee.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private J. L. S. Lattemore served in Company I in the 22nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Barteau's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"22nd (Barteau's) Cavalry Regiment, originally and often called 2nd Regiment, was organized in June, 1862, by consolidating the 1st and 7th Tennessee Cavalry Regiments. It was assigned to Ferguson's and T. H. Bell's Brigade and for the most part served in Northern Mississippi. The unit was active at luka, Corinth, Brice's Cross Roads, Fort Pillow, and Harrisburg. Later it moved with Hood back to Tennessee and in February, 1865, was consolidated with Wilson's 21st Cavalry Regiment. This command totalled [totalled] 31 officers and 317 men in May and surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonel Clark R. Barteau, [Clark Russell Barteau – Find A Grave Memorial # 5991981] Lieutenant Colonel George H. Morton, and Majors O. B. Farris [Oliver Buckley Farris – Find A Grave Memorial # 8605650] and William Parrish."

The compiler notes this unit was known in the field as the 2nd Regiment, Tennessee Cavalry but its official designation was 22nd (Barteau's) Tennessee Cavalry and this is where his Compiled Military Service Records are located. The compilers opinion about his correct surname spelling is uncertain at the present time.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 and dated May 9, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. Latimer (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry* enlisted on May 1, 1864 at Troy, Tennessee and enrolled by (Captain) O. B. Farris for thirty-six months and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was assigned to the regiment by order of Brigadier General A. Buford, about May 1864. This command was organized with seven companies, A to G, in June 1862, by the consolidation of the 1st (McNairy's) and the 7th (Bennett's) Battalions Tennessee Cavalry Three other companies were assigned to complete the regiment but they failed to comply with the order. In June 1863, Captain A. J. Guttery's Company A, 13th Battalion Alabama Partisan Rangers, was transferred to this command and two Mississippi companies were assigned to it to complete the regimental formation. The Mississippi companies did not join the organization and the Alabama Company was transferred to the 56th Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers, after having been mustered as (1st) Company H of this regiment until October 31, 1863. About May, 1864 three unattached Tennessee companies were assigned to the command and became (2nd) Company H and Companies I and K. The regiment thus formed was designated the 22nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry by the Adjutant & Inspector General's Office but it was known in the field as the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry. It was consolidated with the 21st (Wilson's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, apparently in accordance with Special Order Number 28, Headquarters Cavalry District of Mississippi and East Louisiana, dated February 13, 1865 to form the 21st and 22nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Consolidated) which was paroled at Gainesville, Alabama in May, 1865"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. S. Lattemore of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry and enlisted on May 1, 1864 at Troy, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain O. B. Farris for three years and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Smith Latimer (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones 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 October 20, 1864 and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on October 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Smith Latimer of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at Louisville, Kentucky at the Military Prison during five days ending October 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville October 26, 1864 and had been sent from Lexington, Kentucky and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on October 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Smith Latimer of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville,

Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on October 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Smith Latimer of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 21, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on October 22, 1864 to Camp Chase at Louisville by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on October 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Smith Latimer of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on October 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Smith Latimer of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 24, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on October 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Smith Latimer of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry name appears as a signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio on February 12, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio on February 12, 1865 and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on October 7, 1864 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Smith Latimore (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry name appears as a signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia on February 25, for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters, Camp Chase, Ohio February 25, 1865 and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on October 7, 1864 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled.

Private died approximately 124 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 25, 1865 at

And on Saturday, February 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Smith Lattimer of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“J. L. S. LATTEMORE CO. I 22 (BARTEAU’S) TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1096) Private T. J. LATIMER - Inscription on tombstone #74 reads "**T. J. LATIMER MURRAY'S CAV. TENN. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Franklin County, Tennessee in July 1863.

His service records are listed under T. John M. Lattimer.

The compiler notes this was after the Tullahoma Campaign.

The compiler notes he was with the 22nd Battalion Tennessee Infantry and was also known as Murray's Battalion.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Latimer of Murray's Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on September 30, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle and noted as captured at Cowan, Tennessee on July 7, 1863.

