

**1101) Private Jesse Isaac LAWSON through 1200) Private Andrew Seymour MATHEWS**

**1101) Private Jesse Isaac LAWSON** - Inscription on tombstone #1973 reads "***J. S. LAWSON CO. A 4 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner in Roane County, Tennessee in January 1865.

Company A of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Confederate) had many soldiers from Marshal County, Tennessee.

A soldier name Isariah Lawson fought for the Union in Company G of the 1<sup>st</sup> Tennessee Infantry and lived in Roane County, Tennessee and survived the war and his wife Mary A. Lawson filed for his pension.

He only has Federal POW Records.

And listed under Jesse Isaac Lauson.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse Lawson (With an X by name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on February 19, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on February 19, 1865 and noted as captured at Roane County, Tennessee on January 28, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse Lawson of Company A of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on February 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Roane County, Tennessee on January 28, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse (Spelled as) Lossand of Company A of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on February 19, 1865 and noted as captured in Roane County, Tennessee on January 25, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse Lawson of Company A of the 4<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending February 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 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 Roane County, Tennessee on January 28, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac Lawson of Company A of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on February 20, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and then

discharged to Camp Chase on March 3, 1865 and noted as captured in (Spelled as) Rowan [Roane] County, Tennessee on January 28, 1865.

The compiler notes there was not a county in the State of Tennessee named Rowan.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac Lawson of Company A of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 3, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on March 3, 1865 and noted as captured in (Spelled as) Rowan [Roane] County, Tennessee on January 28, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac Lawson of Company A of the "1<sup>st</sup>" Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on March 5, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in (Spelled as) Rowan [Roane] County, Tennessee on January 28, 1865.

Private Jesse Isaac Lawson died approximately 72 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On May 16, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, May 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas. S. Lawson with an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to scarlatina.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1102) Private John LAWSON** - Inscription on tombstone #1484 reads "**JNO. H. LAWSON CO. A 4 KY. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Christian County, Kentucky in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Lawson served in Company A in the 4<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

He only has Federal POW Records.

And nowhere on his Records does it mention his middle initial as being H.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Lawson of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending December 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 26, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Bowling Green, Kentucky and noted as captured in Hopkinsville, Kentucky of December 16, 1864.

The compiled notes Hopkinsville, Kentucky was located in Christian County.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Lawson of Company A of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on December 26, 1864 and noted as captured in Hopkinsville, Kentucky of December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Lawson of Company A of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on December 23, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged to Camp Chase on December 26, 1864 and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Lawson of Company A of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Louisville, Kentucky Prison to Camp Chase, Ohio on December 26, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 26, 1864 and noted as captured in Hopkinsville, Kentucky of December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Lawson of Company A of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from December 26 to 31, 1864 and specifically arrived on December 27, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Hopkinsville, Kentucky of December 16, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

February 28, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, February 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno Lawson of Company A of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1103) Private Pryor W. LEA** - Inscription on tombstone #550 reads **"P. W. LEA CO. A 4 LA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to Mississippi Marriages, 1776-1935; Alfred M. Lea and Elizabeth Garner were married on September 3, 1832 in Amite County, Mississippi.

The 1850 United States census listed his initials as R. W. Lea, born about 1843 in Mississippi and living in the household of A. M. (A male) Lea, born about 1807 in Mississippi and his wife Elizabeth Lea, born about 1811 in Mississippi. Other household members were: Clement C. Lea, born about 1832 in Mississippi and James M. Lea, born about 1834 in Mississippi and Hampton Lea, born about 1836 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Zacharia (A male) Lea, born about 1839 in Mississippi and Franklin Lea, born about 1845 in Mississippi and Sarah E. Lea, born about 1848 in Mississippi and Elizabeth Spurlock, born about 1831 in Mississippi and R. (A male) (Spelled as) Endrews, born about 1824 in Pennsylvania and Sarah E. (Spelled as) Endrews, born about 1824 in Mississippi. The household was living in East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana and the census was enumerated on August 10, 1850.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 34 which noted Private P. W. Lea of Company A of the 4<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Elizabeth Lea and listed her Post Office as Jackson, Louisiana.

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 573 the Post Office at Jackson was located in East Feliciana Parish Louisiana.

Amite County, Mississippi Estate Papers (1809-1866), File 114:

The compiler notes Alfred M. Lea deceased and heirs estate year 1853. Aaron Robinson administrator of the estate of Alfred M. Lea deceased, Elizabeth Lea widow of said deceased, James M. Lea, Hampton M. Lea, Zachariah Lea, Pryor W. Lea (with line drawn through it), Benjamin Franklin Lea, Sarah Lea reside in the state of Louisiana. The said Sarah is a minor of whom said Elizabeth is the guardian also the following names minors, children of Clement C. Lea minors without legal guardian and residence of said Amite County, to-wit: E. T. Lea, Clarence C. Lea, Henry A. Lea. Petition for final settlement recorded December term 1866, Vol. 29, page 36.

The 1860 United States census listed P. W. (A male) Lea, born about 1843 and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of E. (A female) Lea, born about 1814 in Mississippi. Other household members were: B. F. (A male) Lea, born about 1845 in Mississippi and S. E. (A female) Lea, born about 1848 in Mississippi and M. (A female) Gardiner, born about 1841 in Arkansas. The household was living in East Feliciana Parish in Louisiana and the nearest Post Office was reported as Clinton and the census was enumerated on June 26, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Pryor B. Lea alternate name P. W. Lea served in Company A in the 4<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“4th Infantry Regiment, organized at New Orleans, Louisiana in April, 1861, contained men from New Orleans and the parishes of St. Helena, Lafourche, West Feliciana, Plaquemines, West Baton Rouge, and East Carroll. The unit served on the gulf coast of Louisiana and Mississippi, and then moved to Tennessee where it was engaged in the fight at Shiloh. Later it was assigned to Maxey's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It saw action at Vicksburg and Baton Rouge, and was on duty at Port Hudson until March, 1863. Sent to Jackson and later Mobile, it then was assigned to Quarles' and Gibbon's Brigade. The regiment participated in the Atlanta and Hood's Tennessee campaigns, and in 1865 returned to Mobile. It sustained 209 casualties at Shiloh, had 403 present for duty in July, 1862, totalled [totalled] 374 men and 391 arms in December, 1863, and had 161 fit for duty in November, 1864. The 4th was included in the surrender on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Henry W. Allen, [Henry Watkins Allen – Find A Grave Memorial # 10815] Robert J. Barrow, [Robert James Barrow – Find A Grave Memorial # 42930290] and S. E. Hunter, [Samuel Eugene Hunter – Find A Grave Memorial # 78933802] Lieutenant Colonel William F. Pennington, and Majors E. J. Pullen [Edward J. Pullen] and Thomas E. Vick.”

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) P. W. Lea was paid \$22.00 for two months for period of service from September 1 to October 31, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and dated February 13, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) P. W. Lea of (New) Company A of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted at Vicksburg, Mississippi on May 19, 1862 and enrolled by Captain (Edward J. Pullen) for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to May 1, 1863 and dated July 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) P. W. Lea of (New) Company A of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted at Vicksburg, Mississippi on May 19, 1862 and enrolled by Captain (Edward J.) Pullen for the war and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated August 4, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) P. W. Lea of (New) Company A of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted at Vicksburg, Mississippi on May 19, 1862 and enrolled by Captain (Edward J. Pullen) for the war and last paid by Captain (James B.) Kilbourne on May 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) P. W. Lea of (New) Company A of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted at Vicksburg, Mississippi on May 19, 1862 and enrolled by Captain (Edward J. Pullen) for years for the war and last paid by Captain (James B.) Kilbourne on July 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) P. W. Lea of (New) Company A of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted at Vicksburg, Mississippi on May 19, 1862 and enrolled by Captain (Edward J. Pullen) for the war and last paid by Captain (James B.) Kilbourne on September 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) P. W. Lea of (New) Company A of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted at Vicksburg, Mississippi on May 19, 1862 and enrolled by Captain (Edward J. Pullen) for the war and last paid by Captain (James B.) Kilbourne on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated balance of commutation due from November 25, 1862 to October 8, 1863 \$98.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1, to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) P. W. Lea of (New) Company A of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted at Vicksburg, Mississippi on May 19, 1862 and enrolled by Captain (Edward J. Pullen) for the war and last paid on March 1, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner on August 5, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) P. W. (Spelled as) Lee of (New) Company A of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted at Vicksburg, Mississippi on May 19, 1862 and enrolled by Captain (Edward J. Pullen) for one year and last paid on March 1, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner since August 5, 1864.

When Private Pryor W. Lea of Company A of the 4<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 5, 1864 he had been in Gibson' 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) Pryor B. Lea (With an X beside of the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment 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) Pryor B. Lea of Company A of the 4<sup>th</sup> 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 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) Pryor B. Lea of Company A of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Pryor B. Lee of Company A of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment 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) Pryor B. Lee (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

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

Private Pryor W. Lea died approximately 112 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On December 4, 1864 at Taylor Barracks in Louisville, Kentucky, George Washington writes a letter to President Lincoln. (For the sake of authenticity the letter shall be written as noted including misspelled words) (Kentucky Black Union Soldier to the President) "Mr. Abrham Lincoln I have one recest to make to you that is I ask you to dis Charge me for I have a wife and she has four Children thay have a hard master one that loves the South hangs with it he dos not giv them a rage nor havnot for too yars I have found all he says let old Abe Giv Close if I had them I raise them up but I am here and if you will free me and hir and heir Children with me I Can take Cair of them She lives with David Sparks in Oldham Co Ky My Woman is named Malindia Jann my daughter Adline Clyte and Malindia Eler and Cleman Tine and Natthnel Washington and my name is George Washington ehir in Taylors Barrecks and my family suferrring I have sent forty dollars worth to them cence I have bin heir and that is all I have and I have not drawn any thing cence I have bin heir I am forty eight years my woman thirty three I ask this to your oner to a bilge yours &c your un Grateful Servent George Washinton" (The complier notes the following: "George Washinton to Mr. Abraham Lincoln, December 4, 1864, W-953 1864, Letters Received, series 360, Colored Troops Division, Adjutant General's Office, Record Group 94, Washington served in Company B of the 123<sup>rd</sup> United States Colored Troops. A notation on the wrapper indicates that his letter was simply filed by the Bureau of Colored Troops.) (The compiler further notes Taylor Barracks in Louisville, Kentucky was a military induction center in Louisville, Kentucky for Afrcian-American troops) (The compiler in tracking down George Washington in Company B of the 123<sup>rd</sup> United States Colored Troops noted his physical description age 44; Height 5' 5" Complexion black; Eyes black; Hair black and born in Oldham County, Kentucky and by occupation a laborer and mustered into service on October 5, 1864 and was appointed as a sergeant and enrolled for one year and was a substitute)

And on Sunday, December 4, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Pryor B. Lee of Company A of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry due to typhoid malarial fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither P. W. Lea or Lee or P. B. Lea or spelled as Lee or Pryor Lea or Lee owned slaves in East Feliciana, Parish Louisiana and also by virtue of his age.

**1104) Private Daniel Isaiah SEASE** - Inscription on tombstone #1703 reads ***“D. J. LEASE CO. C 15 S.C. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at Halltown, West Virginia in August 1864.

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

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Leas but corrected to Sease by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted with this spelling. The census listed Daniel J. (But corrected the middle initial to the letter I by an ancestry transcriber) Sease, born about 1835 in South Carolina and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of Frederick Sease, born about 1792 in South Carolina and his wife Elizabeth Sease, born about 1796 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Samuel Sease, born about 1821 in South Carolina and Elias S. Sease, born about 1824 in South Carolina and J. Wiley Sease, born about 1829 in South Carolina and Jonah B. W. Sease, born about 1830 in South Carolina and Jacob A. Sease, born about 1832 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Mahala (A female) Sease, born about 1837 in South Carolina and (Spelled as Frances but should have been Francis) (A male) Francis Sease, born about 1854 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Lexington District South Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 30, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Daniel I. Sease, born about 1835 in Lexington District, South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farm manager and living in the household of Elizabeth Sease, born about 1795 in Lexington District, South Carolina. Another family household member was Francis Marion Sease, born about 1844 in Lexington District, South Carolina. (The compiler notes after looking at the actual census report the surname of Francis Marion was Sease) (The compiler notes Francis Marion Sease also served in the same company and regiment with his brother Daniel I. Sease) The family household was living in the vicinity of Drofts Mill in the Lexington District in South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Drofts Mill and the census was enumerated on June 30, 1860.

The compiler notes there is over whelming evidence the family surname was spelled as Sease by looking at the siblings of Daniel I. Sease in marriage records and tombstones inscriptions and there is a Sease family cemetery in Lexington County, South Carolina with some of his siblings listed as buried there.

Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry was known as the “Lexington Rifles” Became Company H, in the 7th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, consolidated on April 9, 1865.



An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated the Confederate States of America in 1862 noted (Spelled as) D. J. Sease was due for commutations of rations from March 17, 1862 the date of enlistment to April 16, 1862 the date of joining Company for a period of thirty days at .25 cents per day for the amount of \$.750 and certified correct by Lieutenant J. H. Lewie a recruiting officer and approved by Major (William) M. Gist commanding Regiment. Received at Camp near Fredericksburg, Virginia on February 2, 1863 seven dollars and fifty cents in full of the above account and signed by (Spelled as) D. J. Sease.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Corporal (Spelled as) D. J. Sease of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on March 17, 1862 at Lexington, South Carolina and enrolled by (2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant J. H.) Lewie for and during the war and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

At the bottom of the page it was noted: About April 9, 1865 the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry was consolidated with the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry and a part of Blanchard's South Carolina Reserves and formed the (New) 7<sup>th</sup> 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 1863 stated Corporal (Spelled as) D. J. Sease of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on March 17, 1862 at Lexington, South Carolina and enrolled by (2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant J. H.) Lewie for and during the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detached as provost guard at Fredericksburg, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Corporal (Spelled as) D. J. Sease of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on March 17, 1862 at Lexington, South Carolina and enrolled by (2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant J. H.) Lewie for and during the 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 Corporal (Spelled as) D. J. Sease of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on March 17, 1862 at Lexington, South Carolina and enrolled by (2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant J. H.) Lewie for and during the 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 Corporal (Spelled as) D. J. Sease of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on March 17, 1862 at Lexington, South Carolina and enrolled by (2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant J. H.) Lewie for and during the war and last paid by Captain (John I.) Middleton on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 4<sup>th</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) D. J. Sease of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on March 17, 1862 at Lexington, South Carolina and enrolled by (2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant J. H.) Lewie for and during the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) D. J. Sease of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on March 17, 1862 at Lexington, South Carolina and enrolled by (2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant J. H.) Lewie for and during the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated reduced to rank February 18, 1864 and to forfeit two months wages by order of the general court martial.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) D. J. Sease of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on March 17, 1862 at Lexington, South Carolina and enrolled by (2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant J. H.) Lewie for and during the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) D. J. Sease of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on March 17, 1862 at Lexington, South Carolina and enrolled by (2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant J. H.) Lewie for and during the war and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. J. Sease (With an X above the initial R indicating an incorrect initial) of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 2, 1864 and had been sent from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia and noted as captured at Halltown, (West) Virginia on August 26, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. J. Sease of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry name appeared as a signature on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to Point Lookout on March 18, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio on March 18, 1865 and noted as captured at Halltown, (West) Virginia on August 26, 1864. Below was a note written in pencil that stated entry cancelled.

Private Daniel Isaiah Sease died approximately 197 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) R. J. Sease (With an X by name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Daniel Sease did not own slaves in Lexington District, South Carolina.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“D. I. SEASE CO. C 15 S.C. INF. C.S.A.”**

**1105) Private George W. LEASE** - Inscription on tombstone #1508 reads **“G. W. LEASE CO. F 1 VA. CAV. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner at Patterson Creek, West Virginia in November 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed George Lease, born about 1843 in Virginia and living in the household of George Lease, born about 1810 in Virginia and his wife Susan Lease, born about 1817 in Virginia. Other family household members were: John Lease, born about 1839 in Virginia and Joseph Lease, born about 1840 in Virginia and Delia Lease, born about 1841 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Delina Lease, born about 1845 in Virginia and Sidney Lease, born about 1847 in Virginia and Nancy E. Lease, born about 1860 and listed as one month old. The family household was living in District 24 in Hampshire County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 30, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed George W. Lease, born about 1843 in Virginia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Tilman Leasure, born about 1809 in Pennsylvania and his wife (Spelled as) Susanah Leasure, born about 1821 in Pennsylvania. Other household members were: Nancy A. Leasure, born about 1835 in Pennsylvania and Nancy E. (Spelled as) Lease, born about 1849 in Virginia and Isabella (Spelled as) Leasure, born about 1855 in Virginia. The household was living in the Western District of Hampshire County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Patterson Depot and the census was enumerated on November 2, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George W. Lease served in Company F in the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry (Ashby's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“7th Cavalry Regiment was organized during the late spring of 1861. In October authority was given to increase its size, and by the summer of 1862 the regiment contained twenty-nine companies. In June it was reduced to ten companies. Ten companies formed the 12<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry, seven became the 17th Battalion Virginia Cavalry, one transferred to the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry, and

one became J. W. Carter's Battery. The unit served in W. E. Jones', Rosser's, and J. Dearing's Brigade in the Army of Northern Virginia. It took part in Jackson's Valley Campaign and the conflicts at Cedar Mountain, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Upperville, Fairfield, Bristoe, Mine Run, The Wilderness, Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor. Later the regiment was involved in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations and disbanded in mid-April, 1865. None of its members were at Appomattox on April 9. The field officers were Colonels Turner Ashby, [Find A Grave Memorial # 8336] Richard H. Dulany, [Richard Hunter Dulany – Find A Grave Memorial # 7043957] William E. Jones, [William Edmondson (Grumble) Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 11004] and A. W. McDonald; [Angus William McDonald – Find A Grave Memorial # 6516090] Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Marshall; [Find A Grave Memorial # 41616677] and Majors O. R. Funsten, [Oliver Ridgeway Funsten Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 9921916] Daniel C. Harcher, [Daniel Cocke Hatcher – Find A Grave Memorial # 27942949] and Samuel B. Myers [Find A Grave Memorial # 134281339]”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private George W. Lease of Captain George F. Sheetz's Company\* was mustered into service at age seventeen at Duffields, (West) Virginia (Located in Jefferson County) roll dated September 4, 1861 and muster in date June 1, 1861 (With an X beside of date indicating an incorrect date) and enlisted on July 18, 1861 at Romney, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain George F. Sheetz for twelve months.

The above asterisk stated: “This Company subsequently became Company F 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry. The 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry (Also known as Ashby's Cavalry) was originally organized in the Spring of 1861. About October 7, 1861 authority was granted to increase the size of the command. In June 1862 the twenty-nine companies of which it was then composed were reduced to ten; ten companies having been assigned to the 12<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry; seven companies organized as the 17<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry; one company assigned to the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry as Company G and one company became Captain John W. Carter's Battery Virginia Artillery.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated Private George W. Lease of Company F of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on July 12, 1861 at Romney, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (George F.) Sheetz for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick and captured by the enemy.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to July 1, 1862 stated Private George W. Lease of Company F of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on July 12, 1861 at Romney, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (George F.) Sheetz for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick and captured by the enemy no horse.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Lease of McDonald's Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured in Hampshire County, (West) Virginia on December 26, 1862 and under remarks stated exchanged on August 25, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private George W. Lease of McDonald's 7<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent from Camp Chase, Ohio to Vicksburg, Mississippi to be exchanged. Roll

dated Headquarters Camp Chase on August 25, 1862 and noted as captured in Hampshire County, (West) Virginia on December 26, 1861.

At the bottom of the page it stated: "On Board Steamer Jno. H. Done near Vicksburg, Mississippi September 11, 1862, received the following named prisoners of war amounting to Ten Hundred and twenty in number. N. G. Watts, Major and Agent for the Exchange of prisoners of war. Exchanged. William H. Ludlow lieutenant colonel and Agent for Exchange Aiken's Landing, November 10, 1862.

The compiler notes the Dix-Hill Cartel agreement paroled the Confederate soldiers at Camp Chase and some from Johnson's Island aboard the steamer Jno H. Done and were taken to Vicksburg, Mississippi and officially exchanged on November 10, 1862 at Aiken's Landing, Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Lease of Company F of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry for the month of November 1862 and noted September 1, 1862 Vicksburg, Mississippi and under remarks stated exchanged.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private George W. Lease of Company F of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on July 12, 1861 at Romney, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (George F.) Sheetz for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to March 31, 1864 stated Private George W. Lease of Company F of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on July 12, 1861 at Romney, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (George F.) Sheetz for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed to get a fresh horse on March 31, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 30, 1864 stated Private George W. Lease of Company F of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on July 12, 1861 at Romney, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (George F.) Sheetz for one year and last paid by Captain Ashby on December 31, 1862 and noted under remarks as absent.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 and dated January 4, 1865 stated Private George W. Lease of Company F of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on July 12, 1861 at Romney, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (George F.) Sheetz for one year and last paid by Captain Ashby on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Leese (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by different officers at different times, and sent to Wheeling, West Virginia and noted Patterson's Creek, West Virginia on November 17, 1864 and under remarks stated took oath of allegiance afterwards went inside the rebel lines sent to Wheeling, West Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Leese of Company F of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and noted a physical description age 21; Height 5' 10";

Complexion fair; Eyes grey; Hair dark; and told Union authorities by occupation had been a farmer and said his residence was Hampshire County, (West) Virginia and arrested by Captain Kelley at Patterson's Creek, (West) Virginia on November 17, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on December 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Leise (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a list 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 Patterson's Creek, West Virginia on November 17, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on December 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private George W. Lease of Company F of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a list of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from December 6 to 10, 1864 and specifically arrived on December 6, 1864 and noted as captured at Patterson's Creek, West Virginia on November 17, 1864 and under remarks stated charged as being a horse thief and belonging to McNeil's command.

He was taken prisoner twice.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (23497) listed G. W. Lease in Mess # 14 in barracks # 17 in Prison # 2 at the Camp Chase Prison.

Federal POW Records located at ancestry (23254) stated G.W. Lease of the Virginia Cavalry was admitted to the Camp Chase Hospital on February 22, 1865 for pneumonia and died while at the hospital.

Private George W. Lease died approximately 86 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) G. W. Lease of Company F of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules George W. Lease did not own slaves in Hampshire County, (West) Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“GEO. W. LEASE CO. F 7 VA. CAV. (ASHBY'S) C.S.A.”**

**1106) Private George LECROY** - Inscription on tombstone #971 reads "**CORP. G. LECROY**  
**CO. D 46 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in  
December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal George Lecroy was discharged as a private and served in Company D of the 46<sup>th</sup> 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 D of the 46<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Macon County, Alabama.

A Company Muster-In Roll stated 4<sup>th</sup> Corporal George Lecroy of Captain Croft's Company Infantry Regiment of Alabama Volunteers was mustered in at Loachapoka, Alabama on April 16, 1862 in Macon County, Alabama and joined for duty on April 21, 1862 and enrolled by (Captain Cleveland) Croft for three years or the war and there was a note at the bottom of the page.

The above noted: "This Company subsequently became Company D 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry"

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated in 1863 that Private George Lecroy of Company D of the 46<sup>th</sup> Alabama was due for commutation of rations from June 30 to July 19 twenty days at .33 cent per day in the amount of \$9.90 and paid on July 20, 1863 at Montgomery, Alabama and signed by G. Lecroy.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated G. Lecroy of Company D of the 46<sup>th</sup> Alabama Regiment appeared on a roll for clothing for the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 1864 and issued on April 30, 1864.

When Private George Lecroy of Company D of the 46<sup>th</sup> 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) George Leroy of Company D of the 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Lecroy of Company D of the 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private George Lecroy of Company D of the 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged at Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private George Lecroy of Company D of the 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private George Lecroy of Company D of the 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive 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 George Lecroy died approximately 27 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 31, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, January 31, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo Lacroy (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling of surname) of Company D of the 46<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“GEORGE LECROY CO. D 46 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**



**1107) Private Green LEDBETTER** - Inscription on tombstone #185 reads **"G. LEDBETTER CO. I 18 TENN. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Franklin County, Tennessee in July 1864.