Private died approximately 59 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 28, 1863 at Boise, Territory of Idaho the newspaper *The Idaho World* reported ".....Two new guns have been turned loose on Charleston throwing Greek fire into the heart of the city. (AND) An extraordinary case of conspiracy has been discovered in Ohio, implicating many prominent citizens. The plan was to seize the Capital and Penitentiary, release John Morgan and the prisoners at Camp Chase, when a general rebel campaign was to commence in Ohio."

(The compiler notes General John Morgan escaped from the Ohio Penitentiary on November 27, 1863).

And on Saturday, November 28, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) T. J. Latimer of Murray's Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1097) Private William J. LAVEIGNE - Inscription on tombstone #1420 reads "**Wm. J. LAVEIGNE CO. G 7 FLA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William J. Laveigne served in Company G 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 G of the 7th Florida Infantry had many soldiers from Marion County, Florida.

When Private William J. Laveigne of Company G of the 7th Florida Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 24, 1865 at

And on Friday, February 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Friday, February 24, 1865 due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1098) Private William J. LEAVELL - Inscription on tombstone #1479 reads **"W. J. LAVELLE CO. K 1 GA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Level but through other various documentations including his own signature spelled as Leavell and the compiler believes it was correctly spelled as Leavell and will be noted this way. The census listed William J. Leavell, born about 1839 in Georgia and living in the household of Edward F. Leavell, born about 1811 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Lucinda Leavell, born about 1816 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Emily E. Leavell, born about 1837 in Georgia and Rachel M. Leavell, born about 1844 in Georgia and James E. Leavell, born about 1842 in Georgia and Nancy A. L. Leavell, born about 1843 in Georgia and Mary P. Leavell, born about 1845 in Georgia and Edward F. Leavell, born about 1846 in Georgia (Edward F. Leavell also served in Company K of the 1st Georgia State Troops) and (Spelled as) Ether E. (A

male) Leavell, born about 1848 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Oregon District in Cobb County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 10, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) W. J. (A male) Leavell, born about 1839 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of (Spelled as) E. F. (A male) Leavell, born about 1812 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) P. R. (A female) Leavell, born about 1834 in Georgia and (Spelled as) J. E. (A male) Leavell, born about 1843 in Georgia and (Spelled as) N. A. L. (A female) Leavell, born about 1844 in Georgia and (Spelled as) M. P. (A female) Leavell, born about 1845 in Georgia and (Spelled as) E. F. (A male) Leavell, born about 1847 in Georgia (Also a member of Company K of the 1st Georgia State Troops) and (Spelled as) E. E. (A male) Leavell, born about 1849 in Georgia and (Spelled as) J. A. (A female) Leavell, born about 1856 in Georgia and (Spelled as) L. J. (A female) Leavell, born about 1858 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Joseah (A female) Leavell, born about 1860 and noted as one month old. The family household was living in the Oregon District in Cobb County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Lost Mountain and the census was enumerated on July 12, 1860.

The compiler notes in 1860 Lost Mountain was located in Cobb County, Georgia. However because of county boundary changes after the war today Lost Mountain is located in Paulding County, Georgia. And the compiler notes Lost Mountain would play a prominent role in helping to correctly identify William J. Leavell.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William J. Lovell served in Company K in 1st Georgia Infantry (State Guards) and did not have an overview of the regiment and the compiler notes the incorrect surname spelling and incorrect unit.

Original Confederate muster rolls dated May 31, 1863 as located at the Georgia Archives stated his name as William J. Leavell and paid \$22.00 for two months service and signed his surname as Leavell and also stated he enlisted at Lost Mountain, Georgia on June 9th but year was not mentioned. The citation is Confederate Muster Rolls, Adjutant General's Office, RG 22-1-63; Georgia Archives.

The original muster rolls for Company K of the 1st Regiment Georgia State Troops was located at the Georgia State Archives in Record Group 22-1-63 and dated January 31, 1864 stated William J. Leavell listed as the 67th soldier within the company and he signed for his two months pay of \$22.00 and spelled his name as W. J. Leavell.