According to Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; Green Ledbetter was married to Elizabeth Hays on September 26, 1848 in Wilson County, Tennessee.

The 1850 United States census listed Green Ledbetter, born about 1829 in North Carolina and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Elizabeth Ledbetter, born about 1830 in Virginia. Other family household members were: James Ledbetter, born about 1843 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Pennine (A female) Ledbetter, born about 1780 in North Carolina. The family household was living in District 15 in Wilson County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on November 2, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Green Ledbetter served in Company I in the 18<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"18th Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Camp Trousdale, Tennessee, in June, 1861, and in July had 883 men present for duty. Its members were raised in the counties of Cannon, Sumner, Davidson, Rutherford, Cheatham, Wilson, and Bedford. The unit moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, then Fort Donelson where it was captured in February, 1862. Exchanged and reorganized, the 18th was assigned to Pillow's, J. C. Brown's, Brown's and Reynolds' Consolidated, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During October, 1863, the unit was consolidated with the 26th Regiment. It participated in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta and returned to Tennessee with Hood, but it was not engaged at Franklin and Nashville. Later it was involved in the North Carolina Campaign. The regiment reported 52 casualties of the 685 at Fort Donelson, [and] then lost thirty-one percent of the 430 at Murfreesboro and forty-one percent of the 330 at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, the 18th/26th totalled [totalled] 423 men and 290 arms and sustained many losses at Atlanta. Later the 18th was consolidated with the 3rd Volunteers and on December 21, 1864, there were 12 men fit for duty. It was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Joseph B. Palmer, [Joseph Benjamin Palmer – Find A Grave # 11043] Lieutenant Colonels William R. Butler [William Reuben Butler – Find A Grave Memorial # 42864815] and Albert G. Carden, and Majors Samuel W. David [Samuel W. Davis] and William H. Joyner [Find A Grave Memorial # 42695967]"

Company I of the 18<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Wilson County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private Green Ledbetter of Company I of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry\* enlisted on February 5, 1862 at McMinnville, Tennessee and enrolled for twelve months and last paid at enlistment and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated: "This Company was known at various times as Captain Putman's Company, Captain Carden's Company and Company I 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment

Tennessee Infantry was organized for State service June 11, 1861 and transferred to the service of the Confederate States August 7, 1861. It was captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee February 16, 1862, released at Vicksburg, Mississippi September 23, 1862; reorganized September 26, 1862 and declared exchanged at Aiken's Landing November 10, 1862. It was temporarily consolidated with the 26<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry on October 8, 1863 but each company of the two organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by this consolidation. About April 9, 1865 the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup>, 32<sup>nd</sup>, 37<sup>th</sup> and 45<sup>th</sup>, Regiments and the 23<sup>rd</sup> Battalion Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 4<sup>th</sup> 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 for March and April 1863 stated Private Green Ledbetter of Company I of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on February 5, 1863 at McMinnville, Tennessee and enrolled for three years and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes he was taken prisoner after the Tullahoma Tennessee Campaign.

According to the unit history of Company I of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry the company was stationed in Charleston, Tennessee in July and August 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private Green Ledbetter of Company I of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on February 5, 1863 at McMinnville, Tennessee and last paid on May 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private Green Ledbetter of Company I of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on February 5, 1863 at McMinnville, Tennessee and enrolled for three years and last paid on May 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated left at Tullahoma sick July 1, 1863 not since heard from left by order of Surgeon (C. C.) Abernathy.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) D. T. (With an X by the initials indicating incorrect initials) Ledbetter of Company I of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on February 5, 1863 at McMinnville, Tennessee and enrolled for three years and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated left at Tullahoma sick by order of Surgeon (C. C.) Abernathy on July 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated on January 20, 1864 at Dalton, Georgia stated Private Green Ledbetter of Captain A. G. Carden's Company 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Volunteers age forty-five enlisted on February 5, 1863 at McMinnville, Tennessee and enrolled for three years and under remarks stated left at Tullahoma on July 1, 1863 unable for duty not heard from since. And the following was noted: An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service to be returned to

the Adjutant General's Office with a view of have the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound book. Signed W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Green Ledbetter of Company I of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee on July 10, 1863 and noted as captured on July 4, 1863 at Tullahoma, Tennessee and under remarks stated Louisville, Kentucky July 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Green Ledbetter of Company I of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 14, 1863 and sent from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 14, 1863 and noted as captured at Tullahoma, Tennessee on July 4, 1863.

The compiler notes Private Green Ledbetter is often times noted as captured in Cowan, Tennessee which was located in Franklin County, Tennessee. The town of Tullahoma, Tennessee was located near the border of both Coffee and Franklin Counties in Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Green (Spelled as) Leadbetter of Company I of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 27, 1863 and noted as captured in Cowan, Tennessee on July 4, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Green (Spelled as) Ledbetter of Company I of the (Noted as the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry) appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 9, 1863 (With an X by the date indicating an incorrect entry) and discharged to Johnson's Island, Ohio (With an X by Johnson's Island indicating an incorrect entry) and noted as captured at Cowan, Tennessee on July 4, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Green (Spelled as) Leadbetter (With an X over the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 21, 1863 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 21, 1863. (No other information listed)

Federal POW Records stated Private Green (Spelled as) Leadbetter of Company I of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 27, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky, Louisville on July 27, 1863 and noted as captured in Cowan, Tennessee on July 4, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Green (Spelled as) Leadbetter of Company I of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on July 27, 1863 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle and noted as captured at Cowan, Tennessee on July 4, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Green Ledbetter of Company I of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who desire to take the oath and not be sent for exchange and stated that they were conscripts and deserters and noted as captured at Cowan, Tennessee on July 4, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Green Ledbetter of Company I of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee 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 Cowan, Tennessee on July 4, 1863 and under remarks stated conscript and deserter.

Private Green Ledbetter died approximately 382 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On July 20, 1864 at

And on Wednesday, July 20, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Green (Spelled as) Leadbetter of Company I 8<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Green Ledbetter did not own slaves in the State of Tennessee.

**1108) Corporal George J. LEDBETTER** - Inscription on tombstone #1708 reads ***"CORP. G. J. LEDBETTER CO. H. 31 ALA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) George J. W. Ledbetter, born about 1836 and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Timothy Ledbetter, born about 1791 in Georgia and living with what appears to be his wife Charlotte Ledbetter, born about 1790 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Mary J. Ledbetter, born about 1829 in Georgia (And living as Mary Jane [Ledbetter] Taylor according to an ancestry transcriber in the 1860 census of Randolph County, Alabama) and (Spelled as) Delila (A female) Ledbetter, born about 1831 and Martha A. Ledbetter, born about 1833 (And listed as Martha A. Stone in the 1860 census in Randolph County, Alabama) The family household was living in District 41 in Heard County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 29, 1850.

The compiler notes Heard County, Georgia and Randolph County, Alabama are adjacent and separated by the Chattahoochee River.

The Alabama Department of History and Archives noted Company H was originally known as Company G of the 31<sup>st</sup> Alabama Infantry.

According to records located at the Alabama Department of History and Archives in Montgomery, Alabama 1<sup>st</sup> Corporal G. J. Ledbetter told Confederate authorities he had been born in Jones (County), Georgia. Records further stated he enlisted in Randolph County, Alabama on April 1, 1862 and noted a physical description. His age was 25 with blue eyes and dark hair and a fair complexion and 6' foot in height.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal George J. Ledbetter alternate name G. J. Ledbetter and discharged as a sergeant served in Company H in the 31<sup>st</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“31st Infantry Regiment was organized at Talladega, Alabama, in April, 1862, and soon moved to Tennessee. It recruited its men in the counties of Cherokee, Shelby, Talladega, Randolph, Montgomery, and Calhoun. The regiment took part in the fight at Cumberland Gap and Tazewell but was not engaged when it moved into Kentucky. Ordered to Mississippi and assigned to General Tracy's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, it fought at Chickasaw Bayou, Port Gibson, and Champion's Hill, [and] then was captured after the long siege of Vicksburg. Exchanged and reorganized, the unit was brigaded under General Pettus and participated in many battles of the Army of Tennessee from Chattanooga to Bentonville. It was organized with over 1,000 men, had 260 effectives in January, 1863, and lost 21 killed and 37 wounded at Vicksburg. The unit reported 23 casualties at Chattanooga and in December, 1863, there were 452 present with 323 arms. Only 180 were fit for duty in January, 1865, and less than 100 surrendered in April. The 31st was commanded by Colonel Daniel R. Hundley, [Daniel Robinson Alexander Campbell Hundley – Find A Grave Memorial # 8329696] Lieutenant Colonel Thomas M. Arrington, [Thomas Mann Arrington – Find A Grave Memorial # 65934837] and Major George W. Mattison.”

Company H of the 31<sup>st</sup> Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Randolph County, Alabama.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 1<sup>st</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) G. J. Ledbetter (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Captain West's Company of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry and noted his age as twenty-six was mustered into service at Camp Goldthwaite on May 8, 1862 and had enlisted on April 16, 1862 in Randolph County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (A. A.) West for three years.

When 1<sup>st</sup> Corporal George J. Ledbetter of Company H of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Stephen D. Lee's 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, G. J. Ledbetter a 1<sup>st</sup> corporal of Company H of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4<sup>th</sup> day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my

solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as G. J. (What appears to be) Ledbetter and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 9, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) G. J. Leadbetter of Company H of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces on July 4, 1863 and paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

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

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records noted Corporal (Spelled as) C. J. Ledbetter of Company "E" of the 31<sup>st</sup> Alabama Infantry on a list of officers and men of the 31<sup>st</sup> Alabama Regiment and at the bottom of the page it stated "Other records indicate the men were furloughed at Enterprise, Mississippi about July 22, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records listed "Private" (Spelled as) G. J. Ledbetter in Company H of the 31<sup>st</sup> Alabama Regiment on a register at St. Mary's Hospital at La Grange, Georgia dated 1864 and noted as returned to duty on July 18, 1864.

The compiler notes the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee was fought on Thursday December 15<sup>th</sup> and Friday December 16, 1864.

When Corporal George J. Ledbetter of Company H of the 31<sup>st</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Pettus' Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Geo J. Leadbetter of Company H of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville,

Kentucky during the five days ending 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 Corporal (Spelled as) Geo J. Ledbetter of Company H of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be sent to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Geo J. Ledbetter of Company H of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Geo J. Ledbetter of Company H of the 31<sup>st</sup> Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1865.

Corporal George J. Lebetter died approximately 74 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 19, 1865 at Leavenworth, Kansas the newspaper *The Leavenworth Times* reported: "The killed and wounded by railroad accidents since New Year's, already figures up a total of six hundred and two-sixty one deaths and the rest wounded and maimed."

And on Sunday, March 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) Geo J. Ledbetter of Company H of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither George J. Leadbetter or spelled as Ledbetter owned slaves in Alabama.

**1109) John W. LEECH** - Inscription on tombstone #1860 reads "***J. W. LEECH CO. B 43 MISS. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed John W. Leech, born about 1845 in Mississippi and living in the household of William C. Leech, born about 1807 in South Carolina and living with his wife Jane Leech, born about 1822 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Eleanor J. Leech,

born about 1847 in Mississippi and Francis S. (A male) Leech, born about 1848 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Lowndes County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on November 12, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John Leech, born about 1846 in Mississippi and living in the household of W. C. (A male) Leech, born about 1808 in South Carolina and his wife Jane Leech, born about 1820 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Ellenanor Leech, born about 1848 in Mississippi and Frances (A female) Leech, born about 1850 in Mississippi and Stephen Leech, born about 1857 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Lowndes County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Columbus and the census was enumerated on June 13, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John W. Leech alternate name J. W. Leech served in Company B of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“43rd Infantry Regiment was formed during the summer of 1862 with eleven companies. Some of its members were Kemper and Noxubee Counties. After fighting at luka and Corinth, the unit was assigned to General L. Hebert's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and was captured at Vicksburg in July, 1863. Exchanged, it went on to serve under Generals J. Adams and Lowry, Army of Tennessee. The 43rd participated in various conflicts throughout the Atlanta Campaign, and then saw action in Tennessee and North Carolina. It reported 13 killed, 56 wounded, and 156 missing at Corinth, had 483 effectives in February, 1863, and during the Vicksburg siege lost 25 killed and 33 wounded. In December, 1863, only 1 officer and 36 men were present. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered. The field officers were Colonels Richard Harrison [Find A Grave Memorial # 18070] and William H. Moore, [Find A Grave Memorial # 60914453] and Lieutenant Colonels James O. Banks, [James Oliver Banks Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 12914973] Richard W. Leigh, [Richard Watkins Leigh – Find A Grave Memorial # 13334397] and Columbus Sykes.[Killed by a tree – Find A Grave Memorial # 86135601]”

Company B of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Lowndes Riflemen”

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Leech of Company B of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 31, 1863 at Columbus, Mississippi and enrolled by (Lieutenant William H.) Hargrove for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Leech of Company B of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 31, 1863 at Columbus, Mississippi and enrolled by (Lieutenant William H.) Hargrove for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to April 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Leech of Company B of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 31, 1863 at Columbus, Mississippi and enrolled by (Lieutenant William H.) Hargrove



for three years and noted as present for duty and under a note stated remained in Parole Camps at Columbus, Mississippi until 11<sup>th</sup> instant.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. W. Leech of Company B of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Mississippi Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on June 8, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Leech of Company B of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on November 30, 1863 at Columbus, Mississippi and enrolled by (Lieutenant William H.) Hargrove for three years and noted as present for duty. And a note at the bottom of the page noted "This regiment was consolidated with the 6<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry about April 9, 1865 and formed the 14<sup>th</sup> Consolidated Regiment Mississippi Infantry."

When Private John W. Leech of Company B the 43<sup>rd</sup> Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee had been in Adams' Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private John W. (Spelled as) Leck of Company B of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Rebel was admitted on December 28, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and diagnosed with remittent fever and had been sent from Franklin, Tennessee transferred to the Provost Marshal on March 4, 1865 and noted his age as nineteen.

Federal POW Records stated Private John W. Leech of Company B of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on March 7, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on March 7, 1865 and noted captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John N. Leech of Company B of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during 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 at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John W. Leech of Company B of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 7, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John W. Leech of Company B of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 7, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Leech of Company B of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on March 8, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on March 10, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Leech of Company B of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry 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 at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Leech of Company B of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on March 12, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Private John W. Leech died approximately 32 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On April 13, 1865 at Burlington, Vermont the newspaper *The Burlington Free Press* reported: "AFFAIRS AT MOBILE – Appear to be progressing favorable, though the rebels resist General Canby stubbornly. The ironclads Osage and Milwaukee have been blown up by torpedoes but the loss of life was small. Four men were killed and two fatally wounded on the Osage. The rebel ram Nashville and gunboats Tuscaloosa, Morgan and Natchez were lying in Blakely river, near Fort Huger, with the evident intention of giving battle to our monitors; and the ram Huntsville was towed below Fort Huger in the direction of Spanish Fort. More of the enemy's vessels are supposed to be beyond them on their way from Mobile. These vessels are all provided with guns of heavy caliber, some of them it is said of the best English manufacture. The ram Nashville resembles the Tennessee and is said to be fully as powerful. The Huntsville is also a formidable ironclad. Spanish Fort, the principal defense of the city, is an irregular bastioned work, with fortifications five miles in length, commencing at D'Olive's Creek and running to (Spelled as) Minetta Bay. It was built by De Soto in 1540. The guns are in embrasures; their number is variously estimated. Among them are three or four seven and eight inch; the remainder are mostly field pieces."

And on Thursday, April 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) John Leech of Company B of the 43<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John W. Leech did not own slaves in the State of Mississippi by virtue of his age.

**1110) Private James M. LITTRELL** - Inscription on tombstone #186 reads "**JAS. M. LEDRU**, **27 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Lee County, Virginia in March 1864.

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

According to Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; Rachel (Spelled as) Predeman married William H. (Spelled as) Lettrell on December 19, 1842 in Caliborne, Tennessee.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Littrell. The census listed James Littrell, born about 1845 in Virginia living in the household of William H. Littrell, born about 1823 in Virginia and his wife Rachel Littrell, born about 1822 in Virginia. Other family household members were: William Littrell, born about 1844 in Virginia and Jonathan Littrell, born about 1847 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 31 in Lee County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 18, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Litteral. The census listed James M. Litteral, born about 1845 in Virginia and had attended school within the year and living in the household of William H. Litteral, born about 1823 in Virginia and his wife Rachael Litteral, born about 1821 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: William R. Litteral, born about 1844 in Virginia and also served in the same unit as his brother James and Jonathan Litteral, born about 1849 in Virginia and Andrew J. Litteral, born about 1852 in Virginia and Nancy J. Litteral, born about 1857 in Virginia. The family household was living in the Western District of Lee County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Jonesville and the census was enumerated on June 26, 1860.

The compiler notes post war tombstones and death certificates listed the parents and siblings surname spelling as Littrell. The mother Rachel Pridemore Littrell has Find A Grave Memorial at #61473833 as an example and William R. Littrell has a death certificate.

The compiler notes the 27<sup>th</sup> Battalion Partisan Rangers were formed in July 1864 to form the 25<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry in which James M. Litterell's Compiled Military Service Records are located.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated March 26, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Litterell of Company K of the 27<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles\* enlisted on June 1, 1863 in Lee County, Virginia and enrolled for three years and last paid by "Major" (Captain William H.) Miller on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on furlough of 15 days.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was formerly Lieutenant Deyerle's Detachment of Artillery. It subsequently became Company K 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry. The 27<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry, Partisan Rangers or Mounted Rifles (Also known as Trigg's Battalion Partisan Rangers) was organized about September 1, 1862. Captain Lyle's Company was added and designation changed to the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry by Special Order Number 159 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated July 8, 1864."

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Litterell of the 27<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for periods of service between June 1 and August 31, 1863 and paid by (Captain William H.) Miller in the amount of \$36.00.

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 M. Litterell of Company K of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on June 1, 1863 in Lee County, Virginia and enrolled for three years

and last paid by “Major” (Captain William H.) Miller on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent taken prisoner at Cumberland Gap.

Federal POW Records stated Private James (Spelled as) Ledrell of the 27<sup>th</sup> Virginia Battalion appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on April 2, 1864 and noted as captured in Lee County, Virginia on March 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James (Unable to transcribe surname) of the 27<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending March 31, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky in Louisville on April 1, 1864 and noted as captured in Lee County, Virginia on March 10, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Cumberland Gap, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private James (Spelled as) Ledrell of the 27<sup>th</sup> Virginia Battalion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on March 29, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on April 2, 1864 and noted as captured in Lee County, Virginia on March 10, 1864 and under remarks stated charges made at Cumberland Gap.

Federal POW Records stated Private James (Spelled as) Ledrell of the 27<sup>th</sup> Virginia Battalion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 2, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky in Louisville on April 2, 1864 and noted as captured in Lee County, Virginia on March 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James (Spelled as) Ledrel of the 27<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Battalion appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on April 3, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge and noted as captured in Lee County, Virginia on March 10, 1864.

Private James M. Littrell died approximately 111 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On July 23, 1864 at Oroville, California the newspaper *The Chico Weekly Chronicle-Record* reported: “GENERAL SHERMAN – has issued a circular to his army, urging the soldiers to communicate freely by letter with their families and offering them every mail facility for so doing; but he objects strongly to and discourages the communications of newspaper correspondents-a certain class of whom he designates as men who will not fight, but follow the army to pick up news for sale and bolster up idle and worthless officers, to the neglect of the meritorious who scorn to seek the flattery of the present.”

And on Saturday, July 23, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) James M. Ledrel alias J. M. Lettrell of Company “A” of the 27<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JAS. M. LITTRELL 27 BATT’N VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

**1111) Private Irvin LEE** - Inscription on tombstone #1535 reads ***"IRVIN LEE CO. I 29 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 43 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Irwin Lee, born about 1820 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household was living with his wife Nancy Lee, also born about 1820 in Alabama. The family household was living in Beat 2 in Butler County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 17, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed D. (A male) Lee but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to I. Lee and the compiler agrees after looking at the copy of the census in script and will be noted this way. The census listed Irwin Lee, born about 1824 and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$400.00 and a personal value of \$250.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Nancy Lee, born about 1825 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) H. (A male) Lee, born about 1852 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Thos Lee, born about 1854 and Ellen Lee, born about 1856 and (Spelled as) Wm. Lee, born about 1859. The family household was living in Precinct 14 in Butler County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Dawson and the census was enumerated on June 14, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Irvin Lee served in Company I in the 29<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company I of the 29<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Conecuh County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) I. Lee of Company I of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on February 13, 1863 at Camp Lee and enrolled by (Captain George N.) Sowell for 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 sick in hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) I. Lee of Company I of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on February 13, 1863 at Camp Lee and enrolled by (Captain George N.) Sowell for the war and last paid by (Captain Alexander) McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) 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 Irvin Lee of Company I of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on February 13, 1863 at Camp Lee and enrolled by (Captain George N.) Sowell for the war and last paid by Captain (Alexander) McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Irvin Lee of Company I of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 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.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Irvin Lee of Company I of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a list of casualties in the 29<sup>th</sup> Alabama Regiment in the engagement at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15 and 16, 1864 and under remarks stated missing.

Federal POW Records stated Private Irvin Lee of Company I of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on 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 Irvin Lee of Company I of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Irvin Lee of Company I of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be sent to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Irvin Lee of Company I of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on

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 Irvin Lee of Company I of the 29<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 and Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Irvin Lee died approximately 59 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 Irvin Lee of Company I of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

Irvin Lee's widow, Nancy W. Lee filed for a widow's pension in 1880's and 1890's and later in both Monroe County, Alabama and listed her Post Office as Monroeville and Butler County, Alabama.

The compiler notes Monroe County and Butler County are adjacent.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Irvin Lee did not own slaves in Butler County, Alabama.

**1112) Private Jesse LEE** - Inscription on tombstone #923 reads "**JESSE LEE CO. E 19 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According the North Carolina Marriage Records, 1741-2011, William L. Lee married Jane C. (Spelled as) Cathey on April 8, 1837 in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed Jesse Lee, born about 1843 in North Carolina and living in the household of William Lee, born about 1800 in North Carolina and his wife Jane Lee, born about 1810 in North Carolina. Another family household member was John Lee, born about 1847 in North Carolina. The family household was living in District 27 in Cherokee County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on January 14, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Jesse Lee, born about 1846 in North Carolina and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of William Lee, born about 1808 in North Carolina and his wife Jane Lee, born about 1812 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: John W. Lee, born about 1849 in North Carolina and Charles C. C. (A male) Lee, born about 1851 in North Carolina and Josiah Lee, born about 1855 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 2 in Cherokee County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Centre and the census was enumerated on July 21, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jesse Lee served in Company E of the 19<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“19<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment, organized at Huntsville, Alabama, in August, 1861, contained men from Blount, Cherokee, Pickens, Coosa, Chilton, [Chilton County, Alabama was named in 1870 and previously had been Baker County, Alabama] and Jefferson counties. After serving at Mobile the unit was ordered to Corinth and later fought at Shiloh under J. K. Jackson. Transferred to General Gardner's command, it was active in the Kentucky Campaign, then was brigaded under Generals Deas, G. D. Johnston, and Pettus, Army of Tennessee. The 19<sup>th</sup> participated in many conflicts from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was with Hood in Tennessee, and fought at Bentonville, North Carolina. It lost fifty-four percent of the 650 engaged at Shiloh, and reported 151 killed and wounded at Murfreesboro and 192 at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, the regiment contained 347 men and 228 arms. It was badly cut up in the battles around Atlanta and many were captured at Franklin. Only 76 men were present when it surrendered. The unit was commanded by Colonels Samuel K. McSpadden and Joseph Wheeler, [He would later become the famous General Fightin' Joe Wheeler – Find A Grave Memorial # 6518] Lieutenant Colonels George R. Kimbrough [George Rufus Kimbrough – Find A Grave Memorial # 38645956 and confirmed by his wife's pension application in 1926 as being the Colonel of the 19<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry] and Edward D. Tracy, [Edward Dorr Tracy Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 81468222] and Majors Solomon Palmer [Find A Gave Memorial # 98040023] and James H. Savage.”

Company E of the 19<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was known as the “Cherokee Guards”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Jesse Lee of Company E of the 19<sup>th</sup> Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on April 14, 1864.

When Private Jesse Lee of Company E of the 19<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Deas' 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 Jesse Lee of Company E of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse Lee of Company E of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.



Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse Lee of Company E of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse Lee of Company E of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 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 Jesse Lee of Company E of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse Lee of Company E of the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 Jesse Lee died approximately 22 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On January 28, 1865 at Hartford, Connecticut the newspaper *The Hartford Courant* reported: "Messrs. Brown and Richardson, the *Tribune* correspondents who recently escaped from Salisbury, North Carolina, arrived at Washington on Thursday evening. They are full of indignation against the rebel authorities for their cruel treatment of prisoners of war and urge that stringent retaliatory measures shall be adopted towards rebel officers in our hands."

And on Saturday, January 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Jesse Lee of Company E of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Jesse Lee did not own slaves in Cherokee County, Alabama.

**1113) Private John W. LEE** - Inscription on tombstone #500 reads "**JNO. W. LEE CO. H 16 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, the parents of John W. Lee were Mary M. McDonald born about 1820 in Kentucky and Jefferson C. Lee, born about 1813 in Tennessee and the two were married in Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed John W. Lee, born about 1840 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Jefferson Lee, born about 1813 in Tennessee and his wife Mary Lee, born about 1820 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: James A. Lee, born about 1841 in Alabama (Also in the same company and regiment as his older brother James W. Lee and James died of wounds due to the Battle of Stones River, Tennessee also known as the Battle of Murfreesboro in 1863 and the father Jefferson C. Lee was listed as the father of James A. Lee and received his sons back due monies) and Sarah Ann Lee, born about 1845 in Alabama and Robert Lee, born about 1843 in Alabama and Stephen M. Lee, born about 1846 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Tetetha Jane Lee, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in Beat 3 in Marion County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 15, 1850.

The compiler notes it appears that John W. Lee was married to Lucinda J. Byrd about 1857 in Marion County, Alabama however no documentation as of yet can be located.

The 1860 United States census listed John W. Lee, born about 1839 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$226.00 and it was noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Lucinda Lee, born about 1837 in Alabama. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Sada (A female) born about 1858 in Alabama and Mary Lee, born about 1860 and noted as three months old and (Spelled as Sada (A female) Bera, born about 1800 in South Carolina. The household was living in the Western District of Marion County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Pikeville and the census was enumerated on June 19, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 14 which noted Private T. J. Lee of Company G of the 16<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Mrs. L. J. Lee and listed her Post Office as Detroit, Alabama.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 73 the Post Office at Detroit was located in Marion County, Alabama.

The compiler notes many of soldiers in Company G came from Marion County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 15 to August 31, 1861 and dated October 22, 1861 stated Private John W. Lee of Company H of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 15, 1861 at Tuscumbia, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel (William B.) Wood for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on furlough from October 19, 1861.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private John W. Lee of Company H of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 15, 1861 at

Tuscumbia, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel (John) W. Harris for three years and last paid on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes an inter-regiment transfer to Company G of the 16<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and all of Private John W. Lee's Federal POW Records refer to his company as Company G of the 16<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry.

When Private John W. Lee of Company G of the 16<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Lowery's Brigade in Cleburne's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private John W. Lee of Company G of the "32<sup>nd</sup>" Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15<sup>th</sup> Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland, from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Lee of Company G of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Lee of Company G of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John W. Lee of Company G of the "10<sup>th</sup>" Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John W. Lee of Company G of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received July 20, 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 John W. Lee of Company G of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on 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 John W. Lee of Company G of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 1, 1864 and

had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private John W. Lee died approximately 111 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On November 20, 1864 in Washington, D. C. President Lincoln writes Charles A. Dana, asking him to see Mr. Stokes.

And on Sunday, November 20, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Lee of Company G of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes the father of Private John W. Lee was Jefferson C. Lee and died in 1872 and he has a Find A Grave Memorial at 6869864 and has a photograph of his broken tombstone. The mother of Private John W. Lee also has a Find A Grave Memorial in the same cemetery at 6869869 and also appears to have a broken tombstone.

The compiler notes Lucinda J. Lee filed for a Confederate widow's pension and claimed she was the wife of John W. Lee of Company G of the 16<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry. Her application date for the pension was May 4, 1889 in Lamar County, Alabama.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John W. Lee of Marion County, Alabama did not own slaves.

Because Private John W. Lee was taken prisoner as a member of Company G if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JOHN W. LEE CO. G 16 ALA. INF. C.S.A."**

**1114) Private John LEE** - Inscription on tombstone #1904 reads **"JOHN LEE CO. F 40 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 25 years old based on the 1860 United States census.

The 1860 United States census listed John Lee, born about 1839 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Bryney (A female) Graham, born about 1832 in Alabama and Ann Graham, born about 1848 in Alabama and (Spelled as) E. F. (A male) Graham, born about 1850 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Charlott (A female) Graham, born about 1854 in Alabama. The household was living in the Southern Division of Sumter County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Intercourse and the census was enumerated on June 4, 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 Lee of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Catharine Lee and listed her Post Office as Gaston, Alabama.

According to Volume 2 of the Post Office Department compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by J. G. Ames, Superintendent of the documents printed in Washington, DC in 1890 stated on page 458 the Post Office at Gaston was located in Sumter County, Alabama.

The 1870 United States census listed Catherine Lee, born about 1846 and living in Sumter County, Alabama and reported the nearest Post Office as Gaston and enumerated on June 17, 1870.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Lee served in Company F in the 40<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“40th Infantry Regiment, organized at Mobile, Alabama, in May, 1862, recruited its companies in Perry, Sumter, Morgan, Covington, Pickens, Colbert, [The compiler notes Colbert County was not created until 1867 after the war] Mobile, and Choctaw counties. It served at Mobile until December, [and] then moved to Mississippi where under the command of J. C. Moore it was active in the operations on Deer Creek. Later four companies were transferred to General Ector's [Ector's] Brigade, which fought at Chickamauga. The other companies were part of the garrison at Vicksburg and were captured when that city fell. After being exchanged, the regiment was united and sustained 135 casualties at Chattanooga. Attached to A. Baker's, Gibson's, and Brantley's Brigade, it participated in the Atlanta Campaign, [and] moved to Mobile, [and] then returned to the Army of Tennessee in North Carolina. This unit had 332 fit for duty in January, 1863, and totalled [totalled] 429 men and 338 arms in December. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 7-31, it lost twenty percent of the 416 engaged. Only a handful surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Augustus A. Coleman [Augustus Aurelius Coleman – Find A Grave Memorial # 110930768] and John H. Higley, [John Hunt Higley – Find A Grave Memorial # 28960198] Lieutenant Colonels E. S. Gulley [Ezekial Slocum Gulley – Find A Grave Memorial # 39568228] and Thomas O. Stone, [Find A Grave Memorial # 61158778] and Major Elbert D. Willett. [Elbert Decatur Willett – Find A Grave Memorial # 122860760]”

Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Choctaw and Mobile Counties in Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private John Lee of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 13, 1862 in Sumter County, Alabama and enrolled for three years and noted as not paid and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated conscript assigned to this Company on November 10, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private John Lee of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 13, 1862 in Sumter County, Alabama and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (Thomas) H. Lake on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

When Private John Lee of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama 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 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, John Lee a private of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4<sup>th</sup> day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as John Lee and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 9, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Lee of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces on July 4, 1863. Roll dated Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 9, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, 1863 stated Private John Lee of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 13, 1862 in Sumter County, Alabama and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (Thomas) H. Lake on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated absent without leave from August 23 to November 10, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private John Lee of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 13, 1862 in Sumter County, Alabama and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (Thomas H.) Lake on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on furlough.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John Lee of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued in March 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated John Lee of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued in May 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John Lee of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on June 6, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John Lee of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on June 26, 1864.

When Private John Lee of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Baker's Brigade in Clayton's Division and in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Lee of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, \_\_\_\_\_. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Lee of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending on July 31, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Lee of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Lee of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Lee of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on 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 John Lee of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Lee of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for the oath of allegiance from November 16 to 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and under remarks stated states that he was conscripted and put in Rebel Army and deserted.

Private John Lee died approximately 264 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On April 23, 1865 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin the newspaper *The Daily Milwaukee News* reported: "FROM WASHINGTON, APRIL 22 - President Johnson has removed his quarters from his hotel to the residence of Honorable Samuel Harper, on H Street. Mr. Harper is away with the funeral cortege of the late president. Mrs. Lincoln has not sufficiently recovered to remove from the White House. She is more composed however and is yet undecided whether to return to Illinois or not....."

And on Sunday, April 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private John Lee of Company F of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to phthisis.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules (Spelled as) John Lee did not own slaves in Sumter County, Alabama.

**1115) Private M. J. LEE** - Inscription on tombstone #100 reads "**M. J. LEE CO. E 2 TEX. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Big Hill, Kentucky in July 1863.

He only has Federal POW Records.

And under Ashby's 2<sup>nd</sup> Tennessee Cavalry.

Federal POW Record stated Private (Spelled as) M. J. Lee of Company E of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Big Hill, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Record stated Private (Spelled as) M. J. Lee of Company E of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Big Hill, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Record stated Private (Spelled as) M. J. Lee of Company E of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 6, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky, Louisville on August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Big Hill, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.



Federal POW Record stated Private (Spelled as) M. J. Lee of Company E of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 7, 1863 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle and noted as captured at Big Hill, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

Private M. J. Lee died approximately 173 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 27, 1864 at Macon, Georgia the newspaper *The Georgia Journal and Messenger* reported: "A NEST OF ROBBERS BROKEN UP – TUNNELL HILL, GEORGIA JANUARY 18, 1864 – Editors Appeal: Major J. P. Cheneworth has just returned from a scout into McLemore's Cove, where he succeeded most gloriously in capturing the nest of the famous Lumpkin's Georgia cut-throats and robbers. A great many Southern citizens and soldiers have been inhumanly murdered by these men and the gallant Major deserves the thanks of the Confederacy and more especially of Georgia, for having brought them to justice. About fifty of the dark countenanced scoundrels have arrived here and will be forwarded, I hope to Governor Brown, who will deal with them as they richly deserve. I have not the full particulars of the scout, or I would give them to you in detail. It is certainly, from all I learn, one of the most brilliant scouts which has been chronicled during the war. It seems that General Grant had issued an order for a county election, to be held at the Courthouse in the Cove. Major Cheneworth, hearing of this, made a forced march at night and the next morning bagged the party, Lumpkin's company included. Captain Lumpkin is surely a bad sheriff. The universal exclamation is that Governor Brown should give Major C. a sword for this saving Georgia soil from being polluted by a Union election and breaking up this next of tories and outlaws. I write this in great haste only time to add three cheers and a tiger for Major Cheneworth."

And on Wednesday, January 27, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) M. J. Lee of Company E of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"M. J. LEE CO. E 2 (ASHBY'S) TENN. CAV. C.S.A."**

**1116) Private Isaac C. LEE** - Inscription on tombstone #1491 reads **"R. C. LEE CO. A 54 N.C. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Rutherford's Farm in July 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 38 years old based on his physical description.

According to the North Carolina, Index to Marriage Bonds, 1741-1868; Isaac C. Lee married Harriett J. Boyd on December 8, 1856 in Guilford County, North Carolina.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Lea but the compiler has corrected it to Lee and will be noted this way. The census was listed Isaac Lee, born about 1827 in Guilford County, North Carolina and noted his occupation as a laborer and had a personal value of \$300.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Harrett Lee, born about 1835 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Ruberta (A female) Lee, born about 1857 and (Spelled as) Georganna Lee, born about 1859. The family household was living in the North Division of Guilford County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Greensboro and the census was enumerated on August 1, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Isaac C. Lee served in Companies F and A of the 54<sup>th</sup> North Carolina State Troops and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“54th Infantry Regiment was assembled at Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, North Carolina, in May, 1862. The men were from the counties of Rowan, Burke, Cumberland, Northampton, Iredell, Guilford, Wilkes, Yadkin, Columbus, and Granville. It was assigned to General Law's, Hoke's, Godwin's, and W. G. Lewis' Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. [Virginia] The 54th was engaged at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, [and] then guarded prisoners captured at Winchester during the Pennsylvania Campaign. Later it took part in Bristoe and Mine Run campaigns, the conflicts at Plymouth and Drewry's Bluff, Early's Shenandoah Valley operations, and the Appomattox Campaign. This regiment lost 6 killed and 40 wounded at Fredericksburg, had 3 killed and 38 wounded at Chancellorsville and 2 wounded and 306 missing at the Rappahannock River. It totalled [totalled] about 700 men in July, 1864, and surrendered with 4 officers and 53 men of which 23 were armed. The field officers were Colonels James C. S. McDowell, [James C. S. McDowell – Died of wounds due to Battle of Chancellorsville – Find A Grave Memorial # 31864049] Kenneth M. Murchison, [Kenneth McKenzie Murchison – Find A Grave Memorial # 7156908] and John Wimbish; [John Wimbish – Find A Grave Memorial # 8754237] Lieutenant Colonel Anderson Ellis; and Major James A. Rogers.”

Company F of the 54<sup>th</sup> North Carolina State Troops was known as the “Stonewall Boys” Many soldiers from Guilford County, North Carolina.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private Isaac C. Lee of Company F of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted at Raleigh, North Carolina and enrolled for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since July 20, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) I. C. Lee of Company F of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina appeared on a containing copies of letters received and sent at General Hospital Number 3 in Goldsboro, North Carolina and under remarks stated May 23, 1864 discharged from this hospital this day to return to duty and ordered to report at Petersburg. He was admitted on May 10, 1864 to May 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac C. Lee of Company A of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West)

Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and noted a physical description on July 24, 1864 age 38; height 5' 10 and ½ inches; complexion dark; eyes blue; hair dark and told Union authorities by occupation had been a farmer and listed his residence as "Gilbert" but the compiler believes it was Guilford and had been captured by General "Crooks" (George Crook) at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio of July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac C. Lee of Company A of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 22, 1864 (The compiler notes he probably arrived at Camp Chase on July 27, 1864) at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain Ew Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864.

Private Isaac C. Lee died approximately 222 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 Isaac Lee of Company A of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Isaac Lee did not own slaves in Guilford County, North Carolina.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"ISAAC C. LEE CO. F 54 N.C. REG. C.S.A."**

**1117) Private Randolph LEE** - Inscription on tombstone #752 reads **"RANDOLPH LEE CO. H 24 TEX. 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 Randolph Lee entered the service as a blacksmith and served in Company H in the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry (Wilkes) (2<sup>nd</sup> Texas Lancers) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"24th Cavalry Regiment [also called 2nd Texas Lancers] completed its organization during the late spring of 1862. Men of this unit were recruited in Nueces, Comanche, Waller, Montgomery, and Karnes counties. It was soon dismounted and sent to Arkansas. Here the regiment was captured at Arkansas Post in January, 1863. After being exchanged, it was consolidated with the 17th, 18th, and 25th Texas Cavalry Regiments (dismounted) and assigned to Deshler's, J. A. Smith's, and Granbury's Brigade. This command fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter

operations in Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. The 24th was organized with about 900 men and reported 54 casualties of the 587 engaged at Arkansas Post. The 17th/18th/24th/25th reported 200 disabled at Chickamauga and totalled [totalled] 690 men and 520 arms in December, 1863. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William A. Taylor [Major William A. Taylor – Find A Grave Memorial # 7049745] and Franklin C. Wilkes, [Franklin Collett Wilkes – Find A Grave Memorial # 35456782] and Lieutenant Colonels Robert Reese Neyland [Died July 22, 1862 – His grandson Robert Reese Neyland is the namesake of Neyland football stadium at the University of Tennessee] and Patrick H. Swearingen. [Patrick Henry Swearingen – Find A Grave Memorial # 63595075]”

The compiler notes he was with Wilkes’ Regiment 2nd Texas Lancers.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Randolph Lee of Captain John H. Connor’s Company of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Carter’s Brigade Texas Lancers\* was mustered into service on April 10, 1862 as a blacksmith at age twenty-six and enlisted for duty on February 11, 1862 in Brazos County, Texas and enrolled for the duration of the war and duty status not reported and noted number of miles to rendezvous was fifty miles and valuation of horse was \$160.00 and equipment valued at \$40.00.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company H 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry. The 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry (Also known as the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Texas Lancers and as the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Carter’s Brigade Texas Mounted Volunteers) was organized April 24, 1862 with ten companies, A to K. A part of this regiment was captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas January 11, 1863 and exchanged east of the Mississippi River in April and May 1863 when it was consolidated with similar remnants of the 17<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, and 25<sup>th</sup> Regiments Texas Cavalry. This consolidation was broken up in March 1864 when these parts of the 24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> Regiments Texas Cavalry were united to form one field organization but each appears to have been mustered separately. About April 9, 1865 this portion of the regiment was consolidated with the remnants of other regiments in Granbury’s Texas Brigade and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina about May 1, 1865. The balance of the regiment which was not captured January 11, 1863 remained west of the Mississippi River some serving in the 24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> Regiments Texas Cavalry (Consolidated) and other in the 17<sup>th</sup> Consolidated Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated August 31, 1862 stated Blacksmith Randolph Lee of Captain John H. Conner’s Company 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry (Dismounted) enlisted at age twenty-six on February 11, 1862 in Brazos County, Texas and enrolled for three years or during the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Blacksmith Randolph Lee of Company H of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry (Dismounted) enlisted on February 11, 1862 in Brazos County, Texas and enrolled for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private Randolph Lee of Company H of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on March 9, 1862 at Hempstead, Texas and enrolled for the war and last paid on May 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty

and under remarks stated commutation in lieu of transportation 57 miles for use of gun for six months and was enlisted as a blacksmith.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private Randolph Lee of Company H of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on March 9, 1862 at Hempstead, Texas and enrolled for the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private Randolph Lee of Company H of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on March 9, 1862 at Hempstead, Texas and enrolled for the war and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private Randolph Lee of Company H of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on March 9, 1862 at Hempstead, Texas and enrolled for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private Randolph Lee of Company H of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on March 9, 1862 at Hempstead, Texas and enrolled for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. Lee of Company H of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on March 9, 1862 at Hempstead, Texas and enrolled for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

He was taken prisoner at Arkansas Post, Arkansas in January 1863 and the battle was also known as Fort Hindman, Arkansas.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. Lee of Company H of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Infantry appeared on a roster of troops of the Confederate Army captured at Fort Hindman, Arkansas Post Arkansas on January 11, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lee of Company H of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Butler in Springfield, Illinois and noted as captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas on January 11, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lee of Company H of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry was received at Camp Butler, Illinois on January 31, 1863 and his name appeared on a parole which is as follows. "We the undersigned prisoners of war, do give our parole of honor that we will not take up arms or do and hostile act against the United States until regularly exchanged" and noted as captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas on January 11, 1863.

When Private Randolph Lee of Company H of the 24<sup>th</sup> Texas Cavalry (dismounted) (Wilkes') was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 21, 1864 he had been in Smith's Brigade in Cleburne's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Randolph Lee of Company H of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas "Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and forwarded by the Provost Marshal 17<sup>th</sup> Army Corps from July 16 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured in battle on July 21, 1864 by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Division and under remarks stated forwarded to Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Randolph Lee of Company H of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Randolph Lee of Company H of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Randolph Lee of Company H of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Randolph Lee of Company H of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Randolph Lee of Company H of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Randolph Lee of Company H of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry 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 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Randolph Lee of Company H of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas 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 Atlanta, Georgia on July 21, 1864 and under remarks stated deserter.

Private Randolph Lee died approximately 163 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 12, 1865 at Wilmington, North Carolina the newspaper *The Wilmington Journal* reported: "Once upon a time the death of George M. Dallas, Vice President of the United States when James K Polk was President would have attracted much attention both at the North and the South. Now it passes almost unnoticed in either country. Mr. Dallas died in Philadelphia week before last, in his seventy-first year. Besides being Vice President he had been United States Minister to England and Russia. Mr. Dallas was years ago, a gentleman of very striking presence."

And on Thursday, January 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Randolph Lee of Company H of the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry due to intermittent fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1118) Private Thomas LEE** - Inscription on tombstone #2053 reads "***THOMAS LEE CO. K 45 ALA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 31 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Thomas Lee, born about 1833 in Georgia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Lytlebery (A male) Lee, born about 1801 in South Carolina and living with what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Lee, born about 1814 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Henry Lee, born about 1839 in Georgia and non transcribed (A male) Lee, born about 1842 in Alabama and Sarah Lee, born about 1845 in Alabama and Samuel Lee, born about 1847 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 21 in Macon County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 12, 1850.

According to the Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1969; Thomas Lee married Margaret Prescott on February 24, 1857 in Macon County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas Lee, born about 1834 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$50.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Margaret Lee, born about 1837 in Georgia. Other household members were: Sarah Lee, born about 1858 in Alabama and Mary Roy, born about 1780 in South Carolina. The household was living in the Northern Division in Macon County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Auburn and the census was enumerated on June 12, 1860.

The compiler notes Auburn, Alabama today is located in Lee County, Alabama however Lee County was not formed until 1866 from parts of Macon, Tallapoosa, Chambers and Russell Counties. The compiler further notes today Macon and Lee Counties in Alabama are adjacent.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas Lee served in Company K in the 45<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“45th Infantry Regiment was organized at Auburn, Alabama, in May, [May] 1862. Companies that made up the unit were from the counties of Barbour, Randolph, Lowndes, Macon, and Russell. It was immediately sent to Mississippi and at Tupelo suffered from camp diseases. Later it moved to Kentucky, fought at Perryville under General Walthall, [and] then was assigned to General Wood's, Lowrey's, and Shelley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 45th participated in the difficult campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was with Hood in Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. It was organized with 750 men, reported 91 casualties at Murfreesboro and 117 at Chickamauga, and totalled [totalled] 366 effectives and 309 arms in December, 1863. The regiment lost 27 killed, 72 wounded, and 32 missing at the Battle of Atlanta and was almost annihilated at Franklin. Only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Ephraim B. Breedlove, [Ephraim Bolling Breedlove – Find A Grave Memorial # 144695870] James G. Gilchrist, [James Graham Gilchrist – Find a Grave Memorial # 78360818] William S. Goodwyn, [William Sabb Goodwyn – Find A Grave Memorial # 126131137] and Harris D. Lampley; [Find A Grave Memorial # 14788048] Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Abercrombie; [Robert Haden Abercrombie Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 25436794] and Major George C. Freeman.”

Company K of the 45<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Macon County, Alabama.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Lee of Captain William (Sabb) Goodwyn's Company\* was mustered in at Loachapoka, Alabama on March 15, 1862 and enrolled by (William Sabb) Goodwyn for three years in Macon County.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company K 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry.”

The compiler notes Loachapoka, Alabama was also located in Macon County in 1862.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Thomas Lee of Company K of the 45<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was noted on a receipt for clothing on April 13, 1864.

The compiler notes his Federal POW Records may be listed on a so-called cross over with another soldier records on fold 3, therefore the compiler is going to note Federal POW Records listed on ancestry.

The compiler notes according to the National Park Service “the 45<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was almost annihilated at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee.

In the compilers opinion Private Thomas Lee of Company K of the 45<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was probably wounded at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee and taken POW at a Confederate hospital near Spring Hill, Tennessee.



When Private Thomas Lee of Company K of the 45<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner on December 17, 1864 at Spring Hill, Tennessee he had been in Lowrey's Brigade in Cleburne's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee at the Battle of Franklin.

According to Federal POW Records located at ancestry (21997) stated Private Thomas Lee of Company K of the 45<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

According to Federal POW Records located at ancestry (29339) stated Private Thomas Lee of Company K of the 45<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry taken prisoner at Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 arrived at Louisville, Kentucky on April 3, 1865.