Confederate muster rolls dated March 31, 1864 stated W. J. Leavell enlisted at Lost Mountain, Georgia and was sick with leave and again signed his surname as Leavell on his pay records for \$22.00 every two months and noted as a member of Company K in Galt's Regiment.

The compiler further notes during the war some Confederate units were known by various names. This particular unit was officially known as three names. The 1st Georgia State Troops and or the 1st Georgia State Line Regiment and lastly known as Galt's Regiment. Sometimes a unit was known by the surname of their commander and in this case it was Colonel Galt. (Edward Machen Galt – Find A Grave Memorial # 8422746 and the unit on his tombstone is also incorrect) However in the compilers opinion it should

never be listed as the 1st Georgia Regiment. For the sake of uniformity the compiler has elected to use the 1st Georgia State Troops. However the Georgia Archives after careful consideration has elected to use the name as Galt's Regiment. The compiler also believes the National Cemetery Administration should choose one of the three names and become uniform. Today at the Camp Chase Cemetery the organizations on the tombstones are varied sometimes as the 1st Georgia State Line and other times with the 1st Georgia State Troops and other times incorrectly named the 1st Georgia Infantry and the 1st Georgia Infantry State Guards.

The unit although known by different names were a part of a larger organization known as Governor Joe Brown's Pets. The Pets so named because of their sometimes minimal service of six months and intended restriction from leaving the State of Georgia although this was not always the case. President Jefferson Davis and Governor Joseph Brown had different views of how some Georgia troops were to be used. Governor Brown unsuccessfully used the argument of States Rights.

Although Democratic Governor Brown may have enjoyed some popularity within Georgia during the war after his arrest he swore allegiance to the United States and became a Republican Governor in Georgia after the war and supported Union authorities during reconstruction. The disdain and contempt for Republican Governor Brown by many of its citizens was so great that the next Republican Governor was not be seated in Georgia until Governor Sony Perdue in 2003. At the time of this writing, Sony Perdue has a cabinet post within President Trump's administration.

Federal POW Records listed his name and unit incorrectly as William J. Lovell with Company K in the 1st Georgia Infantry State Guards but found at fold 3 under the 1st Georgia Infantry. However everything else on his Federal POW Records looks correct including his capture on July 19, 1864 at Stone Mountain, Georgia.

The compiler notes a notation from Wikipedia about Stone Mountain, Georgia. "During the Civil War, Stone Mountain village was destroyed by men under the command of (Union) General James B. McPherson on July 19, 1864."

The compiler notes the information on his Federal POW's Records were only as good as the soldier told the United States Provost Marshall. The error in his surname is understandable and perhaps Leavell may have believed he was unofficially with the State Guards but original muster rolls and many days spent at the Georgia Archives stated the official designations differently. Another reason for the confusion of the designation was the making of the Confederate Compiled Military Service Records by General Ainsworth and his staff in Washington, D.C. at the turn of the century. The General and his staff were without the original Confederate muster rolls and decided to name the unit the 1st Georgia Infantry (State Guards). And lastly Company K of the 1st Georgia State Troops were known as the "Railroad Bridge Guards" This however was just a company nickname and should not be construed with State Guards.

Federal POW Records stated he followed the usual Confederate prisoner flow being taken to Nashville, Tennessee and then transferred to Louisville, Kentucky and then finally forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio where he arrived on August 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated he was due for an early exchange on March 2, 1865 to City Point, Virginia however his name was cancelled due to his death on February 28, 1865.

The younger brother of William J. Leavell, Edward Franklin Leavell who also served in Company K of the 1st Georgia States Troops and enlisted at Lost Mountain, Georgia according to the original muster rolls and according to his widow's Shelby County, Alabama pension as found on page 520 within the Alabama and Texas and Virginia Confederate pensions he served in Company K of the 1st Georgia State Troops and his surname was spelled as Leavell.

Edward Franklin (Spelled as) Leavell also had marriage records in Shelby County, Alabama.

Edward Franklin Leavell has a Find A Grave Memorial at # 54951890.