The compiler notes Louisville, Kentucky was a holding prison for Confederate prisoners until a northern prison could accommodate them and that Louisville prison did have a hospital.

According to Federal POW Records located at ancestry (52168) stated Private Thomas Lee of Company K of the 45<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky on April 11, 1865.

The compiler notes the journey from Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase was usually a two day trip and although it does not mention when Private Thomas Lee arrived at Camp Chase it should have been on April 13, 1865.

According to Federal POW Records located at ancestry (23300) stated Private Thomas Lee of Company K of the 45<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was admitted to the Camp Chase Hospital on April 13, 1865 and died at the hospital.

According to Federal POW Records located at ancestry (9527) stated Private Thomas Lee of Company K of the 45<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry died on June 21, 1865 due to a gun-shot wound.

According to Federal POW Records located at ancestry (38825) stated Private Thomas Lee of Company K of the 45<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry died on June 21, 1865 and buried in grave number 2053 at the Camp Chase Cemetery.

The compiler further notes that Federal POW Records located at ancestry (29943) and 51299) provided duplicate information.

Private Thomas Lee died approximately 69 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On June 21, 1865 at Washington, D. C. President Andrew Johnson named Lewis E. Parsons as provisional governor of Alabama.

And on Wednesday, June 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Thomas Lee at Camp Chase Prison due to a gun- shot wound.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas Lee of Macon County, Alabama did not own slaves.

**1119) Quarter Master Sergeant William P. LEE** - Inscription on tombstone #90 reads "***Q.M. SGT. W. P. LEE CO. E 3 S.C. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Williamsport, Maryland in July 1863.

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

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

The 1850 United States census listed William Lee, born about 1834 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Mary Lee, born about 1812 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Margaret Lee, born about 1833 in South Carolina and John Lee, born about 1835 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Honerions (A male) Lee, born about 1837 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Emeline (A female) Lee, born about 1841 in South Carolina and Elizabeth Lee, born about 1844 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Lavina Lee, born about 1846 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Newberry District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on October 11, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Wm Lee, born about 1834 in South Carolina and living in the household of C. M. (A male) (Spelled as) Ferguson (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber) to Ferguson, born about 1819 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Elizh (A female) Ferguson (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to) Feguson, born about 1790 in South Carolina and W. B. (A male) Byrd, born about 1837 in South Carolina. The household was living in Laurens District and the nearest Post Office was reported as Clinton and the census was enumerated on August 4, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William P. Lee and discharged as a quartermaster sergeant served in Company E in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"3rd Infantry Regiment, organized at Columbia, South Carolina, in April, 1861, contained men recruited in the counties of Laurens, Colleton, Pickens, Spartanburg, and Newberry. Ordered to Virginia, it saw action at First Manassas in Bonham's Brigade. Later the 3rd was placed in General Kershaw's, Kennedy's, and Conner's Brigade. It participated in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia from the Seven Days' Battles to Gettysburg, [and] then moved to Georgia with Longstreet. After fighting at Chickamauga and Knoxville, it returned to Virginia and continued the conflict at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and

Cold Harbor. Later it was involved in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations and North Carolina Campaign. In April, 1862, this regiment totalled [totalled] 550 effectives. It reported 23 killed, 108 wounded, and 4 missing at Savage's Station, had 14 killed and 35 wounded of the 371 at Maryland Heights, and lost 11 killed, 71 wounded, and 2 missing of the 266 at Sharpsburg. The unit lost 163 at Fredericksburg, 12 at Chancellorsville, and twenty-one percent of the 406 at Gettysburg. Its last battle was at Bentonville where 1 was killed and 15 were wounded, and on March 23, 1865, there were 191 present for duty. It surrendered on April 26. The field officers were Colonels James D. Nance, [James Drayton Nance – Find A Grave Memorial # 17682782] William D. Rutherford, [William Drayton Rutherford – Find A Grave Memorial # 10384152] and James H. Williams; Lieutenant Colonels James M. Baxter, [Find A Grave Memorial # 44364691] B. B. Foster, Benjamin C. Garlington, [Benjamin Conway Garlington – Find A Grave Memorial # 24215541] and Robert C. Maffett; [ Find A Grave Memorial # 2537129] and Major R. P. Todd. [Richard P. Todd]”

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that William P. Lee enlisted in the Newberry District in 1861 and was noted as 27 years old (Born about 1834) and from his Federal POW Records which noted he told Federal authorities he was Lawrence County, South Carolina which never existed and the compiler believes the Union authorities confused Laurens District with Lawrence County and his age was noted as 29 (Born about 1834) The compiler further notes Laurens District and Newberry District were adjacent and are today as counties.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated June 30, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm P. Lee of Captain James D. Nance's Company of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment South Carolina Volunteers\* enlisted at age twenty-seven on April 14, 1861 at Newberry, South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (James Drayton) Nance for twelve months and noted number of miles to rendezvous was 54 miles and under remarks stated absent at muster on June 1, 1861.

The above asterisk stated: “This Company subsequently became Company E of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry was enrolled on April 14, 1861. It was mustered into Confederate service June 6, 1861 and re-organized for the war in May 1862. About April 9, 1865 the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry was consolidated with the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion South Carolina Infantry and a part of Blanchard's South Carolina Reserves and formed the (New) 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 2, 1865.”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Lee of Company E of the 3<sup>rd</sup> South Carolina Regiment appeared on a list of patients discharged from the General Hospital at Culpepper Court House, Virginia on September 24, 1861.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Lee of Company E of the 3<sup>rd</sup> South Carolina Regiment for commutation for rations while on furlough from November 20 to December 20, 1861 for 30 days at .25 cents per day paid in the amount of \$7.50 cents in March 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 30 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Lee of Company E of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on April 14, 1861 at Newberry, South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (James Drayton) Nance for twelve months and last paid on April 30, and noted as absent and under remarks stated Quarter Master Sergeant.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Lee of Company E of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment South Carolina appeared on a register at the Chimborazo Hospital Number 2 in Richmond, Virginia for Icterus (A technical term for Jaundice) and was admitted on March 7, 1862 and returned to duty on March 24, 1862.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Quartermaster Sergeant (Spelled as) W. P. Lee of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment South Carolina on a register of payments on descriptive lists for periods of service from May 19, 1862 to August 1, 1862 and paid by G. W. Shell on August 14, 1862 in the amount of \$49.70.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Quartermaster Sergeant (Spelled as) W. P. Lee of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment South Carolina on a register of payments on descriptive lists for periods of service from July 31, 1862 to September 30, 1862 and paid by G. W. Shell on October 5, 1862 in the amount of \$92.00 and under remarks stated bounty.

A Field and Staff Muster Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Quarter Master Sergeant (Spelled as) W. P. Lee of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on April 14, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (James Drayton) Nance for twelve months and last paid by Captain G. W. Shell on September 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on sick furlough in South Carolina from October 15, 1862.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Quartermaster Sergeant (Spelled as) W. P. Lee was paid by the Confederate States of America for commutation for rations while on sick furlough from October 10 to December 22, 1862 for a period of 73 days at .33 cents per day in the amount of \$24.09 and paid on March 24, 1863 at Camp Longstreet in Virginia.

A Field and Staff Muster Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Quarter Master Sergeant (Spelled as) W. P. Lee of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on April 14, 1861 at Newberry, South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (James Drayton) Nance for twelve months and last paid by Captain G. W. Shell on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated furloughed to South Carolina on account of sickness unit January 1, 1863.

A Field and Staff Muster Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Quarter Master Sergeant (Spelled as) W. P. Lee of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on April 14, 1861 at the Newberry Court House in South Carolina and enrolled by Captain

(James Drayton) Nance for twelve months and last paid by Captain G. W. Shell on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records noted pay from the Confederate States to Quartermaster Sergeant (Spelled as) W. P. Lee for commutation of rations while on duty in the quartermaster department (It being impracticable to draw from the A. C. S.) from April 20, 1863 to April 30, 1863 for ten days at .66 and 2/3 per day and paid \$6.66.

Federal POW Records stated "Private" William P. Lee of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment South Carolina Volunteer Infantry appeared on a report of Rebel Prisoners for the week ending on July 24, 1863 and noted as captured by General Kelly's (General Benjamin Franklin Kelley) forces on July 13, 1863 and prisoner was noted as age twenty-nine and under remarks stated prisoner of war sent to Camp Chase.

Federal POW Records stated Quartermaster Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm P. See (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment South Carolina C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison in Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Atheneum Prison) and a physical description was taken on July 21, 1863. Age 29; Height 5' 11"; Complexion dark; Eyes blue; Hair dark; and told Union authorities prior to the war he had been a merchant and said his residence was Lawrence County, South Carolina (The compiler notes there was not a district called Lawrence but there was one named Laurens) and arrested by Ring (Ringgold Battalion Pennsylvania Cavalry acting for scouts of General Kelley) Cavalry at Williamsport, (Maryland) on July 13, 1863 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on July 22, 1863.

The compiler would like to thank Steve French of West Virginia for identifying the Ringgold Battalion Pennsylvania Cavalry and acting for scouts for General Benjamin Franklin Kelley on July 13, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Quartermaster Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm P. Lee of Company "I" of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment South Carolina appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on July 23, 1863 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain W. C. Thorpe and noted as captured at Williamsport, Maryland on July 13, 1863.

Quartermaster Sergeant William P. Lee died approximately 536 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 10, 1865 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln sends a telegram to Major General Butler at Fort Monroe, Virginia. "No principal report of yours on the Wilmington expedition has ever reached the War Department, as I am informed there. A preliminary report did reach here but was returned to General Grant as his request. Of course, leave to publish cannot be given without inspection of the paper, and not then if it should be deemed to be detrimental to the public service."

And on Sunday, January 10, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Quartermaster Sergeant (Spelled as) W. P. Lee of Company I of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment South Carolina Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

The compiler notes a quartermaster sergeant was generally listed with the F&S Company which stood for Field and Service Company. Its members were usually officers of field grade ie Majors and upward and surgeons, adjutants etc.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William Lee did not own slaves in Laurens District, South Carolina.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Q.M. SGT. Wm. P. LEE F&S CO. 3 REG. S.C. INF. C.S.A.”**

**1120) Private William B. LEE** - Inscription on tombstone #239 reads **“Wm. LEE LEE'S CO. 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Alleghany County, Virginia in December 1863.

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

According to Virginia Compiled Marriages, 1740-1850; Thomas Lee married Catherine Baker on November 25, 1819 in Wood County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed William Lee, born about 1835 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a laborer and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Thomas Lee, born about 1796 in Virginia and his wife Catharine Lee, born about 1801 in Virginia. Another family household member was Mary J. Lee, born about 1843 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 70 in Wirt County, (West) Virginia.

According to the West Virginia Marriages Index, 1785-1971; William Lee married Margaret Board in 1856 in Wirt County, (West) Virginia.

The 1860 United States census listed William Lee, born about 1785 in Virginia but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to 1835 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$243.00 and living in the household of Thomas Lee, born about 1799 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Margaret A. Lee, born about 1787 in Virginia but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to born in 1837 in Virginia and appears to be the wife of William Lee and James M. Lee, born about 1858 in Virginia. The family household was living in Wirt County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Lees Mills and the census was enumerated on June 8, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William B. Lee alternate name William Lee served in Company C in the 19<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“19th Cavalry Regiment was formed in April, 1863, using the 3rd Regiment Virginia State Line as its nucleus. It served in Jenkin's and W. L. Jackson's Brigade and confronted the Federals in western Virginia. Later the unit took part in the operations in the Shenandoah Valley and disbanded during April, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel William L. Jackson, [William Lowther Jackson Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 8927] Lieutenant Colonel William P. Thompson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 79083067] currently has him incorrectly listed as being with the 19<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry] and Majors George Downs [Find A Grave Memorial # 13271916] and Joseph K. Kesler. [Joseph R. Kessler]”

Company C of the 19<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry had many soldiers from Jackson and Roane Counties in (West) Virginia.

The compiler notes both Jackson and Roane Counties are adjacent to Wirt County, West Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated March 15, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. B. Lee of Captain Joseph R. Kesler's Company Cavalry\* and enlisted on March 15, 1863 in Frankford, (West) Virginia (Located in Greenbrier County) and enrolled by Colonel William (Lowther) Jackson for three years or during the war and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated: “This is a new Company composed of North Western Virginians mustered in by me at the date indicated in pursuance of an authority from the Secretary of War signed William L. Jackson Colonel Inspector and Mustering Officer.”

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm Lee of the 19<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was made on December 31, 1863. Age 30; Height 5' 9"; Complexion fair; Eyes blue; Hair light; and told Union authorities his former occupation was a farmer and listed his residence as Right County, Virginia (Perhaps Isle of Wright County, Virginia) and captured by United States Troops Alleghany County, Virginia on December 19, 1863 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on December 31, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Lee of Lee's Company 19<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on January 1, 1864 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 30; height 5' 9" eyes blue; hair light; complexion light and noted as captured in Allegheny County, Virginia on December 19, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Lee of Lee's Company 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio who desire taking the oath of allegiance June 10, 1864 and noted as captured in Allegheny County, Virginia on December 19, 1863.

Private William B. Lee died approximately 256 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On September 13, 1864 at Richmond, Virginia the newspaper *The Richmond Dispatch* reported: "THE FALL OF ATLANTA – We have received some particulars of the fall of Atlanta and of events immediately preceding, which will be perused with interest. On the evening of the 1<sup>st</sup> instant the enemy left his entrenchments and moved against our works in heavy force. Four successive and furious assaults were in turn met and repulsed but on the fifth charge the force thrown against Govan's brigade was so overwhelming as to force it back, thereby flanking those portions of the line which still stood firm. Under these circumstances outflanked and in want of ammunition General Hardee was compelled to withdraw, which he did in the direction of Lovejoy's, beyond Jonesboro. General Lee, who appears to have held the right of our line in this day's fight, also withdrew during the night towards Atlanta for the purpose of forming a junction with General Hood and the main army. On the next morning, Hardee's corps having been cut off, and the enemy being firmly lodged on the Macon railroad it was evident that Atlanta must be given up and accordingly, at the early hour of two o'clock, our army evacuated the place, retreating southward towards Hardee. A few hours afterward, that portion of the enemy still in position before Atlanta entered the city and after leaving a garrison, pressed through on the track of our forces. During the day it does not appear that any hostilities occurred further than some skirmishing on flank and rear. About one o'clock on Saturday morning, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Hood effected his junction with Hardee and our entire army was drawn up in line of battle before Lovejoy's, not at all demoralized and but little weakened by loss of men or material. Our right rested at McDonough, this place having been probably chosen in order to permit the line to be extended, if necessary, toward Covington, on the Georgia railroad. Our total losses attendant upon the fall of Atlanta amount to only fifteen hundred men. Eight field pieces were lost by Hardee; some siege guns left by Hood in Atlanta; from five to eight locomotives; between one hundred and fifty and two hundred freight cars and some ordnance, commissary and quartermaster stores destroyed. The blow, though undeniably heavy, is by no means disheartening. The loss of one position, be it every so strong, is not our death-blow; for we have suffered reverses trebly severe and still live through it all. Reports from Atlanta, previous to the issuing of Sherman's order, state that no outrages had been committed by the enemy and the only annoyance felt was from pilfering and robbery by stragglers. Some of the inhabitants who raised the white flag on the advent of the Yankees were met with volleys of abuse for their cowardice and declarations that they (the enemy) would not trust those who, after living so long in a rebel city, had at length turned against their fellow citizens."

And on Tuesday, September 13, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Lee of Lee's Company of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William Lee of Wirt County, (West) Virginia did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"Wm. LEE CO. C 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A."**



**1121) Private Hezekiah Franklin LEGG** - Inscription on tombstone #863 reads **"FRANKLIN LEGG CO. B 36 VA. CAV. C.S.A."** **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner near Opequon Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike in September 1864.

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

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; Hezekiah Lewis married Malinda Williams on April 13, 1841 in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Franklin Legg, born about 1844 in Virginia and living in the household of Hezekiah Lewis, born about 1816 in Virginia and his wife Malinda Lewis, born about 1819 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 18 in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on November 6, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Hisekiah T. Legg, born about 1844 in Virginia and living in the household of Hezekiah Lewis, born about 1816 in Virginia and his wife Malinda Lewis, born about 1819 in Virginia. Another family household member was Mary Blake, born about 1833 in Virginia. The household was living in District 2 in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Lewisburg and the census was enumerated on August 20, 1860.

The compiler notes contrary to what the transcriber stated on the census of 1860 neither Lewis nor Malinda nor (Spelled as) Hisekiah T. Legg was stated as mulatto on the actual census script.

Hezekiah F. Legg had prior duty with the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry and will be noted.

"14th Cavalry Regiment was organized in September, 1862, with nine companies, some of which had previously served in Jackson's Squadron Virginia Cavalry. The tenth company was made up of surplus men of the other companies. The unit was attached to Jenkins', Echols', and McCausland's Brigade. It skirmished in western Virginia, [and] then saw action at Droop Mountain and Lewisburg. During January, 1864, it had 29 officers and 424 men present for duty. The 14th continued the fight in Western Virginia, took part in the operations in the Shenandoah Valley, and disbanded in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels James Cochran [James Addison Cochran – Find A Grave Memorial # 31263102] and Charles E. Thorburn, Lieutenant Colonels Robert A. Bailey and John A. Gibson, [John Alexander Gibson – Find A Grave Memorial # 41136387] and Majors B. Frank Eakle [Benjamin Franklin Eakle – Find A Grave Memorial # 131047162] and George Jackson."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 4 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Hesakiah F. Legg of Captain Clinton "Dufield's" Duffield's Company of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry\* enlisted on September 1, 1862 at Hillsboro in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain "Dufield" Duffield for three years and duty statue not reported.

The above asterisk stated: "This Company appears to have been attached to the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry as Company M until assigned to the 36<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry as Company H when that battalion was organized on February 5, 1863. The 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry was organized by

Special Order Number 208 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated September 5, 1862 with nine companies some of which had previously served in a field organization known as Jackson's Squadron Virginia Cavalry; the tenth company was formed of surplus men of the other companies. Two of these companies failed to join the regiment and others were assigned in their places."

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Hezekiah F. Legg served in Company B in the 36<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Battalion Cavalry had many soldiers from Braxton County, (West) Virginia.

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) Hesakiah F. Legg of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry\* enlisted on September 4, 1862 at Mill Point, (West) Virginia (Located in Pocahontas County) and enrolled by Captain (Clinton) Duffield for three years or the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company formerly served as Company M of the 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1863 and dated September 2, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Hezkiah F. Legg of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on September 4, 1862 at Mill Point, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Clinton) Duffield for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (William C.) Eoff on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1, 1863 to February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Hezakiah F. Legg of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on September 4, 1862 at Mill Point, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Clinton) Duffield for three years and last paid by Captain (William C.) Eoff on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) H. F. Legg of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on September 4, 1862 at Mill Point, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Clinton) Duffield for three years and last paid by (Captain) William C. Eoff and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Hezk F. Leg of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared on a list of deserters and absentees without leave from the organization above. List dated on January 25, 1864 and under remarks stated deserter.

Federal POW Records stated Private Franklin (Spelled as) Degg (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of the 36<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade, 3<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry Division, on Berryville and Winchester Pike. Roll dated Headquarters 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade, 3<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry Division Middle Military Division Camp near Berryville, Virginia on September 14, 1864 and noted as captured near Opequon Creek on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Franklin Legg of the 36<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia captured by General Sheridan's forces and sent to Camp Chase on September 10, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Franklin Legg of the 36<sup>th</sup> "Regiment" Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 19, 1864 and had been sent from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

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

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On January 24, 1865 at Washington D.C., a fire broke out at the Smithsonian Institute causing the loss of some of the building and many of its collections.

And on Tuesday, January 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Franklin Legg of Company B of the 36<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one with the surname of Legg owned slaves in (West) Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone is would read: **"H. F. LEGG CO. B 36 BATT'N  
CAV. VA. C.S.A."**

**1122) Private Meredith LEMASTER** - Inscription on tombstone #106 reads **"M. LEMASTER  
CO. C 5 KY. MTD. INF. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Union County, Tennessee in December 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census reported the family surname as Lamastus but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Lemaster. The census listed Meredith Lemaster, born about 1845 in Kentucky and living in

the household of John Lemaster, born about 1814 in Kentucky and his wife Elizabeth Lemaster, born about 1816 in Kentucky. Other household members were: Winston Lemaster, born about 1835 in Kentucky (And would also die at the Camp Chase Prison) and Amanda Lemaster, born about 1841 in Kentucky and Frances Lemaster, born about 1846 in Kentucky and Sarah Lemaster, born about 1849 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Morgan County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on October 7, 1850.

The compiler notes Magoffin County, Kentucky was formed in 1860 from Floyd, Johnson, and Morgan counties in Kentucky.

The 1860 United States census listed Meredith Lemaster, born about 1845 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and had attended school within the year and living in the household of John P. Lemaster, born about 1814 in Kentucky and his wife Elizabeth Lemaster, born about 1817 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: Sarah Lemaster, born about 1849 in Kentucky and Rebecca Lemaster, born about 1852 in Kentucky and Martha Lemaster, born about 1854 in Kentucky and Bryce Lemaster, born about 1856 in Kentucky and John L. Lemaster, born about 1859 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Magoffin County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Licking Station and the census was enumerated on June 29, 1860.

A Company Muster-In roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Meredith Lemaster of Captain Thomas J. Henry's Company of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry\* was mustered in at Camp Nash on September 6, 1862 and roll dated on November 18, 1862 and enlisted on September 6, 1862 at Salyerville, Kentucky (Located in Magoffin County) and enrolled by Colonel (William) Mynheir for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated transferred from Captain Lykins Company (1) Regiment Kentucky Volunteers on November 18, 1862 by consolidation of companies.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became 3<sup>rd</sup> Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (Mounted)."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 26 to November 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Meredith Lemaster of Captain Thomas J. Henry's Company of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on September 6, 1862 at Salyerville, Kentucky and enrolled by Colonel (William) Mynheir for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated transferred from Captain Lykins Company regiment Kentucky Volunteers on November 18, 1862 by consolidation of company.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 30 to December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Meredith Lemaster of 3<sup>rd</sup> Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on September 6, 1862 at Salyerville, Kentucky and enrolled by Colonel (William) Mynheir for three years and last paid by Major (Edward) Crutchfield on November 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

(Major Edward Crutchfield appointed Major and Quartermaster Confederate States Army from the State of Kentucky to take effect on August 19, 1862)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Meridith Lemaster of 3<sup>rd</sup> Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on September 6, 1862 at Salyerville, Kentucky and enrolled by Colonel (William) Mynheir for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated left at Jonesville sick on February 8, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Meridith Lemaster of Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for the period of service between December 31, 1862 and February 28, 1863 and paid on March 24, 1863 by William Wells in the amount of \$22.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Meridith Lemaster of 3<sup>rd</sup> Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on September 6, 1862 at Salyerville, Kentucky and enrolled by Colonel (William) Mynheir for three years and last paid by William Wells (Assistant Quartermaster) on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Meredith Lemaster of 3<sup>rd</sup> Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on September 6, 1862 at Salyerville, Kentucky and enrolled by Colonel (William) Mynheir for three years and last paid by Captain William Wells (Assistant Quartermaster) on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated absent sick in Morgan County, Kentucky since May 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Meridith Lemaster of 3<sup>rd</sup> Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on September 6, 1862 at Salyerville, Kentucky and enrolled by Colonel (William) Mynheir for three years and last paid by Captain William Wells (Assistant Quartermaster) on April 30, 1863 and under remarks stated was left in Kentucky in May 1863 and has not returned to his Company.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Meridith Lemaster of Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on December 16, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Cumberland Gap by order of Colonel W. C. (Can't transcribe surname) and noted a physical description; Age 29; Height 6' 1"; Eyes blue; Hair light and noted as captured near Maynardville, Tennessee on December 3, 1863 and under remarks stated deserter.

The compiler notes Maynardville, Tennessee was located in Union County.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Merida "Lemester" of Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry was admitted on January 28, 1864 for small-pox at the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio and died February "8", 1864 and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

Private Meredith Lemaster died approximately 53 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

### Juxtaposition:

On February 7, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln endorses request of Union man, impressed into Confederate service. "Mr Congressman Portus Baxter of Vermont is very anxious to have the request granted at once."

And on Sunday, February 7, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Merida Lemaster of Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one with the surname of Lemaster owned slaves in Magoffin County, Kentucky.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"M. LEMASTER 3<sup>RD</sup> CO. C 5 REG. KY. INF. C.S.A."**

**1123) Private Winston LEMASTER** - Inscription on tombstone #1359 reads **"W. LEMASTER CO. C 5 KY. MTD. INF. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Union County, Tennessee in December 1863.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 31 years old.

The 1850 United States census reported the family surname as Lamastus but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Lemaster. The census listed Winston Lemaster, born about 1835 in Kentucky, and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of John Lemaster, born about 1814 in Kentucky and his wife Elizabeth Lemaster, born about 1816 in Kentucky. Other household members were: Amanda Lemaster, born about 1841 in Kentucky and Meredith Lemaster, born about 1845 in Kentucky (And would also die at the Camp Chase Prison) and Frances Lemaster, born about 1846 in Kentucky and Sarah Lemaster, born about 1849 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Morgan County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on October 7, 1850.

Kentucky Marriage Records, 1852-1914; listed Winston (Spelled as) Lemasters, born about 1834 in Johnson County, Kentucky and married to Nancy E. Stacy, born about 1842 in Morgan County, Kentucky on December 8, 1859 in Morgan County, Kentucky.

The compiler notes Magoffin County, Kentucky was formed in 1860 from Floyd, Johnson, and Morgan counties in Kentucky.

The 1860 United States census listed Winston Lemaster, born about 1835 in Kentucky and noted as a farm laborer and married and living in the household of his father-in law, Hugh Stacy, born about 1824 in Kentucky and his wife Anna Stacy, born about 1814 in Kentucky. Other household members were: Greenville Stacy, born about 1845 in Kentucky and Roseline Stacy, born about 1847 in Kentucky and William R. Stacy, born about 1857 in Kentucky and Nancy E. Lemaster, born about 1843 in Kentucky The

family household was living in Magoffin County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was noted as Licking Station and the census was enumerated on June 30, 1860.

A Company Muster-In roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) Winston Lemaster of Captain Thomas J. Henry's Company of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry\* was mustered in at Camp Nash on September 8, 1862 and roll dated on November 18, 1862 and enlisted on September 8, 1862 at Salyerville, Kentucky (Located in Magoffin County) and enrolled by Colonel (William) Mynheir for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated transferred from Captain Lykins Company (1) Regiment Kentucky Volunteers on November 18, 1862 by consolidation of companies.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became 3<sup>rd</sup> Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry (Mounted)."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 26 to November 30, 1862 stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Sergeant Winston Lemaster of Captain Thomas J. Henry's Company of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on September 8, 1862 at Salyerville, Kentucky and enrolled by Colonel (William) Mynheir for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated transferred from Captain Lykins Company regiment Kentucky Volunteers on November 18, 1862 by consolidation of company.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 30 to December 31, 1862 stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Sergeant Winston Lemaster of 3<sup>rd</sup> Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on September 8, 1862 at Salyerville, Kentucky and enrolled by Colonel (William) Mynheir for three years and last paid by Major (Edward) Crutchfield on November 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

(Major Edward Crutchfield appointed Major and Quartermaster Confederate States Army from the State of Kentucky to take effect on August 19, 1862)

Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Winston Lemaster of Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for the period of service between December 31, 1862 and February 28, 1863 and paid on March 24, 1863 by William Wells in the amount of \$34.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Sergeant Winston Lemaster of 3<sup>rd</sup> Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on September 8, 1862 at Salyerville, Kentucky and enrolled by Colonel (William) Mynheir for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated left at Jonesville sick on February 8, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) Winston Lemaster of 3<sup>rd</sup> Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on September 8, 1862 at Salyerville, Kentucky and enrolled by Colonel (William) Mynheir for three years

and last paid by Captain (William) Wells (Assistant Quartermaster) on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Sergeant (Spelled as) Winston Lemaster of 3<sup>rd</sup> Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on September 8, 1862 at Salyerville, Kentucky and enrolled by Colonel (William) Mynheir for three years and last paid by Captain (William) Wells (Assistant Quartermaster) 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) Winston Lemaster of 3<sup>rd</sup> Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on September 8, 1862 at Salyerville, Kentucky and enrolled by Colonel (William) Mynheir for three years and last paid by Captain William Wells (Assistant Quartermaster) on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated reduced from 2<sup>nd</sup> sergeant by his own request on August 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Winston Lemaster of 3<sup>rd</sup> Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry and enlisted on September 8, 1862 at Salyerville, Kentucky and enrolled by Colonel (William) Mynheir for three years and last paid by Captain (William) Wells (Assistant Quartermaster) 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) Winston Lemaster of 3<sup>rd</sup> Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on September 8, 1862 at Salyerville, Kentucky and enrolled by Colonel (William) Mynheir for three years and last paid by Major (John R.) Viley on August 31, 1863 and under remarks stated deserted November 23, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Winston Lemaster of Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on December 16, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Cumberland Gap by order of Colonel W. C. (Can't transcribe surname) and noted a physical description; Age 20; Height 5' 8"; Eyes grey; Hair dark and noted as captured near Maynardville, Tennessee on December 3, 1863 and under remarks stated deserter.

Federal POW Records stated Private Winston Lemaster of Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio who desire taking the oath of allegiance on June 10, 1864 and noted as captured in Anderson County, Tennessee on December 3, 1863 and under remarks stated deserter.

The compiler notes although Maynardville, Tennessee was located in Union County, both Union and Anderson Counties in Tennessee were adjacent.

Federal POW Records stated Private Winston Lemaster of Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have made application for the



oath of allegiance from December 16 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Maynardville, Tennessee on December 3, 1863 and under remarks stated that he deserted.

Private Winston Lemaster died approximately 432 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 20, 1865 at Wheeling, West Virginia the newspaper *The Wheeling Daily Register* reported: "FROM CAIRO – Cairo, February 18 – The steamer Liberty passed up from Memphis with 80 bales of cotton for Evansville. General Washburn arrived at Memphis from Vicksburg, en route for the Army of the James. The draft to fill the quota of the district of Memphis under General Canby's order, passed off quietly. Three hundred and eighty-seven names were drawn."

And on Monday, February 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Winston Lemaster of Company C of the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one with the surname of Lemaster owned slaves in Magoffin County, Kentucky

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"W. LEMASTER 3<sup>RD</sup> CO. C 5 REG. KY. INF. C.S.A."**

**1124) Private Robert A. LEMAX** - Inscription on tombstone #1305 reads **"R. LEMAX CO. D 39 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Lenox. The census listed Robert A. Lenox, born about 1833 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and a personal value of \$100.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Malissa (A female) Lenox, born about 1840 in Georgia. Other household members were: Amanda J. Lenox, born about 1859 in Alabama and Sarah Holms, born about 1844 in Alabama. The household was living in Hilliardville Beat 12 in Henry County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Hilliardville and the census was enumerated on August 16, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Robert A. Lemax alternate name Robert Lemax served in Company D in the 39<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"39th Infantry Regiment was formed in May, 1862, at Opelika, Alabama. Its members were drawn from Pike, Barbour, Henry, Walker, and Russell counties. Immediately sent north, it was assigned to General Gardner's Brigade but saw little action during the Kentucky Campaign. The regiment was later under the command of Generals Deas, G. D. Johnston, and Brantley. It was prominent in the arduous campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, moved with Hood into Tennessee, and fought its

last battle at Bentonville. This unit reported 95 casualties at Murfreesboro and lost thirty-one percent of the 310 engaged at Chickamauga. During December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 337 men and 219 arms. On April 26, 1865, less than 90 officers and men surrendered. The unit was commanded by Colonels Whitfield Clark, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26110975] H. D. Clayton, [Henry Delamar Clayton – Find A Grave Memorial # 8847] and William C. Clifton; Lieutenant Colonels James T. Flewellen and Lamuel Hargrove; [Lemuel Hargrove – Find A Grave Memorial # 5486949] and Majors Colin McSwain and Drewry H. Smith.”

Company D of the 39<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Henry County, Alabama.

Compiled Military Service Records on page 8 refer to his name as R. A. Lenox.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. A Lenox of Company D of the 39<sup>th</sup> Alabama appeared on a report of casualties in Dea’s Brigade during the operations before Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 28, 1862 to January 4, 1863. Report dated near Shelbyville on January 25, 1863 and wounded slightly early December 31, 1862 in the field on the left wing.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Robert A. Lemax of Company D of the 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a register at the Confederate States Army Post Hospital at Dalton, Georgia for contuses and admitted on January 6, 1863 and returned to duty on January 19, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt A. Lemax of Company D of the 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a register at the St. Mary’s Hospital at Dalton, Georgia for the complaint of contusio and admitted on January 6, 1863 and returned for duty on January 19, 1863.

When Private Robert A. Lemax of Company D of the 39<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Deas’ 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) Robt Lemax (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect surname spelling) of Company D of the 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Lemas of Company D of the “29<sup>th</sup>” Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during 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) Robert Lemax of Company D of the 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Lenox of Company D of the 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Lenax (With an X near the surname indicating an incorrect surname spelling) of Company D of the 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Robert A. Lemax died approximately 44 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 17, 1865 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin the newspaper *The Daily Milwaukee News* reported: "RETALIATION – New York, February 16 – The destruction of the town of Gillisonville, South Carolina was done in retaliation for the murder of a colored Union soldier, formerly a slave."

(Per Wikipedia the town of Gillisonville, South Carolina was nearly obliterated by order of General Sherman).

And on Friday, February 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Robt Lemax of Company D of the 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither Robert Lenox nor spelled as Lemax owned slaves in Henry County, Alabama.

**1125) Private John E. LEAVELL** - Inscription on tombstone #1990 reads "**JNO. LEMELL CO. G 28 MISS. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Wilson County, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed John E. Leavell, born about 1847 in Mississippi and living in the household of (Spelled as) Eadward (Edward) Leavell, born about 1811 in Alabama and his wife Amanda (Maranda) Leavell, born about 1811 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Eliza A. Leavell, born about 1837 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Memia (A female) Leavell, born about 1841 in Mississippi and Nancy A. Leavell, born about 1843 in Mississippi and Catharine Leavell, born about 1845 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Hinds County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on November 26, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) J. E. (A male) Leavell, born about 1846 in Mississippi and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of M. (A female) Leavell, born about 1812 in South Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) C. (A female) Leavell, born about 1844 in Mississippi and T. (A male) Lamb, born about 1831 in Mississippi and M. (A female) Lamb, born about 1841 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) E. (A female) Lamb, born about 1858 in Mississippi and Daniel Clark, born about 1820 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) E. (A female) Clark, born about 1820 in Mississippi. The household was living in Hinds County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Edwards Depot and the census was enumerated on August 21, 1860.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Company G of the 28<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Cavalry was known as "Van Dorn Rangers"

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Leavell served in Company G in the 28<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"28th Cavalry Regiment was formed during the spring of 1862. Some of the men were raised in Benton, Washington, Bolivar, Coahoma, and Tunica counties. In November the unit contained 32 officers and 563 men, [and] then in January, 1862, its designation was changed to 2nd Confederate Infantry Regiment. [The compiler notes the soldiers listed below are under the 2<sup>nd</sup> Confederate Infantry] Colonels John D. Martin [John Donelson Martin – Find A Grave Memorial # 8565857] and Edward F. McGehee, [Find A Grave Memorial # 121264637] and Major Thomas H. Mangum were in command."

When Private John E. Leavell of Company G of the 28<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Cavalry was taken prisoner one day prior to the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Lebanon, Tennessee (Located in Wilson County, Tennessee) on December 14, 1864 he had been in Armstrong's Brigade in Jackson's Division in Forrest's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Level of Company G of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi "Infantry" (Noted as Cavalry at the top of the page) appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured at Lebanon, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Level of Company G of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi "Infantry" (Noted as Cavalry 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 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 Lebanon, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Level of Company G of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi "Infantry" (Noted as Cavalry at the top of the page) 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 Lebanon, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Level of Company G of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi "Infantry" (Noted as Cavalry at the top of the page) 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 Lebanon, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Level of Company G of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi "Infantry" (Noted as Cavalry at the top of the page) 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 Lebanon, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Level of Company G of the 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi "Infantry" (Noted as Cavalry at the top of the page) 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 Lebanon, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Private died approximately 137 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On May 21, 1865 at

And on Sunday, May 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno. Leavell of Company G of the 28<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1126) Private Samuel LEMLEY** - Inscription on tombstone #18 reads **"SAM'L LEMLEY CO. A 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A." WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Preston County, West Virginia in July 1863.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 20 years old based on a physical description.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Samuel Lemley served in Company A in the 19<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"19th Cavalry Regiment was formed in April, 1863, using the 3rd Regiment Virginia State Line as its nucleus. It served in Jenkin's and W. L. Jackson's Brigade and confronted the Federals in western Virginia. Later the unit took part in the operations in the Shenandoah Valley and disbanded during April, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel William L. Jackson, [William Lowther Jackson Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 8927] Lieutenant Colonel William P. Thompson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 79083067] currently has him incorrectly listed as being with the 19<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry] and Majors George Downs [Find A Grave Memorial # 13271916] and Joseph K. Kesler. [Joseph R. Kessler]"

Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry was known as the "Moccasin Rangers" Many soldiers from Calhoun County, (West) Virginia.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Sam'l Lemley of Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> "Infantry" appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was taken on July 2, 1863. Age 20; Height 5' 8"; Complexion dark; Eyes black; Hair dark and told Union authorities prior to the war he had been a farmer and said his residence was Wetzel County, (West) Virginia and captured by the 148<sup>th</sup> Virginia Militia in Preston County, (West) Virginia on July 1, 1863 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on September 14, 1863. (The compiler notes his brother Elias Lemley was also captured on the same day and place and sent to Camp Chase from Wheeling, (West) Virginia on August 10, 1863. The compiler believes Samuel Lemely was also sent on August 10, 1863 from Wheeling to Camp Chase as both arrived on August 11, 1863 and it was usually a one days train ride from Wheeling to Columbus).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sam'l Lemley of Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1863 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain W. C. Thorpe and noted as captured in Preston County, (West) Virginia on July 1, 1863.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (24018 of 54896) stated he was assigned to prison number two in barracks thirteen.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (21683 of 54896) stated Sam'l Lemley was charged as being a horse thief and arrested in Preston County, (West) Virginia.

The following is from the 2<sup>nd</sup> volume of the autobiography of Lew Wallace in Chapter 53 page 631 and concerns the Union paroled prisoners at Camp Chase in September 1862. (Oliver Morton was the governor of Indiana and Lew Wallace was also from the State of Indiana).

“This, I know will be a surprising revelation to many of my readers; nor can I say who was responsible for it. Abraham Lincoln could not have known the conditions existing in Camp Chase. Neither could such a camp have endured a day in the vicinity of the capitol in which Oliver P. Morton was in the habit of raising his voice and having his will. I speak of it now, not from hearsay, but personal knowledge, as will presently appear.”

The following is from the 2<sup>nd</sup> volume of the autobiography of Lew Wallace in Chapter 53 page 634 and concerns the Union paroled prisoners at Camp Chase in September 1862.

“Such a sight I had never seen or imagined—men long-haired and bushy-whiskered, their faces the color of green cheese; most of them without head-covering of any kind, or coats or shoes; some in dirty cotton drawers and wrapped in old blankets in lieu of shirts. Looking down upon them—God help me speak the truth—I could see vermin crawling over their unwashed bodies, while the smell with which the mass thickened the air about me is in my nostrils as I write, it was so pungent and peculiar.”

The compiler notes a sink was another word for a latrine.

The compiler will try and address the sinks at the Camp Chase prisons. The composition of the ground at Camp Chase was clay. The elevation of the ground at the Camp Chase prisons was low. Some attempts were suggested to move to another location for Camp Chase but to no avail mainly because no suitable locations could be found. Currently no information is learned on the number of sinks at the Camp Chase prisons and records seem to indicate only one sink per prison. The compiler believes if there was only one sink in prison number two then it would have been a rather large sink perhaps the size of a small pond. It would have initially been filled with water and used so the prisoners could defecate in the sink. There are some references referring to heavy rains when the sinks would overflow and the raw sewage would flood the Camp Chase prisons and would find their way into wells used for drinking water. In prison number two there were thousands of prisoners who would have used this sink. As early as 1861 the Union soldiers taking their training at Camp Chase complained bitterly and loudly about the smells of Camp Chase. The odoriferous smell at Camp Chase must have been unbearable to all concerned. Depending upon the wind conditions Camp Chase would have been smelled before it was viewed. By 1864 with the additional prisoners at Camp Chase the conditions only magnified.

The compiler notes a series of letters within the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, sent to and from Colonel William Pitt Richardson the commander at Camp Chase concerning Samuel Lemley's shooting.

“OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS, Washington, D. C., March 17<sup>th</sup> 1864.

Colonel W. P. Richardson, Commanding Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio:

Colonel: By direction of the Secretary of War you will hereafter, when a prisoner of war is shot by a sentinel for violating the regulations of the post, immediately order a board of officers to investigate all the circumstances of the case to show that the act was justifiable, a full report of which will be forwarded to this office with your remarks. It is necessary that both the guard and the prisoners should be fully informed of the regulations of orders by which they are to be governed and when a sentinel finds it necessary to fire upon a prisoner he must be able to show that he was governed strictly by the orders he received and that the prisoner or prisoners willfully disregarded his cautions of orders. Rigid discipline must be preserved among the prisoners but great care must be observed that no wanton excesses or cruelties are committed under the plea of enforcing orders. Should a prisoner be wounded by a sentinel he will immediately be taken to the hospital, where he must have proper attention from the surgeon in charge.

W. HOFFMAN Colonel, Third Infantry and Commissary-General of Prisoners.”

(An excerpt from the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion)

“Third. No lights allowed in their quarters after taps. If any were observed the sentinel should warn the mess in the building where it occurred to put it out and if not obeyed to fire into the building.

Under these instructions the first case of shooting that occurred was that of Samuel Lemley, private Company A Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry, on the night of the 17<sup>th</sup> of September, 1863. It appears that the sink was distant from the wall some six or eight feet and that the prisoner for some reason unexplained and against the warning of the sentinel, continued to attempt to go behind the sink, between it and the prison wall, was fired upon and killed. The affidavit of Lieutenant Reber, Eighty-eight Ohio Volunteers, officer of the guard at the time of this occurrence, gives the facts in detail.”

(The following is the affidavit of Lieutenant Reber)

“Camp Chase, March 6, 1864. Colonel W. P. Richardson: Sir: According to your instructions I have the honor of submitting the following report in relation to the shooting of Samuel Lemley, private, Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry, on the night of the 17<sup>th</sup> of September, 1863.

On the 17<sup>th</sup> of September, 1863, I was officer of the guard at prisons 1 and 2 at this post. Captain Allen, Company I, Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was officer of the day.

My instructions, received from the officer of the guard relieved by me, were to keep prisoners confined in said prisons ten feet from the fence, to allow no communication between them and the sentinels. The prisoners failing to obey order after three distinct warnings the guard was to shoot.

I gave these instructions to the guard, and between the hours of 9 and 11 p.m. I made a tour of inspection on the parapet and found the sentinels prompt in halting and vigilant in their duty. Private Moody, Company C, Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, posted on the parapet in rear of Prison Number 2 and near the sink of said prison, complained that the prisoners obeyed his orders with reluctance in regard to running behind said sink, the back part of which was from six to eight feet from the fence. He had very often during the day warned them of his instructions.



I repeated the orders and on no consideration to allow them to run behind the aforementioned sink. I then turned to a group of prisoners standing near and told them plainly that they should keep ten feet from the fence and on no consideration to go behind the sink. I then proceeded on my tour. When I was from fifty to sixty yards from him I heard said private Moody cry ""halt"" distinctly three times and then the report of his gun. Going back to him, I saw the aforementioned Samuel Lemley run from behind the sink, crying loudly and holding his hand to his side. The shot and cry brought out a great many prisoners from their barracks who crowded around him. I could not tell whether he walked or was carried to the hospital, which is in said prison. The prisoners were very much excited, talking in a mutinous manner. I ordered them to quarters once or twice and was obliged to put my hand to my breast, as if to draw a revolver, before they would obey, which was done in a sullen manner. I went to the guard-room, ordered a guard to go for the surgeon, went into the prison hospital, found the prisoner sitting on a chair and one or two prisoners, whom I judged were connected with the hospital were examining the wound, one of them, looking up as I entered, said ""We will not stand this kind of work, shooting us prisoners,"" or words to that effect. I ordered him to stop his talking and proceed with the examination. He was very much excited and I was obliged to partly draw my sword before he would desist.

As I could do nothing, I returned to the guard-room. Soon after the regular surgeon of prisons came and went into the prison.

All of which is respectfully submitted. THOMAS REBER Second Lieutenant Company H Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry."

"I also submit the following copy of a report made by Dr. W. C. Maxfield, who was at the time referred to surgeon in charge of prisons:

The case referred to under the head of ""Other wounds of abdominal cavity"" was that of Samuel Lemley, citizen of Virginia, prisoner of war, confined in Prison Number 2, Camp Chase, shot by the sentinel on the parapet at 9 o'clock p. m. September 16, 1863. Cartridge contained one round ball and three buckshot ball passed through right arm, fracturing humerus, entering body at seventh rib, passed through arm, leaving a contused spot on side of body. Saw patient half an hour after injury, pulse feeble, skin cold and clammy, nausea but no vomiting, hemorrhage slight, ordered stimulants, reduced fracture, applied simple dressing to wound, continued stimulants. Died at 1 o'clock a. m. 17<sup>th</sup> of September, four hours after injury. No post mortem.

I certify that I visited the said Lemley in company with Doctor Maxfield and assisted in dressing his wounds and I further state that the above report of Doctor Maxfield is to the best of my knowledge a correct and true report of the case.

All of which is respectfully submitted. G. W. FITZPATRICK Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army."

(The compiler notes the type of cartridge used in the shooting of Lemley was commonly referred to as buck and ball with three round buck shots and one round ball usually a .58 caliber. It was generally used in a smooth bore musket).

The compiler notes two days later on September 19, 1863 the largest successful mass escape occurred in prison number 3 by tunneling.

Private Samuel Lemley died approximately 37 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On September 17, 1863 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln orders General Schenck to send Major Hayner to Washington with "facts in relation to the misconduct of the people on the Eastern Shore of Virginia."

And on Thursday, September 17, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Samuel Lemley of Company A of the 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to a gun-shot from a Camp Chase sentential and killed.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1127) Private Crockett LEONARD** - Inscription on tombstone #1313 reads "***D. C. LEONARD CO. C 8 VA. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

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

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850 the parents of Crockett Leonard, Harriet Leonard and Zeno Leonard were married on November 1838 in Wythe County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Crockett Leonard, born about 1842 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Zeno Leonard, born about 1810 in Virginia and his wife (Spelled as) Henriette (But corrected to Harriett by an ancestry transcriber) M. Leonard, born about 1813 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Mariah Leonard, (A female) born about 1840 in Virginia and Julian (A female) Leonard, born about 1843 in Virginia and Harrison Leonard, born about 1845 in Virginia and Eleanor Leonard, born about 1846 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Emaline (A female) Leonard born about 1849 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 11 in Carroll County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on October 15, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Crockett Leonard, born about 1841 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and as attending school within the year and living in the household of Jeno (But correct to Zeno by an ancestry transcriber) Leonard, born about 1810 in Virginia and his wife Harriet Leonard, born about 1813 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Moria (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Mariah) Leonard, born about 1840 in Virginia and Julia A. Leonard, born about 1843 in Virginia and Harrison (Spelled as Leonardo but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Leonard) Leonard, born about 1845 in Virginia and Ellen (Spelled as Leonardo but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Leonard) Leonard, born about 1847 in Virginia and (Spelled as

Emmeline Leonardo (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Leonard) Leonard, born about 1849 in Virginia and (Spelled as Mowroe Leonardo but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Monroe Leonard) Monroe Leonard, born about 1853 in Virginia and Floyd Leonardo (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Leonard) Leonard, born about 1854 in Virginia and Julia A. Leonard, born about 1784 in Virginia (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to birth year 1787 and born in North Carolina) The family household was living in Carroll County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Sulphur Springs and the census was enumerated on August 24, 1860.