The compiler notes almost 25% of the total deaths at Camp Chase occurred in the shortest month and shortest year of the war. 499 southern men died in February of 1865 alone.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 28, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, February 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Tuesday, February 28, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules no one by the surname of Leavell nor Lovell nor Lavelle owned slaves in Cobb County, Georgia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. J. LEAVELL CO. K 1 GA. S.T. C.S.A.”**

1099) Private Jonas LOW - Inscription on tombstone #1242 reads **“J. LAW CO. H 22 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Opequon Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike in September 1864.

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

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; (Spelled as) Bennyon Low married (Spelled as) Roddy Whitt on July 2, 1844 in Tazewell County, Virginia.

The 1860 United States census listed Jonas Lowe, born about 1846 in Virginia and living in the household of John B. Lowe, born about 1821 in Virginia and his wife Rhoda Lowe, born about 1816 in Virginia.

Other family household members were: Anna Lowe (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to) Amos Lowe, (A male) born about 1844 in Virginia and James Lowe, born about 1848 in Virginia and Rachel Lowe, born about 1850 in Virginia and Martha Lowe, born about 1851 in Virginia and Susan Lowe, born about 1853 in Virginia and Mary Lowe, born about 1853 in Virginia and Rebecca Lowe, born about 1855 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Lutker (Luther) Lowe, born about 1857 in Virginia. The family household was living in the Western District of Tazewell County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Cedar Bluff and the census was enumerated on August 10, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jonas Lowe alternate name Jonas Low served in Company H 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]"

Company H of the 22nd Virginia Cavalry had many members from Tazewell County, Virginia.

The following was taken from the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion Series I, Volume 43 Part 2 page 77:

"NEAR BERRYVILLE, September 13, 1864 - 7 p. m. (Received 14th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT: This morning I sent General Getty's division, of the Sixth Corps, with two brigades of cavalry, to the crossing of the Summit Point and Winchester road, over Opequon Creek, to develop the force of the enemy at the crossing in that vicinity. Rodes', Ramseur's, Gordon's, and Wharton's division were found on the west bank. At the same time General Wilson, with McIntosh's brigade of cavalry, dashed up the Winchester pike, drove the rebel cavalry at a run, came in contact with Kershaw' division, charged it, and captured the Eighth South Carolina Regiment (16 officers and 145 men) and its battle-flag, and Colonel Henagan, commanding brigade, with a loss of only 2 men killed and 2 wounded. Great credit is due to general Wilson, McIntosh, and Third New Jersey and Second Ohio. The charge was a gallant one. A portion of the Second Massachusetts, Reserve Brigade, made a charge on the right of our line and captured 1 officer and 11 men of Gordon's division of infantry. Our loss in the reconnaissance is very light.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General."

The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion Series I Volume XLIII page 87 reported the following: "Honorable E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Harper's Ferry, September 14, 1864 evening: Nothing further from the front. The captured regiment, Eighth South Carolina, Kershaw's division colonel and

colors, about 200 officers and men are here. The colors have been in all the heavy battles of the armies of the Potomac. Respectfully, Jno. D. Stevenson, Brigadier General.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to August 31, 1864 and dated December 26, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jonas Low of Company H of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on April 20, 1864 in Smyth County, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Balaam W) Higginbotham for three years and pay due from enlistment and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

“The 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry (Also known as Bowen’s Regiment Virginia Mounted Riflemen) was organized October 27, 1863 with ten companies A to K two of which (A and E) had formerly served in Baldwin’s Squadron Virginia Partisan Rangers.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records to October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jonas Lowe (With a X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) enlisted on August 15, 1863 in Tazewell County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Balaam W) Higginbotham for three years 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 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jonas Low of Company H of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on April 20, 1864 in Smyth (County, Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Balaam W) Higginbotham for three years and last paid by (David M) Stuart on November 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since September 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jonas Lowe of Company H of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia, captured by General Sheridan’s Forces, sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 11, 1864 and noted as captured at Berryville, Virginia on September 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jonas Lowe of Company H of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 11, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia and noted as captured at Berryville, Virginia on September 3, 1864.