The compiler sees nothing to insinuate his given name was David or initial D other than one page of Compiled Military Service Records which has an X above the name D. C. Leonard thus indicating an incorrect entry.

He signed his name as Crockett Leonard.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Crocket Leonard served in Company C in the 8<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“8th Cavalry Regiment was organized early in 1862 with nine companies but increased its number to eleven to [by] July. Many of the men were recruited in Smyth, Nelson, Kanawha, and Tazewell counties. The unit confronted the Federals in western Virginia, fought in East Tennessee then returned to western Virginia. Later it participated in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations and the Appomattox Campaign. This regiment contained 225 effectives in April, 1864. However, none were included in the surrender at Appomattox because it had cut through the Federal lines and disbanded. The field officers were Colonels James M. Corns [James Marshall Cornes – Find A Grave Memorial # 10706478] and Walter H. Jenifer; [Walter Hanson Jenifer – Find A Grave Memorial # 64868391] Lieutenant Colonels Thomas P. Bowen, [Thomas Peery Bowen – Find A Grave # 26708718] A. F. Cook, [Alphonso F. Cook – Born about 1830] Henry Fitzhugh, [Henry Fitzhugh Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 72928672] and Albert G. Jenkins; [Albert Gallatin Jenkins – Find A Grave # 7607469] and Major P. M. Edmondson.[P. M. Edmonston]”

The compiler notes “Company C of the 8<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry was formerly Bramblett’s Company Virginia Cavalry enlist in July 1861 for one year re-enlisted on April 27, 1862 for two years and reorganized May 13, 1862.”

Company C of the 8<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry was known as the “Grayson Cavalry”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Crockett Leonard of Company C of the 8<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry detailed on January 26, 1863 was given extra pay for making twenty-five pairs of shoes as per General Order Number 911 at .35 cents per pair for \$8.75.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30, 1863 to August 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Crocket Leonard of Company C of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on April 27, 1862 at

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Crockett Leonard of Company C of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known at Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was made on August 10, 1864. Age 24; Height 6 feet; Complexion dark; Eyes blue; Hair light; and told Union authorities by occupation he had been a farmer and said his residence was Carroll County, Virginia and captured by General Averill (General William W. Averell) at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio of August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Crockett Leonard of Company C of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 12, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) by order of Captain Ew Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

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

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On February 14, 1865 at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Adams Sentinel* reported: "UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE – SPECIAL INCOME TAX! 6<sup>TH</sup> DIVISION (ADAMS COUNTY) 16<sup>TH</sup> COLLECTION DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA – Notice is hereby given that a list of the Special Income Tax ordered to be assessed, under the Joint Resolution of Congress approved July 4, 1864, has been received from the Assessor of this District and that payment of the same can be made at my office in the Borough of Gettysburg, at any time previous to the 1<sup>st</sup> Day of March next. PENALTIES – All persons who fail to make payment on or before the day above specified, will incur a penalty of TEN PER CENT and immediately thereafter warrants will be placed in the hands of an officer for the collection of the tax, with the penalty and heavy additional costs. Only Treasury Notes, or the Notes of National Banks will be received in payment. JOHN L. TATE Deputy Collector, 6<sup>th</sup> Division, 16<sup>th</sup> District Pennsylvania Gettysburg, February 14, 1865."

And on Tuesday, February 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Crockett Leonard of Company C of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one with the surname of Leonard owned slaves in Carroll County, Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"C. LEONARD CO. C 8 VA. CAV. C.S.A."**

**1128) Private John LEONARD** - Inscription on tombstone #1756 reads "**JNO. LEONARD CO. B 10 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the skirmish of Pond Springs, Alabama in December 1864.

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

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

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Leonard of Company B of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1865 and noted captured near Pond Spring, Alabama on December "27", 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private John Leonard of Company B of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky January 21, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Lenard of Company B of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase,

Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured near Pond Spring, Alabama on December "28", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Leonard of Company B of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 18, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

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

### **Juxtaposition:**

On March 26, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: "William Oliver, a well-known citizen of Morrow County, Ohio, was killed a few days ago near South Woodbury by being accidentally caught by a circular saw which was in rapid motion. The saw struck him n the left hip and cutting through to the heart, severed the right arm and threw the body a distance of fifteen feet."

And on Sunday, March 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno Lenord of Company B of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to erysipelas.

Wikipedia defines erysipelas in part as "an acute infection of the upper dermis and superficial lymphatics, usually caused by streptococcus bacteria." "Also known as "ignis sacer", "holy fire", and "St. Anthony's fire" Erysipelas is an acute infection typically with a skin rash, usually on any of the legs and toes, face, arms, and fingers. Affected individuals typically develop symptoms including high fevers, shaking, chills, fatigue, headaches, vomiting, and general illness within 48 hours of the initial infection."

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JOHN LEONARD CO. B 10 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."**

**1129) Private Thomas J. LEONARD** - Inscription on tombstone #1143 reads **"THOS. J. LEONARD CO. C 13 BATT'N VA. RES. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Bristol, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Find A Grave Memorial number 88209733 William Leonard married Sarah Catherine Moore on May 13, 1839.

The compiler notes the father William Leonard was also a member of Company C of the 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Reserves and survived the war.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Thos J. Leonard, born about 1848 in Virginia and living in the household of William Leonard, born about 1817 in Virginia and his wife Sarah Leonard, born about 1818 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Martha A. Leonard, born about 1842 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Mima (A female) Leonard, born about 1843 in Virginia and Rhoda Leonard, born about 1844 and Anderson Leonard, born about 1845 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Lulang (A male) Leonard, born about 1849 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 67 in Washington County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 20, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas Leonard, born about 1847 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of William Leonard, born about 1815 in Virginia and his wife Sarah Leonard, also born about 1815 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Martha Leonard, born about 1840 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Mima (A female) Leonard, born about 1842 in Virginia and Rhoda Leonard, born about 1844 in Virginia and Edward Leonard, born about 1846 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Dulany (A male) Leonard, born about 1848 in Virginia and Jonathan Leonard, born about 1850 in Virginia and Zack Leonard, born about 1851 in Virginia Joseph Leonard, born about 1853 in Virginia and Robert Leonard, born about 1855 in Virginia. The family household was living in the Western District in Washington County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Three Springs and the census was enumerated on September 28, 1860.

“The 13th (Also known as Smith’s) Battalion Virginia Reserves was organized June 3, 1864, with nine companies, A to I, and was officially designated the 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Reserves by Special Order number 48 Adjutant and Inspectors Generals Office, dated February 27, 1865”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 13<sup>th</sup> to August 31<sup>st</sup> 1864 stated Private Thomas (Spelled as) J. or S. Leonard of Company C of the 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Reserves enlisted on April 16, 1864 at Abington, Virginia (Located in Washington County) and enrolled for the war and had not been paid and under remarks stated transferred to the Camp of Instruction

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private Thomas J. Leonard of Company C of the 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Reserves enlisted on April 16, 1864 at Abington, Virginia and enrolled for the war and had not been paid and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September and October 31, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private Thomas J. Leonard of Company C of the 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Reserves enlisted on April 16, 1864 at Abington, Virginia and enrolled for the war and had not been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas J. Leonard was forwarded to Knoxville, Tennessee and then transferred to Chattanooga, Tennessee on December 25, 1864 and noted as captured in Sullivan County, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. Leonard of Company C of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry (The compiler notes it should have been the 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Reserves) 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 next that Private Thomas J. Leonard was forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 from Nashville, Tennessee.

The compiler notes Louisville, Kentucky was a holding prison for Confederates until a northern prison could accommodate them.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas J. Leonard was transferred to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas J. Leonard arriving at the Camp Chase prison on January 14, 1865.

Private Thomas J. Leonard died approximately 26 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 9, 1865 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln receives a delegation from New York Young Men's Republican Union.

And on Thursday, February 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos. J. Leonard of Company C of the 13<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Infantry due to erysipelas.

Wikipedia defines erysipelas in part as "an acute infection of the upper dermis and superficial lymphatics, usually caused by streptococcus bacteria." "Also known as "ignis sacer", "holy fire", and "St. Anthony's fire" Erysipelas is an acute infection typically with a skin rash, usually on any of the legs and toes, face, arms, and fingers. Affected individuals typically develop symptoms including high fevers, shaking, chills, fatigue, headaches, vomiting, and general illness within 48 hours of the initial infection."

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas Leonard of Washington County, Virginia did not own slaves.

**1130) Private James H. LESLIE** - Inscription on tombstone #2112 reads "**JAS. H. LESLIE CO. D FRENCH'S VA. BATTN. C.S.A.**" / "**JAMES WALKER CO. G 16 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Pike County, Kentucky in April 1863.

He only has Federal POW Records.



Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James H. Lesley (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 65<sup>th</sup> Virginia Battalion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by United States Forces serving in District of Eastern Kentucky. Roll dated Headquarters District of Eastern Kentucky Louisa, Kentucky April 21, 1863 and noted as captured in Pike County, Kentucky on April 15, 1863 and under remarks stated "None of the above prisoners were paroled but were all sent, under guard to Camp Chase, Ohio April 19, 1863."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James H. Leslie of Company B French's Volunteers appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio, May 13, 1863 and forwarded to City Point, Virginia for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters United States Forces Columbus, Ohio May 13 1863 and noted as captured at Piketon, Kentucky on April 15, 1863 and at the bottom of the page stated name cancelled.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James H. Leslie of Company D of French's Virginia Battalion appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on April 22, 1863 and had been sent from Cincinnati, Ohio by Lieutenant Colonel Eastman and noted as captured at Piketon, Kentucky on April 15, 1863.

The first soldier should be Private James H. Leslie Company D French's Battalion Virginia Infantry CSA. He was captured with many in his unit at Piketon, Kentucky, (Now called Pikeville, Kentucky) on April 15, 1863. He was born about 1840 and was 5'10" with light hair and complexion. He was going to be exchanged on May 13, 1863 but he died of pneumonia on May 3, 1863.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried in grave number 108 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio. (The compiler notes his name was listed in the OAG Report as J.U. Leslie in Company D of the 65<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Virginia Infantry). After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio. Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department was sent to Columbus, Ohio in May of 1869 for this purpose. In a report found at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Agent Irving wrote a letter to his superior General Bingham of the Great Lakes Department and stated that he had dug fifty-eight Confederate graves at the East Cemetery and eight of them were empty. He removed fifty Confederates to the Chase Cemetery but who the fifty were remains in question. Private James H. Leslie may have been one of those reinterred.

Private James H. Leslie died approximately 11 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On May 3, 1863 at Washington, D.C., During the Battle of Chancellorsville President Lincoln telegraphs General Butterfield, "Where is General Hooker? Where is General Sedwick? Where is Stoneman?"

And on Sunday, May 3, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas. H. Leslie of Company D of French's Virginia Battalion due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JAS. H. LESLIE CO. D FRENCH’S BATT’N. VA. INF. C.S.A.”**

**1131) 2<sup>ND</sup> Lieutenant Charles E. LESLEY** - Inscription on tombstone #2070 reads “*EVAN EVANS CO. A 31 VA. REG. C.S.A.*” / **“2D LIEUT. C. E. LESLEY CO. K 1 (JOHNSTON’S) MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, Tennessee in February 1862.

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

According to the Alabama Marriage Collection, 1800-1969; Charles E. (Spelled as) Lesly married Louisa A. Spradley on December 11, 1848 in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed Charles E. Lesley, born about 1824 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$600.00 and a personal value of \$663.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Louisa A. Lesley, born about 1832 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Mary M. Lesley, born about 1850 in Alabama and Elizabeth M. Lesley, born about 1852 in Alabama and Matilda Lesley, born about 1859 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Itawamba County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Fulton and the census was enumerated on August 13, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant C. E. Lesley served in Company K in the 1<sup>st</sup> Mississippi Infantry (Johnston’s) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“1st Infantry Regiment, 682 strong, completed its organization at Corinth, Mississippi, during the spring of 1861. The men were raised in the counties of Marshall, Itawamba, De Soto, Panola, Lafayette, Tishomingo, and Smith. It was ordered to Kentucky then to Tennessee where on February 16, 1862, it was captured at Fort Donelson. During this fight the unit lost 16 killed and 61 wounded of the 331 engaged. Exchanged and attached to Beall’s Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, it was again captured at Port Hudson. After the exchange the regiment served in General Featherston’s Brigade and fought with the Army of Tennessee from Resaca to Bentonville. In December, 1864, only 65 officers and men were present for duty, and very few surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Thomas H. Johnston [Thomas Henry Johnston – Find A Grave Memorial # 10392348] and John M. Sumonton, [John M. Simonton – Find A Grave Memorial # 49933545] Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Hamilton, [Died at Johnson’s Island, Ohio – Find A Grave Memorial # 175344101] and Major M. S. Alcorn. [Milton Stewart Alcorn – The contributor incorrectly listed him with the 1<sup>st</sup> Mississippi Cavalry - Find A Grave Memorial # 164787624]”

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On April 2, 1862 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln writes to Michael Crook of Philadelphia: "Allow me to thank you in behalf of my little son for your present of White Rabbits. He is very much pleased with them."

And on Wednesday, April 2, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant

He died on Wednesday, April 2, 1862 due to typhoid fever and pneumonia.

The compiler notes the date of death and reason for death was taken from Surgeon Brown's hospital reports located at the Ohio Historical Society. According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was not listed as buried at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio. Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department was sent to Columbus, Ohio in May of 1869 for this purpose. In a report found at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Agent Irving wrote a letter to his superior General Bingham of the Great Lakes Department and stated that he had dug fifty-eight Confederate graves at the East Cemetery and eight of them were empty. He removed fifty Confederates to the Chase Cemetery but who the fifty were remains in question. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant Charles E. Lesley may have been one of those reinterred.

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

**1132) Corporal Elijah W. LESTER** - Inscription on tombstone #2044 reads "***CORP. E. W. LESTER CO. A 57 ALA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed Elijah W. Lester, born about 1840 in Georgia and noted as a farmer and living in the household of Mary A. Lester, born about 1801 in Georgia. Another household member was Christopher C. Lester, born about 1836 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Eastern Division in Pike County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office reported as Gainers Store and the census was enumerated on June 14, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Elijah W. Lester was discharged as a corporal and served in Company A in the 57th Alabama Infantry.

Company A of the 57<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was known as the "Clanton Rifles"

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. W. Lester of Company A of the 54<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry\* enlisted on February 18, 1863 at Troy, Alabama and enrolled by (Major) C. J. L. Cunningham for the period during the war and had never been paid and present for duty.

The above asterisk stated: “This Company subsequently became Company A of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. W. Lester of Company A of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on February 18, 1863 at Troy, Alabama and enrolled by (Major) C. J. L. Cunningham for the war and last paid by Captain (Alexander) McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) and noted as present for duty.

When Corporal Elijah W. Lester of Company A of the 57<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Scott's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Elijah W. Lester of Company A of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Elijah Lester of Company A of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Elijah W. Lester of Company A of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Elijah W. Lester of Company "C" of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Elijah W. Lester of Company A of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent to Camp Chase 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 June 15, 1865 at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Pittsburgh Gazette* reported: "Washington June 14 – The following information has been received in this city recently: A popular subscription of about two cents a head was commenced at Nantes, in France, for a gold medal for Mrs. Lincoln. This medal was to bear the following inscription: ""Liberty equality-fraternity-to Lincoln, twice chosen President of the United States-from the grateful democracy of France. Lincoln was honest; he abolished slavery, reestablished the Union and saved the republic without veiling the statue of liberty. He was assassinated on the 14<sup>th</sup> of April 1865."" About the 13<sup>th</sup> of May, when the number of subscriptions had reached eleven thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, they were seized by the police, who stated that the scheme was to be stopped everywhere in France."

And on Thursday, June 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal Elijah W. Lester of Company A of the 57<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to diarrhea.

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

**1133) Private George R. LESTER** - Inscription on tombstone #1945 reads "***GEO. R. LESTER CO. A 51 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Duck River, Tennessee in September 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed George R. Lester, born about 1844 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) S. H. (A male) Lester, born about 1804 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Mahala (A female) Lester, born about 1812 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Emily M. Lester, born about 1833 in South Carolina and Henry S. Lester, born about 1836 in Alabama and Margaret L. Lester, born about 1846 in Alabama and Samuel H. Lester, born about 1849 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Jacksonville 73<sup>rd</sup> Regiment in Benton County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 15, 1850.

The compiler notes Benton County, Alabama was formed on December 18, 1832 from the Creek Cession however on January 29, 1858 it was renamed to Calhoun County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Luster but the compiler believes it was spelled as Lester and will be noted this way. The census listed (Spelled as) G. R. (A male) Lester, born about 1843 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a printer and living in the household of (Spelled as) S. H. (A male) Lester, born about 1809 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Mahalia (A female) Lester, born about 1812 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) M. S. (A female) Lester, born about 1846 in Alabama and (Spelled as) S. H. (A male) Lester, born about 1849 in Alabama and Sally L. Lester, born about 1854 in Alabama and (Spelled as) M. A. C. (A female) Lester, born about 1856 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Winsez (A female) Lester, born about 1811 in Virginia. The family household was living in the Jacksonville Ranges 8 and 9 in Calhoun County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Jacksonville and the census was enumerated on June 9, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George R. Lester served in Company A in the 51<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"51st Regiment Partisan Rangers was organized at Oxford, Alabama, in August, 1862. Its members were from the counties of Calhoun, Pike, Talladega, Dallas, Saint Clair, Tuscaloosa, Perry, Mobile, and Montgomery. It was assigned to Wheeler's command and served principally in the brigades of W. W. Allen and J. Hagan. The unit took an active part in the conflicts at Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Chickamauga, Maryville, Knoxville, Decatur, and Jonesboro. Later it moved through Tennessee, aided in the defense of Savannah, and was involved in the campaign of the Carolinas. Its strength was greatly reduced when it surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The regiment was commanded by Colonel John T. Morgan, [John Tyler Morgan – Find A Grave Memorial # 8760] Lieutenant Colonels M. L. Kirkpatrick [Milton Lander Kirkpatrick – Find A Grave Memorial # 26211695] and James D. Webb, [James

Daniel Webb – Find A Grave Memorial # 15872282 – Died 1863 - He received Clement Vallandigham into Confederate lines after being exiled by the Lincoln Administration to the South] and Majors James T. Dye and Henry B. Thompson.”

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 G. R. Lester of Company A of the 51<sup>st</sup> Alabama Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was S. H. Lester and listed the Post Office as Jacksonville, Alabama.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 71 the Post Office at the Jacksonville Court House was located in Benton County, Alabama.

Company A of the 51<sup>st</sup> Alabama Cavalry Partisan Rangers had many soldiers from Calhoun County, Alabama.

The compiler notes he was listed with the 51<sup>st</sup> Alabama Cavalry Partisan Rangers.

The Company Muster Roll on the Compiled Military Service Records dated May 7, 1862 stated Private George R. Lester presence or absence was not recorded.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30<sup>th</sup> through May 31<sup>st</sup> 1862 stated Private Geo R. Lester of Captain Hames' Unattached Company of Infantry, Alabama Volunteers which subsequently became Company A of the 51<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers and stated he enlisted on March 22, 1862 at Fort Pillow, Tennessee for three years and he was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31<sup>st</sup> through December 31<sup>st</sup> 1863 stated Private G. R. Lester of Company A of the 51<sup>st</sup> Regiment of Alabama Volunteers and enlisted at Fort Pillow, Tennessee and noted he was absent and sick and left near Cedar Bluff, Alabama.

Federal POW Records stated Private George R. Lester of Company A of the 51<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry (The compiler notes he was with Company A of the 51<sup>st</sup> Partisan Rangers Alabama Cavalry) was taken prisoner at Duck River, Tennessee on September 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Geo R. Lester arrived at Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Geo R. Lester appears on a roll of prisoners of war at the military prison at Louisville, Kentucky and he was received on September 14, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase on September 15, 1864

The compiler notes the prison at Louisville, Kentucky was a holding prison for Confederates until a northern prison could accommodate them and that it was usually a two day journey from Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio.

Federal POW Records stated Private Lester arrived at Camp Chase on September 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Geo R. Lester name appears on a Roll of Prisoners of War at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for release from September 16<sup>th</sup> to the 30<sup>th</sup> 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On May 9, 1865 at Washington, D. C. the trial of the eight Lincoln assassination conspirators begins.

And on Tuesday, May 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo R. Lester at Camp Chase Prison due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules George R. Lester of Calhoun County, Alabama did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“GEO. R. LESTER CO. A 51 ALA. CAV. PART. RANGERS C.S.A.”**

**1134) Private John Q. LESTER** - Inscription on tombstone #549 reads **“J. Q. LESTER CO. E 1 GA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Lee County, Virginia in March 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James Q. Lester alternate names J. Q. Lester and James D. Lester and James C Lester all of Companies E and F of the 1<sup>st</sup> Georgia Cavalry and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“1st Cavalry Regiment was assembled during the fall of 1861 at Rome, Georgia. Many of its members were recruited in the counties of Meriwether, Floyd, and Lumpkin. The unit skirmished in East Tennessee and later took an active part in Bragg's Kentucky Campaign. During the war it served in Pegram's, Davidson's, J. J. Morrison's, Iverson's, and C. C. Crews' Brigade. It fought at Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, was active in the Knoxville and Atlanta Campaigns, then participated in the defense of Savannah and the campaign of the Carolinas. When the regiment surrendered with the Army of Tennessee, it had fewer than 50 officers and men. Its field officers were Colonels Samuel W. Davitte [Samuel William Davitte - Find A Grave Memorial # 38774185] and James J. Morrison - [Find A Grave Memorial # 83416665] Lieutenant Colonels A. R. Harper, [Armistead R. Harper born about 1835 died on October 28, 1863 from wounds] James H. Stickland - [Find A Grave Memorial # 16208574] and George T. Watts - [Find A Grave Memorial # 6462711] and Major John W. Tench [John Walter Tench - Find A Grave Memorial # 27232371]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 21 to June 30, 1862 stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) J. Q. Lester of Company E of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry\* enlisted



on April 1, 1862 at Cartersville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (James) M. Blalock for three years and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was designated at various times as Captain Blalock's Company, Lieutenant Colonel Morrison's Battalion Georgia Cavalry; Company F 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry; and Company E 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry."

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On December 3, 1864 at

And on Saturday, December 3, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Saturday, December 3, 1864 due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1135) Private John G. LESTER** - Inscription on tombstone #976 reads "**JNO. G. LESTER CO. A 30 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 John G. Lester served in Company A in the 30<sup>th</sup> 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 for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John G. Lester of Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted

on December 13, 1862 at Camp Young and enrolled for the war and had never been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick at General Hospital Wilmington, North Carolina since December 28, 1862.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. G. Lester of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of the Confederate States Army General Military Hospital Number 4 at Wilmington, North Carolina on December 27, 1862 and listed his disease as Febris Typhoidis and noted his Post Office as Pleasant Hill, Georgia and returned to duty on January 4, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. (With a X by the initial A indicating an incorrect initial) G. Lester of Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at the Walker Division Hospital in Lauderdale, Mississippi from August 31, 1863 and dated August 31, 1863 and listed as enlisting on December 13, 1862 at Camp Yancey and enrolled for three years and attached to the Hospital on July 11, 1863 as a cook 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) J. G. Lester of Company "H" of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at the Hospital of Camp of Convalescents in Rome, Georgia for the period from September and October 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 and last paid on September 1, 1863 and noted a present and under remarks stated convalescent.