Private Jonas Low died approximately 156 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 14, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, February 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jonas Lowe of Company H of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Jonas Low did not own slaves in Tazewell County, Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JONAS LOW CO. H 22 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1100) Private John F. LAWLER - Inscription on tombstone #2119 reads **“J. F. LAWLER 8 CONFED. CAV. C.S.A.”** / *“Wm. K. LINDSEY CO. G 36 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”* He was taken prisoner at the Tullahoma Tennessee Campaign (June 24 – July 3, 1863)

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

The 1850 United States census spelled the family surname as Sawler but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Lawler and will be noted this way. The census listed John F. Lawler, born about 1833 Alabama and living in the household of Isaac Lawler, born about 1793 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Sydid (A female) but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Lydia Lawler, born about 1795 in North Carolina. (The compiler notes Lydia Lawler died in 1858 in Talladega County, Alabama) Other family household members were: Nancy J. Lawler, born about 1824 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Jno H. Lawler, born about 1826 in Alabama and (Spelled as) An J. (A male) Lawler, born about 1828 in Alabama and Polly R. Lawler, born about 1832 in Alabama and Levi W. Lawler, born about 1835 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Talladega District in Talladega County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on September 23, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John F. Lawler, born about 1833 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Isaac Lawler, born about 1793 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Nancy Lawler, born about 1825 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Abner (A male) Lawler, born about 1828 in Alabama and Polly R. Lawler, born about 1831 in Alabama and Levi W. Lawler, born about 1836 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Southern Division of Talladega County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported (Spelled as) Mardisville and the census was enumerated on June 1, 1860.

The first soldier should be Private John Frank Lawler of Company A 8th Confederate Cavalry (Wade's) CSA. He enlisted in August of 1861 and was a farmer from Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 and dated June 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Frank J. Lawler of Company A of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry* enlisted on August 13, 1861 at Decatur, Alabama and enrolled for one year and last paid by April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated missing in action at Shelbyville, Tennessee on June 27, 1863.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was formerly Captain Bowie’s Company Alabama Cavalry which was assigned to Cole’s Battalion Louisiana and Alabama Cavalry (An unorganized command)

subsequently to the 2nd (Brewer's) Battalion Mississippi and Alabama Cavalry as Company D. 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 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 November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Frank J. Lawler of Company A of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on August 13, 1861 at Decatur, Alabama and enrolled for one year and last paid by April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated missing in action at Shelbyville, Tennessee on June 27, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jayhan (With a X by his given name indicating an incorrect spelling) F. Lawler of Company A of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a list of prisoners of war forwarded from Franklin, Tennessee to Brigadier General Robert B. Mitchell at Nashville, Tennessee and under remarks stated forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee on June 30, 1863 and noted as captured at Shelbyville, (Tennessee) on June 27, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. F. Lawler of Company A of the 8th Regiment Confederate appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on July 3, 1863 and noted as captured at Shelbyville, Tennessee on June 27, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John F. Lawler of Company A of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war and under remarks stated sent t Camp Chase, Ohio on July 6, 1863 and noted as captured t Shelbyville, Tennessee on June 27, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John F. Lawler of Company A of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 3, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on July 6, 1863 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Shelbyville, Tennessee on June 27, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John F. Lawler of Company A of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 6, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville July 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Shelbyville, Tennessee on June 27, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John F. Lawler of Company A of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 7, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Shelbyville, (Tennessee) on June 27, 1863.

Private John F. Lawler died approximately 7 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On July 14, 1863 in Washington, D. C. President Lincoln learns shortly before the cabinet meeting that General Robert E. Lee has crossed into Virginia. Secretary Welles walks to War Department with Lincoln, who is depressed by Lee's escape (Gettysburg) Two hours later Welles returns to War Department and finds Lincoln there lying on sofa, dejected and discouraged.

And on Tuesday, July 14, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno A. (With an X by the initial A indicating an incorrect initial) Lawler of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry due to typhoid fever at the Camp Chase hospital.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried in grave number 130 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio. (The compiler notes his name was listed in the Ohio Adjutant General's Report as F. J. Lawler)

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 F. J. Lawler may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules John F. Lawler did not own slaves in Talladega County, Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“J. F. LAWLER CO. A 8 (WADE'S) CONFED. CAV. C.S.A.”**