When Private John G. Lester of Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> 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) John G. Lester of Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. G. Lester of Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 16<sup>th</sup> Army Corps and forwarded for exchange by Captain H. L. Burnham, Provost Marshal from May 1 to August 15, 1864 and under disposition stated forwarded to the Provost Marshal in Marietta, Georgia on July 24 (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno H. (With a X above the middle initial H indicating an incorrect initial) Lester of Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno G Lester of Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. 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) John G. Lester of Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno G. Lester of Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John G. Lester of Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on descriptive a roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private John G. Lester died approximately 182 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 31, 1865 at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Adams Sentinel* reported: "Governor Smith, of Rhode Island, has issued a proclamation announcing that the quota of the State under the last call has been filled by the volunteer enlistments and no draft will be made in Rhode Island. He adds The Executive is gratified to be able again to assure the good people of the State that they are secure from a draft and urges them to use every means to promote enlistments and while sustaining the bright record of our State, to encourage our noble regiments in the army, which have on every field, reflected credit upon themselves and Rhode Island."

And on Tuesday, January 31, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno G. Lester of Company A of the 31<sup>st</sup> (But noted above the card as the 30<sup>th</sup>) Regiment Georgia Infantry at the Prison Hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1136) Private Lewis LESTER** - Inscription on tombstone #480 reads "**LEWIS LESTER CO. I 16 GA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to the Georgia Compiled Marriages, 1754-1850; Lewis Lester married (Spelled as) Emerline Burkes on January 6, 1848 in Coweta County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Lewis Lester, born about 1820 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,000.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Emeline M. A. Lester, born about 1829 in Georgia. Another family household member was Thomas M. Lester, born about 1849 in Georgia. The family household was living in Division 19 in Coweta County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 8, 1850.

According to Find A Grave Memorial# 70735132 Emiline M. Burkes Lester died on April 10, 1855 and buried in Coweta County, Georgia.

According to Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; Lewis Lester married Rebecca L. Jones on January 21, 1857 in Coweta County, Georgia.

According to the 1864 census for re-organization for the Georgia Militia in the 36<sup>th</sup> Senatorial District – 693 Militia District; Lewis Lester was noted as a farmer and age 43 and 9 months old and born about 1821 and living in Coweta County, Georgia.

The compiler notes the last Confederate conscription act was on February 17, 1864 which lowered the age for conscription to age 17 and raised the age to 50 years old.

The compiler further notes according to Rebecca L. Lewis's widow pension he was a member of Company F of the 16<sup>th</sup> Georgia Battalion Cavalry and entered the service in April 1864. The fact that Private Lewis Lester not having an enlistment date at this late stage of the war is not unheard of.

He only has Federal POW Records.

And they are listed in the 13<sup>th</sup> Georgia Cavalry.

The soldiers and sailors database from the National Park Service said this about the 13<sup>th</sup> Georgia Cavalry:

“13th Cavalry Regiment was organized in January, 1865, using the 16th Georgia Cavalry Battalion as its nucleus. It was assigned to the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee, was active in the conflict at Salisbury, North Carolina, and disbanded in late April, 1865. Lieutenant Colonel Samuel J. Winn was in command.”

The compiler notes because Private Lewis Lester was taken prisoner as a member of the 16<sup>th</sup> Georgia Battalion Cavalry and died as a member of said unit he should be noted as a member of the 16<sup>th</sup> Georgia Battalion Cavalry. As stated above the 16<sup>th</sup> Georgia Battalion Cavalry was absorbed into the 13<sup>th</sup> Georgia Cavalry in January of 1865 and as a result his records were transferred with the new unit.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Louis Lester of Company F of the 16<sup>th</sup> Georgia Cavalry (Battalion) was taken prisoner on August 2, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia.

The compiler notes he followed the usual Confederate prisoner flow from the Atlanta Campaign and was taken to Nashville, Tennessee and then forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky where he was kept until a northern prison could accept him.

Federal POW Records stated Private Lewis Lester of Company F of the 16<sup>th</sup> Georgia Cavalry (Battalion) captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 2, 1864 arrived at Louisville, Kentucky on August 9, 1864 was discharged from the Louisville, Kentucky Military prison on August 10, 1864 to be transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Louis Lester of Company F of the 16<sup>th</sup> Georgia Cavalry (Battalion) was taken prisoner on August 2, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia and arrived at the Camp Chase Prison on August 11, 1864.

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

Private Lewis Lester died approximately 98 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On November 17, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln submits to Secretary of State William H. Seward plan of H. P. Livingston to assist in putting down rebellion by purchasing controlling interest in Southern newspapers.

And on Thursday, November 17, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Lewis Lester due to pneumonia.

The widow of Private Lewis Lester, Rebecca L. Lester received a widow's pension starting in 1891 from Coweta County, Georgia. Rebecca L. Lester stated in her affidavit that she learned of his death at Camp Chase due to a letter from his brother who was also at Camp Chase and was told he died of pneumonia. She further stated she has been a resident of Georgia since April 1832.

The only discrepancy was over his capture site. According to the widow's pension he was captured near Athens, Georgia and his Federal POW Records stated he was taken prisoner near Atlanta, Georgia which is a distance of about 72 miles. The compiler notes it was not a matter of getting Atlanta and Athens confused. On another statement it was noted he was captured near Watkinsville, Georgia which is very close to Athens, Georgia.

According to Find A Grave Memorial # 32817246 she died in 1915 and was buried in Coweta County, Georgia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Lewis Lester of Coweta County, Georgia owned six slaves according to the 1860 slave schedule. Three females ages; 5 months; 20 and 23 and three males ages 5 and 17 and 24.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“LEWIS LESTER CO. F 16 GA. CAV. BN. (STATE GUARDS) C.S.A.”**

**1137) Private William W. LESTER** - Inscription on tombstone #1344 reads **“Wm. W. LESTER CO. B 4 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Lillian Henderson said members were from Bartow County, Georgia and said he was with the 40<sup>th</sup> Georgia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William W. Lester served in Company B in the 40<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“40th Infantry Regiment was organized during the fall of 1861 and raised its companies in Bartow, Calhoun, Gordon, Whitfield, Paulding, and Haralson counties. It moved to Tennessee, then Mississippi, and was placed in Barton's Brigade, Department of Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The 40th participated in the conflicts at Chickasaw Bayou and Champion's Hill and was part of the garrison surrendered at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. After being exchanged it was attached to General Stovall's Brigade, Army of Tennessee, served on many battlefields from Chattanooga to Nashville, and ended the war in North Carolina. The regiment reported 36 casualties at Chattanooga, totalled [totalled] 223 men and 105 arms in December, 1863, and had 74 effectives in November, 1864. It surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Abda Johnson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 8968768] Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Young, [Robert Maxwell Young – Find A Grave Memorial # 72242249] and Major Raleigh S. Camp. [Raleigh Spinks Camp – Find A Grave Memorial # 43552979]”

Company B of the 40<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry was known as the “Bartow Sentinels”

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private William W. Lester of Company B of the 40th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on August 15, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. W. Lester of Company B of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15<sup>th</sup> Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal Department of the Cumberland, from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured on August 13, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm W. Lester of Company B of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville,

Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm W. Lester of Company B of the 40<sup>th</sup> 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 on September 2, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. W. Lester of Company B of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky August 30, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee August 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm W. Lester of Company B of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 6, 1864 and noted as captured o August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm W. Lester of Company B of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky at Camp Chase, Ohio on September 2, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William W. Lester of Company B of the 40<sup>th</sup> 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 15, 1864.

Private William W. Lester died approximately 169 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 19, 1865 at Lawrence, Kansas the newspaper *The Daily Kansas Tribune* reported: "SPECIAL ORDER NUMBER 44 – It is good and righteous one, which has long been needed. General Dodge, by this order, has revoked all military permits, heretofore given to persons bringing cattle out of the Indian country. He also orders the immediate arrest and imprisonment of all persons robbing or in any manner swindling the friendly Indians. Eskridge's resolutions in the Legislature, in regard to cattle stealing, have wakened up the people and the Commanding General. We hope General Dodge may execute in the most rigid manner the provisions of his order."

And on Sunday, February 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. W. Lester of Company B of the 40<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

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

**1138) Private Fleming LEWIS** - Inscription on tombstone #1300 reads **“FLEMMON LEWIS CO. H 22 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Flemming Lewis, born about 1830 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a laborer and also noted he could not read nor write and living in the household of Henry (Spelled as) Vincell, born about 1821 in Virginia and his wife Sarah W. (Spelled as) Vincell, born about 1826 in Virginia. Other household members were: Celina (Spelled as) Vincell, born about 1844 in Virginia and Mary J. (Spelled as) Vincell, born about 1856 in Virginia and John E. (Spelled as) Vincell, born about 1858 in Virginia and unknown (A female spelled as) Vincell, born about 1860 and noted as three months old. The household was living in District 54 in Russell County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> 1850.

According to Virginia select marriages, 1785-1940; Fleming Lewis, born in 1829 in Russell County, Virginia married Ann (Spelled as) Ratliffe in Tazewell County, Virginia on July 14, 1854.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Thomas Lewis (But looking at the copy of the census report the two letters in the given name appear to be Fl and not Th therefore it may have been Flemon Lewis and will be noted this way). The census listed Flemon Lewis, born about 1828 in Virginia and it was noted he could not read nor write and the value of his personal estate was \$20.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Ann Lewis, born about 1819 in Virginia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Flem Lewis, born about 1855 in Virginia and George Lewis, born about 1857 in Virginia. The family household was living in the Western District in Tazewell County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Maiden Spring and the census was enumerated on July 24, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Fleming Lewis served in Company H in the 22<sup>nd</sup> Virginia Cavalry (Bowen’s Virginia Mounted Riflemen) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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



A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 31, 1863 stated Private Fleming Lewis of Company H of Bowen's Regiment Mounted Riflemen enlisted on August 15, 1863 in Tazewell County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Blaaam W.) Higginbotham for three years and noted as present for duty.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to August 31, 1864 and dated December 26, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Flemmon Lewis of Company H of Bowen's Regiment Mounted Riflemen enlisted on August 15, 1863 in Tazewell County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Blaaam W.) Higginbotham for three years and last paid by Captain Stuart on August 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Flemmon Lewis of Company H of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 15, 1863 in Tazewell County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Blaaam 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) Flemmon Lewis of Company H of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 15, 1863 in Tazewell County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Blaaam W.) Higginbotham for three years and last paid by Captain Stuart November 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since August 7, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated "Corporal" (With an X beside of the rank indication an incorrect rank) Fleming Lewis of Company H of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department West Virginia, Office Provost Marshal General, Harper's Ferry, on August 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Fleming Lewis of Company H of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was made on August 10, 1864. Age 43; Height 6' 2"; Complexion dark; Eyes black; Hair black; and told Union authorities before the war had been a farmer and listed his residence as Russell County, Virginia and captured by General Averal (William W. Averell)

at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Fleming Lewis of Company H of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 16, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain Eward Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 16, 1865 at Greenfield, Indiana the newspaper *The Hancock Democrat* reported: “THE REBEL PRISONERS – The following testimony was given Monday before the Committee on the Conduct of the war at Washington, by Albert D. Richardson: I am a Tribune correspondent; was captured by the rebels May 3, 1863, at midnight on a hay bale in the Mississippi river, opposite Vicksburg. After confinement in six different prisons, was sent to Salisbury, North Carolina and kept there until December 18, 1864, when I escaped. For several months Salisbury was the most endurable rebel prison I had seen. The six hundred inmates exercised in the open air, were comparatively well fed and kindly treated but early in October ten thousand regular prisoners of war arrived there and it immediately changed into a scene of cruelty and horrors.....”

(The compiler notes Dorence Atwater had been a Union prisoner at Andersonville, Georgia and had kept a list of the Union dead otherwise many of the soldiers might have been unknown. Likewise Albert Deane Richardson had kept a secret list of the Union dead at Salisbury, North Carolina until he made his escape. Albert has a Find A Grave Memorial at number 87204007. The compiler further notes although Mr. Richardson was a Tribune correspondent he also was a Union spy. The above paragraph that ends with ..... indicates the article continued and in this case was in three columns on two separate pages).

And on Thursday, February 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Fleming Lewis of Company H of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia at the Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Fleming Lewis did not own slaves in either Russell or Tazewell County, Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“FLEMING LEWIS CO. H 22 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

**1139) Sergeant Thomas E. LEWIS** - Inscription on tombstone #1207 reads ***“SGT. T. E. LEWIS CO. G 6 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Thomas E. Lewis, born about 1842 in Mississippi and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Martha E. Lewis, born about 1812 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Sarah Lewis, born about 1834 in Mississippi and Julia Lewis, born about 1836 in Mississippi and Amelia Lewis, born about 1837 in Mississippi and Henry C. Lewis, born about 1844 in Mississippi Isaac (Spelled as) Hennington, born about 1826 in Mississippi. The household was living in Copiah County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on November 16, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas Lewis, born about 1842 in Mississippi and it was noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of Martha E. Lewis, born about 1812 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Jane A. Lewis, born about 1839 in Mississippi and Henry Lewis, born about 1844 in Mississippi and George F. Wolf, born about 1849 in Mississippi and Bryant Wolf, born about 1851 in Mississippi and Oscar Wolf, born about 1854 in Mississippi and Thomas Wright, born about 1833 in Mississippi. The household was living in Copiah County, Mississippi with no Post Office listed and the census was enumerated on October 11, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas E. Lewis was discharged as a sergeant and served in Company G of the 6<sup>th</sup> Mississippi and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“6th Infantry Regiment [also called 7th Regiment] was assembled at Jackson, Mississippi, in February, 1861. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Rankin, Quitman, Leake, Scott, Copiah, and Simpson. The unit fought at Shiloh under General Cleburne and later was assigned to Rust's, Tilghman's, and J. Adams' Brigade. For a time, it served in Mississippi and saw action in various conflicts in the Vicksburg area. It later joined the Army of Tennessee and fought with distinction throughout the Atlanta Campaign, with Hood in Tennessee, and in North Carolina. The regiment was organized with 649 officers and men, lost seventy-six percent of the 425 engaged at Shiloh, and reported 30 casualties at Champion's Hill. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered with about 60 men. The field officers were Colonels Robert Lowry [Find A Grave Memorial # 11019] and John J. Thornton; [John Jones Thornton – Find A Grave Memorial # 39665131] Lieutenant Colonels R. R. Bennett, [Enoch R. Bennett] Thomas J. Borden, [Born about 1836 – Find A Grave Memorial # 10152961] and A. Y. Harper; and Majors W. T. Hendon and J. R. Stevens.[James – born about 1834]”

Company G of the 6<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Rockport Steel Blades”

The compiler notes he was at the United States Army Hospital at Nashville, Tennessee.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

February 12, 1865 at

And on Sunday, February 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Sunday, February 12, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1140) Ordnance Sergeant Thomas J. LEWIS** - Inscription on tombstone #939 reads "**ORD. SGT. T. J. LEWIS CO. B 3 CONFED. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Jackson County, Alabama in September 1864.

Ordnance Sergeant 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 Sergeant

He died on Sunday, January 29, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1141) Sergeant John M. LIGHTFOOT** - Inscription on tombstone #464 reads "**J. M. LIGHTFOOT CO. E 29 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1878; John W. Lightfoot married Susan M. Lowe on October 3, 1839 in Jones County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed John Lightfoot, born about 1843 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of John W. Lightfoot, born about 1816 in Georgia and his wife Susan Lightfoot, born about 1824 in Georgia. Other family household members were: William Lightfoot, born about 1841 in Georgia and Martha Lightfoot, born about 1845 in Georgia and Mary Lightfoot, born about 1850 in Georgia and noted as eight months old. The family household was living in Division 47 in Jones County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census only listed John W. Lightfoot however on the original copy in script it listed the entire household and the compiler will note it that way. The census listed John Lightfoot, born about 1842 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of John W. Lightfoot, born about 1816 in Georgia and his wife Susan M. Lightfoot, born about 1824 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Wm. Lightfoot, born about 1841 in Georgia and (Spelled as) E. A. (A female) Lightfoot, born about 1843 in Georgia and (Spelled as) L. E. (A female) Lightfoot, born about 1844 in Georgia and Mary Lightfoot, born about 1845 in Georgia and Martha Lightfoot, born about 1851 in Georgia and (Spelled as) S. J. (A female) Lightfoot, born about 1843 in Georgia and (Spelled as) W. C. (A male) Lightfoot, born about 1855 in Georgia and a child Lightfoot, (A female) born about 1860 in Georgia and noted as seven months old. The family household was living in Thomas County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Thomasville and the census was enumerated on June 1, 1860.

The compiler notes his father, John W. Lightfoot is found in the Confederate citizen's files at fold 3 as having bought a \$500.00 Confederate bond with 4% interest on March 29, 1864 in Thomas County, Georgia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John M. Lightfoot was discharged as a sergeant and served in Company E in the 29<sup>th</sup> 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."

The compiler notes Company G of the 26<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Georgia Infantry was transferred to (New) Company E of the 29<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry in October of 1861.

Old Company B of the 29<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry became New Company E of the 29<sup>th</sup> Georgia upon the Confederate reorganization on May 7, 1862 and the Company was known as the "Ochlockonee Light Infantry" and many soldiers from Thomas County, Georgia.

When Sergeant John M. Lightfoot of New Company E of the 29th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on August 7, 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.

The compiler notes he was probably taken prisoner at Battle of Utoy Creek fought between August 4<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> of 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia.

All Federal POW Records referred to his rank as a sergeant.

Federal POW Records indicated Sergeant John M. Lightfoot followed the usual Confederate prisoner flow and was taken to Nashville, Tennessee and then to Louisville, Kentucky where he arrived on August 15, 1864.

The compiler notes the Confederate prison at Louisville, Kentucky was a holding center for Confederate POW's until a more northern prison could accommodate the prisoners.

Federal POW Records reported he was transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 16, 1864 from Louisville, Kentucky and arrived at Camp Chase on August 18, 1864.

The compiler notes it was usually a two day journey from Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase and entered Columbus, Ohio by train and then was marched four miles west to Camp Chase, Ohio.

Sergeant John M. Lightfoot died approximately 88 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On November 14, 1864 in Atlanta, Georgia General William T. Sherman is preparing to make his infamous March to the Sea. He would leave the next day.

And on Monday, November 14, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant John M. Lightfoot due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules while his father John W. Lightfoot did own slaves our subject did not own slaves in Thomas County, Georgia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“SGT. J. M. LIGHTFOOT NEW CO. E 29 GA. INF. C.S.A.”**

**1142) Private George W. LIGHTSEY** - Inscription on tombstone #290 ½ reads **“G. W. LIGHTSEY CO. H 4 GA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed George Lightsey, born about 1845 in Georgia and living in the household of Jacob Lightsey, born about 1811 in South Carolina and his wife Christiana Lightsey, born about 1808 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Cornelius Lightsey, born about 1832 in South Carolina and Rebecca Lightsey, born about 1833 in South Carolina and Susannah Lightsey, born about 1834 in Georgia and John Lightsey, born about 1837 in Georgia and Rachel Lightsey, born about 1840 in Georgia and Jacob Lightsey, born about 1842 in Georgia. The family household was living in Division 89 in Ware County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed his name as George U. Lightsey but corrected to George W. Lightsey by an ancestry transcriber. The census listed George W. Lightsey, born about 1846 and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Jacob Lightsey, born about 1810 in South Carolina and his wife Christina Lightsey, born about 1807 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Jacob S. Lightsey, born about 1843 in Georgia and Nancy Dome, born about 1835 in Georgia and Burr Winton, born about 1815 in Virginia and Flynn Winton, born about 1810 in South Carolina and Burr Lynch, born about 1830 in Virginia and Perry Graves, born about 1835 in South Carolina and George (Spelled as) Segars, born about 1832 in Maine and Joseph B. Johnson, born about 1835 in Georgia. The household was living in the Southern District of Clinch County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Magnolia and the census was enumerated on June 29, 1860.

The compiler notes there was another George W. Lightsey from Texas however he was noted in post war future reports.

The compiler notes he was with Clinch's 4<sup>th</sup> Georgia Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to April 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Lightsey of Company H of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on January 1, 1864 at Coffee County, Georgia by Captain Wylly for the duration of the war and under remarks noted he was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Lightsey of Company H of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on January 1, 1864 at Coffee County, Georgia by Captain Wylly for the duration of the war last paid by Captain Fort of April 30, 1864 and under remarks noted he was present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Lightsey of Company H 4<sup>th</sup> Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by the forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, and forwarded to Captain S. E. Jones, Add'l A. D. C., Louisville, Kentucky, August 30, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee, on August 30, 1864. It was noted he was captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Geo. W. Lightsey of Company H 4<sup>th</sup> Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Military Prison, Louisville, Kentucky, during the five days ending September 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky, 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 15, 1864 and received from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Geo. W. Lightsey of Company H 4<sup>th</sup> Georgia Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at Military Prison, Louisville, Kentucky. It noted he was captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 15, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Geo. W. Lightsey of Company H 4<sup>th</sup> Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners at the Military Prison, Louisville, Kentucky. And noted he arrived at Louisville on September 1, 1864 and was captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 15, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Geo. W. Lightsey of Company H 4<sup>th</sup> Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio, from September 1 to 5, 1864 and noted he was captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 15, 1864 and (specifically) arrived at Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 from Louisville, Kentucky.

When Private George W. Lightsey of Company H of the 4<sup>th</sup> Georgia Cavalry (Clinch's) was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on August 15, 1864 he had been in Morgan's Brigade in Martin's Division in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Private George W. Lightsey died approximately 36 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On October 8, 1864 at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial* reported: "*The Davenport Gazette* says that about 1,500 of the rebel prisoners confined on Rock Island, (Illinois) have recently enlisted in the service of the United States. They are to be sent to the Northwest Territories to take part in operations against the hostile Indians. At present they are separated for personal safety from their fellow prisoners some of whom manifest much hatred towards them because they have volunteered."

And on Saturday, October 8, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Lightsey of Company H of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules George W. Lightsey did not own slaves in Georgia.

Because there were two Georgia Cavalry units known as the 4<sup>th</sup> Georgia Cavalry if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: "**GEORGE W. LIGHTSEY CO. H (CLINCH'S) 4 GA. CAV. C.S.A.**"



**1143) Private James LYKINS** - Inscription on tombstone #2097 reads **“JAMES LYKENS CO. A 12 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** The compiler notes James Lykins was a Federal United States soldier.

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

The 1850 United States census listed James (Spelled as) Likens, born about 1829 in Kentucky and it was noted he could not read nor write listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Anna Likens, born about 1826 in Kentucky. Another household member was Chesterfield Likens, born about 1850 in Kentucky and noted his age as ten months old. The family household was living in Butler County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on September 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the surname as spelled Lykins. James Lykins, born about 1827 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farmer and as the head of the household and living with his wife Anna Lykins, born about 1827 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: Chesterfield Lykins, born about 1849 in Kentucky and John Lykins, born about 1857 in Illinois and James Lykins, born about 1860 in Kentucky and noted as two months old. The family household was living in District number 2 in Warren County, Kentucky and listed the nearest Post Office as Bowling Green and the census was enumerated on August 11, 1860.

The compiler notes both Warren County and Butler County, Kentucky are adjacent to each other.

Their second child John Lykins (age 3) was listed as being born in Illinois, suggesting that the family may have moved to Illinois for a short period of time. However on John Mathew Lykins death certificate he was listed as being born in Butler County, Kentucky. He was born on August 6, 1857 and died on September 18, 1933. Furthermore it lists his father James Lykins as being born in Butler County Kentucky and his mother being born in Warren County Kentucky. (See find a grave memorial #69047373 for a photograph of his grave) On December 6, 1930 the oldest child Reverend Chesterfield (spelled Lykins) died in Woodbury, Kentucky. On his death certificate he was listed as being born on 1 October 1849 and his mother was Annie Cole and his father James Lykins both being born in Warren County Kentucky. It would appear that the family moved back and forth from Warren County Kentucky to Butler County Kentucky. Both Annie Cole Lykins (See find a grave memorial #19784222 for a photograph of her grave) and her oldest son Chesterfield (See find a grave memorial #19784205 for a photograph of grave) are now buried at the Cook Cemetery in Woodbury,(Butler County) Kentucky.

Private James (Spelled as) Likens enlisted in Company A, 12th Kentucky Cavalry (Union) on August 12, 1862 at Woodbury, Kentucky. However the 12th Kentucky Cavalry (Union) was organized at Caseyville and Owensboro, Kentucky and mustered in on November 17, 1862. Although the 12th Kentucky Cavalry had not been officially mustered into service some of its members found themselves in a skirmish at Sutherland Farm, Kentucky, near Owensboro on September 19, 1862. The day before the 12th Kentucky Cavalry (Union) had been involved in a skirmish at Owensboro, Kentucky. The former skirmish at Sutherland Farms was considered the larger of the two and the 12th Kentucky Cavalry reported losing six soldiers. The 12th Kentucky Cavalry reported as engaging rebels from Adam Johnson's guerrilla band at Sutherland Farm, Kentucky.

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.

According to Private James Lykins (Likens) Federal Compiled Military Service Records he was paroled at Owensboro, Kentucky of September 20, 1862 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky as a prisoner waiting to be exchanged. From Louisville, Kentucky he was sent to either Camp Lew Wallace (Camp Lew Wallace was a Union parole camp on what is now part of the Ohio State University and the camp closed its doors in January of 1863 and all paroled prisoners were sent to Camp Chase) or Camp Chase both located near Columbus, Ohio. He would become a prisoner within his own army until properly exchanged as a prisoner of war. The Union prisoners at Camp Chase were generally looked down upon by their Union guards. At this stage of the war for the Union if a soldier did not want to fight he could be captured and sent back North and wait to be exchanged and then wait for his enlistment to expire and then go home. (This was not true however for the Confederates as they enlisted for the duration of the war) Private James (Spelled as) Likens Company A, 12th Kentucky Cavalry (Union) was admitted to the Camp Chase general hospital on December 25, 1862 and died of small-pox on January 9, 1863.

The Adjutant General of Ohio annual reports dated 1866-1868 listed James (Spelled as) Lykins of Company A 12<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry as died on January 9, 1863 and buried in grave number 60 at the East Cemetery in Columbus, Ohio.

The compiler notes James Lykins is not listed in the so called Confederate dead book at Camp Chase and nor should he be for he was a United States soldier.

The compiler notes before the establishment of the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery both Union and Confederate soldiers alike and political prisoners had been buried in the East Cemetery starting on April 6, 1862, sometimes side by side. The compiler further notes that some Confederates had also been buried in the North grave yard prior to the East Cemetery.

About the time of the establishment of the Camp Chase Cemetery in August 1863 the trustees at the Green Lawn Cemetery had set aside a separate burial ground for the Union soldiers in July of 1863. Today many of us know it simply as section M.

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 the graves 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 James Lykins his body was either removed in 1869 to the Chase Cemetery by Captain Irving or his body had been removed to the Green Lawn Cemetery and today marked as an unknown Union soldier or his remains were left behind at the East Cemetery. We only know today that his Confederate tombstone should reflect his Federal service.

On July 31, 1863 the widow of James (Spelled as) Likins of Company A 12<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry filed for a United States pension, application number 28,862 and certificate number 113,727.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JAMES LYKINS CO. A 12 KY. CAV. U.S.A.”**

**1144) Private James LILLEY Senior** - Inscription on tombstone #2086 reads **“J. LILLEY SR. CO. E 151 VA. MIL. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Mercer County, (West) Virginia in January 1862.

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

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On July 12, 1862 at Raleigh, North Carolina the newspaper *The Raleigh Register* reported “*The Mobile Tribune* says that the following is reliable: On the 4<sup>th</sup> of July at New Orleans a boat load of British tars from the British man of war Rinaldo, while approaching the levee, burst out singing some of our patriotic war songs, one of them, the Bonnie Blue Flag. Butler sent word to the Captain of the vessel that he did not permit such demonstrations. The Captain replied that he did and that he was responsible. The same night a ball was given aboard the vessel and among the decorations were Confederate flags.”

And on Saturday, July 12, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Saturday, July 12, 1862 due to chronic diarrhea.

The compiler notes the surname of Lilly in (West) Virginia and Virginia were colorful, wonderful families. Each family seems to have had a large number of children and the process was repeated for generations until the Lilly families soon became a dominate surname near the (West) Virginia and Virginia State lines. by the time of the war. For example there might be a dozen John Lilly's and to differentiate the John's they would at times give them colorful nicknames such as John Snakebite Lilly. In the case of our subject for this biography he was known as James Christ Lilly.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP HAYES, RALEIGH, VIRGINIA,  
March 14, 1862.

SIR:--A scouting party consisting of Sergeant A. H. Bixler, and seven men belonging to Captain George W. Gilmore's Company C, First Virginia Cavalry, was this morning attacked about seven miles from Raleigh on the pike leading to Princeton, by about fifty bushwhackers. Sergeant Bixler and Private James Noble were killed. Privates Jacob McCann and Johnson Mallory were dangerously wounded, and Private Thomas B. Phillips was taken prisoner. Three escaped unhurt. The attacking party rendezvous on Flat Top Mountain. Major Hildt will, perhaps, recognize the names of some of them. Christ Lilley Daniel Meadows, and Joshua Rowls were certainly of the party. On hearing of the affair I dispatched Captain Gilmore with his cavalry and Captain Drake with three companies of infantry to the scene of the occurrence. They found that the bushwhackers had instantly fled to their fastnesses in the hills, barely stopping long enough to get the arms of the dead and to rob them of their money. Captain Drake followed them until they were found to have scattered. Two horses were killed, one captured, one wounded, and one lost. Vigilant efforts will be made to ascertain the hiding-places of the bushwhackers and when found, unless orders to the contrary shall be received, all houses and property in the neighborhood which can be destroyed by fire, will be burned, and all men who can be identified as of the party will be killed, whether found in arms or not. Will you direct the brigade quartermaster to procure tents enough for Captain McClrath's Company A, Twenty-third Regiment O. V. I., as soon as practicable, and send that company here as soon as the tents arrive. There will be no quarters for them until the tents are obtained. I desire to have your views in the premises.

Respectfully,

R. B. HAYES,

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT O. V. I.,  
COMMANDING.

James (Christ) Lilly wrote a letter home to his wife but the letter was never delivered. The following is the letter:

"Camp Chase Prison Columbus, Ohio April the 20<sup>th</sup> 1862" "Dear Wife, I received yours of February the 24<sup>th</sup> the 11<sup>th</sup> of March also yours the 9<sup>th</sup> of April, yesterday they were gladly received. I hope by this time that you have declined visiting me, while here as visits in time of war, are attended with very little comfort, console yourself in the thought of my return as best you can in the attempt to make a crop, I beg you, to look to the preservation of your health use money as you need, and think best. I would learn who is living with you, tell Saluda to be a good girl, tell Ma to keep in good spirits, and not labor too hard, we are in the hands of a merciful God in him I trust to meet my friends again on earth, before very long. I have written you and my friends several letters. I wrote your father another letter or rather you a few days ago. James has received two letters from Emily. Uncle James is with us and stands up much better than we supposed. We are all yet alive and tolerable well. We room together, we get enough to eat, and have some 3 acres to walk over, we have drawn some clothing. We buy tobacco with canes and finger rings. You need not grieve because my money is scarce, I can get along. I have heard from home by Mr. A. Garten and others, news good and bad health in camp is tolerable good. We are in fine spirits, o let us all pray to him, who rules in Heaven above and earth beneath , that a speedy lasting and

honorable peace of our distracted country be once more restored, write when you can. Yours while life lasts. John Lilly Prisoner of War." "Sent to Mrs. Ida Lilly

The following was noted in future President Rutherford B. Hayes diary in Volume II on page 313. "July 30, 1862. Wednesday" "Rode with Bottsford over to see Mrs. Lilley, an old lady whose husband, James Lilley, lately died at Camp Chase in prison. Her son James is still there. As the only male member of the family old enough to do work, I am inclined to ask for his release. Her daughter Emily, a well-appearing young woman, is accused of giving the information which led to bushwhacking Captain Gilmore's cavalry. I hope it is not so."

The following was noted in future President Rutherford B. Hayes diary in Volume II page 323.

"a scrap of paper reading: Mr. Kernel has I want a pass to go to see Wilson Lilly he has sent for me he is just at the point of death. Emily Lilly." The compiler is of the opinion that Mr. Kernel should have read Mr. Colonel.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried in grave number 19 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio. Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department was sent to Columbus, Ohio in May of 1869 for this purpose. In a report found at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Agent Irving wrote a letter to his superior General Bingham of the Great Lakes Department and stated that he had dug fifty-eight Confederate graves at the East Cemetery and eight of them were empty. He removed fifty Confederates to the Chase Cemetery but who the fifty were remains in question. Private James Lilley Senior may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1145) Private John T. LIMBAUGH** - Inscription on tombstone #400 reads "**J. F. LIMBAUGH CO. H 22 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to the Alabama Marriage Collection, 1800-1969 listed (Spelled as) John F. Linebaugh married to Amelia M. Sprayberry on September 10, 1854 in Talladega County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed John T. Limbaugh, born about 1829 in North Carolina and noted his personal value of \$200.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Almada Limbaugh, born about 1840 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Roxana Limbaugh, born about 1858 in Alabama and Mary Limbaugh, born about 1860 in Alabama and noted as

one month old. The family household was living in the Southern Division in Talladega County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Bluff Springs and the census was enumerated on August 8, 1860.

According to records at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group number 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records noted Private Limbaugh of Company H of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was A. M. Limbaugh.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John T. Limbaugh served in Company H in the 22<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company H of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Infantry was known as the “Sam Cooper Rifles” Many soldiers from Mobile County, Alabama.

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private John T. Limbaugh of Company H of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 3, 1864 he had been in Deas' Brigade in Anderson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. Linbaugh (With an X by name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners

of war captured by the 15<sup>th</sup> Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General Department of the Cumberland from May 9, to September 8, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on "July 28", 1864 and forwarded on August "6", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. T. Limbaugh of Company H of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. T. Limbaugh of Company H of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John. T. Lunbaugh (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. T. Limbaugh of Company H of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on "July" 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. T. Limbaugh of Company H of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. T. Limbaugh of Company H of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 14, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On November 3, 1864 at Dodgeville, Wisconsin the newspaper *The Dodgeville Chronicle* reported: "The Union must be preserved at all hazards, says General McClellan. If these Southern States cannot be reconciled says Mr. Pendleton, candidate on the same ticket. I would signalize their departure by tokens

of love; I would bid them farewell so tenderly that they would forever be touched by the recollection of it.”

And on Thursday, November 3, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno. T. Limbaugh of Company H of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

His widow, A. M. Limbaugh filed for a Confederate pension from Clay County, Alabama in February 1891 and stated her husband was Private John T. Limbaugh with Company H of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry and stated her Post Office was Bluff Springs, Alabama.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one with the surname of Limbaugh owned slaves in Talladega County, Alabama.

The compiler notes John Tillman Limbaugh has a Confederate tombstone provided by the government at Find A Grave number 67095088 and his date of death corresponds exactly with his death date at Camp Chase.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“J. T. LIMBAUGH CO. H 22 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

**1146) Private Thomas F. LINDER** - Inscription on tombstone #1072 reads **“T. F. LINDER CO. D 5 GA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner as a result of the skirmish of Readyville, Tennessee in September 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas F. Linder, born about 1837 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a clerk with a personal value of \$2,300.00 and noted as living by himself. He was living in District 17 in Liberty County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on July 12, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas F. Linder alternate name T. F. Linder served in Company D in the 5<sup>th</sup> 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]”



He had prior service in the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Cavalry.

The 5<sup>th</sup> Georgia Cavalry “The regiment was formed by the consolidation of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalions Georgia Cavalry by Special Orders Number 20, Headquarters District of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, dated January 20, 1863”

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.”

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Georgia Cavalry was consolidated with the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Georgia Cavalry by Special Order number twenty, Headquarters District of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida dated January 20, 1863, to form the 5<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry.

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

### Juxtaposition:

February 6, 1865 at Wilmington, North Carolina the newspaper *The Daily North Carolinian* reported: "HOSPITAL DIRECTORY – Number 4 – Corner of Dock and Front streets, Dr. Thomas R. Micks, Surgeon in charge. Number 5 – Marine Hospital, Dr. Joshua C. Walker, Surgeon in charge. Wayside Hospital – Corner Front and Red Cross streets, Dr. Halsey, Surgeon in charge. Naval Hospital – On Chesnut, between Water and Front streets, Dr. Sanford Surgeon in charge. Dr. W. W. Harris, Surgeon of City Garrison."

The compiler notes the Battle for Fort Fisher would be less than a week away.

And on Monday, February 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Monday, February 6, 1865 due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas Linder of Liberty County, Georgia owed three slaves in 1860, one female aged twenty and two male slaves ages three and one years old.

**1147) Captain Joseph L. LINDSEY** - Inscription on tombstone #2098 reads "Y. ANDERSON CO. C 8 KY. REG. C.S.A." / "**1<sup>ST</sup> LIEUT. J. L. LINDSEY CO. C 24 TEX. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Arkansas Post, Arkansas in January 1863.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant Joseph L. Lindsey and departed as a captain and served in Company C in the 24<sup>th</sup> Regiment Texas Cavalry (Wilkes) (2<sup>nd</sup> Texas Lancers) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"24th Cavalry Regiment [also called 2nd Texas Lancers] completed its organization during the late spring of 1862. Men of this unit were recruited in Nueces, Comanche, Waller, Montgomery, and Karnes counties. It was soon dismounted and sent to Arkansas. Here the regiment was captured at Arkansas Post in January, 1863. After being exchanged, it was consolidated with the 17th, 18th, and 25th Texas Cavalry Regiments (dismounted) and assigned to Deshler's, J. A. Smith's, and Granbury's Brigade. This command fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. The 24th was organized with about 900 men and reported 54 casualties of the 587 engaged at Arkansas Post. The 17th/18th/24th/25th reported 200 disabled at Chickamauga and totalled [totalled] 690 men and 520 arms in December, 1863. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William A. Taylor [Major William A. Taylor – Find A Grave Memorial # 7049745] and Franklin C. Wilkes, [Franklin Collett Wilkes – Find A Grave Memorial # 35456782] and Lieutenant Colonels Robert Reese Neyland [Died July 22, 1862 – His grandson Robert Reese Neyland is the namesake of Neyland football stadium at the University of Tennessee] and Patrick H. Swearingen. [Patrick Henry Swearingen – Find A Grave Memorial # 63595075]"

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed buried in grave number 67 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio. (The compiler notes he was listed in the OAG report as with the 4<sup>th</sup> Tennessee)

The second soldier should be Captain Joseph L. Lindsey Company C 24th Regiment, Texas Cavalry (Wilkes') (2nd Texas Lancers) CSA. Although some online sources list his wife as Mary E. Lindsey, this is not correct according to the Texas Confederate Pensions. Mary E. Lindsey listed her husband as Joseph L. Lindsey and was reported to also have been with the United Daughters of the Confederacy in Texas. She listed her pension number as 25963 however her husband's name according to this pension was Private Thomas Rusk Lindsey who served with the 10th Texas Infantry. Captain Joseph L. Lindsey Company C 24th Regiment, Texas Cavalry (Wilkes') (2nd Texas Lancers) was listed as being 29 years old (born about 1833) upon enlistment on January 6, 1862 at Hempstead, Texas. Some of the soldiers of 24th Regiment, Texas Cavalry (Wilkes') (2nd Texas Lancers) were recruited in Mueces, Comanche, Waller, Montgomery, and Karnes counties in Texas. He was mustered in on March 27, 1862 at Camp Carter near Hempstead, Texas and paid for 160 miles for travel expenses. According to his Compiled Military Service Records he started off as a 1st Lieutenant and on July 22, 1862 was shown as an acting Captain. His final rank was Captain. He was also shown as being at Fort Hindman, Arkansas in September of 1862.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

February 6, 1863 at

And on Friday, February 6, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Captain

He died on Friday, February 6, 1863 due to typhoid fever and pneumonia.

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. Captain Joseph L. Lindsey may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“CAPT. JOS. L. LINDSEY CO. C 24 (WILKES' 2 TEX. LANCERS) TEX. CAV. C.S.A.”**

**1148) Captain William H. LINDSEY** - Inscription on tombstone #1620 reads **"CAPT. W. H. LINDSEY CO. I 26 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Linsey but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Lindsey and will be noted this way. The census listed William H. Lindsey, born about 1833 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Janey but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to James Lindsey, born about 1808 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Lindsey, born about 1814 in Kent and it was noted she could not read nor write. Other family household members were: James Lindsey, born about 1831 in Georgia and Thomas Lindsey, born about 1834 in Georgia and Martha Lindsey, born about 1837 in Georgia and Benjamin Lindsey, born about 1838 in Georgia and Jacob Lindsey, born about 1840 in Georgia and Mary Lindsey, born about 1842 in Georgia and James Lindsey, born about 1845 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Jesse (A male) Lindsey, born about 1847 in Alabama. The family household was living in Township 21 in Tallapoosa County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 30, 1850.

According to Georgia Compiled Marriages, 1851-1900; William H. Lindsey married Lydia M. Williams on December 21, 1854 in Meriwether County, Georgia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Captain William H. Lindsey alternate name W. H. Lindsey served in Company I in the 26<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry (O'Neal's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"26th Infantry Regiment was formed at Tuscumbia, Alabama, in December, 1861, using the seven company [companies of the] 3rd Alabama Infantry Battalion as its nucleus. The men were from Walker, Winston, Tuscaloosa, Marion, and Fayette counties. Two companies under Major J. S. Garvin were soon ordered to Fort Donelson and captured in that fight on February 16, 1862. After being exchanged, they joined the regiment in Virginia. It was placed in General Rains' Brigade at Yorktown, then was assigned to Rodes', O'Neal's, and Battle's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. The 26th was active in many conflicts of the army from Williamsburg to Mine Run. Later it moved to Camp Sumter, Georgia, and for a time guarded prisoners [prisoners.] During the spring of 1864, the unit was attached to Cantey's Brigade and fought with the Army of Tennessee from Atlanta to Bentonville. This unit totalled [totalled] 283 men in April, 1862, and reported 32 casualties at Gaines' Mill and 86 at Malvern Hill. It lost 116 at Chancellorsville, and of the 319 engaged at Gettysburg, forty-one percent were disabled. The regiment was badly cut up at Nashville and a very small group surrendered in April, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel Edward A. O'Neal; [Edward Asbury O'Neal – Find A Grave Memorial # 11041] Lieutenant Colonels John S. Gavin, [John S. Garvin – Find A Grave Memorial # 17716942] William H. Hunt, and William C. Reeder; and Majors David F. Bryan, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26857103] and R. D. Redden."

Company I of the 26<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was known as the "Sipsey Guards" Many soldiers from Fayette County, Alabama.

He has a partial physical description; missing upper third of right arm and age twenty-four.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 26, 1864 stated Captain (Spelled as) W. H. Lindsey of Company I of the 26<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a muster roll of the organization named above made in pursuance of General Order Number 27, Current Series, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office and muster roll taken at Andersonville, Georgia and enlisted on February 4, 1862 at F. C. H. (The compiler believes this stood for Fayette County Court House, Alabama and enrolled for the war and noted as present for duty.

He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia.

When Captain William H. Lindsey of Company I 26<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in a Confederate hospital due to a wound at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 and was taken prisoner due to the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Cantey's Brigade in Walthall's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Captain William H. Lindsey of Company I of the 26<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on February 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Captain William H. Lindsey of Company I of the 26<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on February 8, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on February 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Captain William H. Lindsey of Company I of the 26<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending February 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 11, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Captain (Spelled as) William H. Lindsay (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 26<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on February 9, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged on February 10, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured in Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Captain (Spelled as) Wm H. Lindsey of Company I of the 26<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp

Chase, Ohio on February 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 10, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Captain (Spelled as) William H. Lindsly (With an X over the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 26<sup>th</sup> Alabama Regiment was admitted at the United States Army General Hospital Number One in Nashville, Tennessee on February 6, 1865 and had been transferred from Franklin, Tennessee and diagnosed with an amputation of the right upper third arm and caused by a conical ball which was a medical term for a Minnie ball and noted as wounded at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 and transferred to the Provost Marshall on February 8, 1865 and listed as age twenty-four.

Federal POW Records stated Captain (Spelled as) Wm H. Lindsey of Company I of the 26<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from February 11 to 15, 1865 and specifically arrived on February 12, 1865 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 11, 1865 at

And on Saturday, March 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Captain (Spelled as) W. H. Lindsay of Company A of the 26<sup>th</sup> Infantry Alabama Infantry due to a gun-shot wound.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1149) Private William Kysar LINDSEY** - 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 listed Wm. Lindsey, born about 1832 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of L. W. (A male) Lindsey, born about 1799 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Louisa Lindsey, born about 1805 in Georgia. Other household members were: John Lindsey, born about 1830 in Alabama and Emily Lindsey, born about 1834 in Alabama and Larkin W. Lindsey, born about 1836 in Alabama and Sarah A. Lindsey, born about 1838 in Alabama and Elbert M. Lindsey, born about 1840 in Alabama and Joseph W. Lindsey, born about 1843 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Malcolmb (A male) Patison, born about 1816 in Georgia and James (Spelled as) Patison, born about 1847 in Alabama and Robert (Spelled as) Patison, born about 1860 and noted as

eight months old. The household was living in Monroe County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 8, 1850.

According to Alabama Select Marriages, 1816-1942; William (Spelled with the initial) R. Lindsey married Harriet N. Wiggins on December 5, 1852 in Monroe County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed William Lindsey, born about 1834 in Alabama and noted his occupation as an overseer and a personal value of \$300.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Harriet Lindsey, born about 1838 in Alabama. Other household members were: Sam Lindsey, born about 1858 in Alabama and John Young, born about 1847 in Alabama. The household was living in Monroe County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Burnt Corn and the census was enumerated on July 18, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant William H. Lindsey alternate name William K. Lindsay served in Company G in the 36<sup>th</sup> 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 G of the 36<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Monroe County, Alabama.

The second soldier should be 2nd Lieutenant William Kyser Lindsey Company G 36th Alabama Infantry CSA He enlisted in 1862 and was elected 1st Lieutenant however he resigned on May 17, 1862 and was made a 2nd Lieutenant. He was born on February 12, 1833 and was the son of Reverend W. Lindsey of the Baptist faith. Lt. Lindsey was born in Monroe County Alabama. His mother's maiden name was Harriett Newell Wiggins. Both his parents and wife are buried at the Buena Vista Cemetery in Monroe County Alabama. William Kyser Lindsey had 5 children and was married on December 5, 1852. Two of his children died before being named. Lt. Lindsey was captured as a patient in a hospital near Manchester, Tennessee, on June 28, 1863. He was brought to the Chase Prison on July 7, 1863 via Nashville, Tennessee and Louisville, Kentucky. He died of erysipelas on July 18, 1863

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried in grave number 132 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio. Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department was sent to Columbus, Ohio in May of 1869 for this purpose. In a report found at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Agent Irving wrote a letter to his superior General Bingham of the Great Lakes Department and stated that he had dug fifty-eight Confederate graves at the East Cemetery and eight of them were empty. He removed fifty Confederates to the Chase Cemetery but who the fifty were remains in question. Private William K. Lindsey may have been one of those reinterred.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On July 18, 1863 at

And on Saturday, July 18, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Saturday, July 18, 1863 due to erysipelas.

Wikipedia defines erysipelas in part as "an acute infection of the upper dermis and superficial lymphatics, usually caused by streptococcus bacteria." "Also known as "ignis sacer", "holy fire", and "St. Anthony's fire" Erysipelas is an acute infection typically with a skin rash, usually on any of the legs and toes, face, arms, and fingers. Affected individuals typically develop symptoms including high fevers, shaking, chills, fatigue, headaches, vomiting, and general illness within 48 hours of the initial infection."

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

**1150) Private Michael LITAKER** - Inscription on tombstone #2031 reads "**M. LITAKER 5 N.C. S.T. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina in April 1865.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 48 years old.

The compiler notes from looking at the siblings surnames on tombstones and on death certificates the correct surname spelling was Litaker.

According to the North Carolina, Index to Marriage Bonds, 1741-1868, Michael Lideker and Mary Ann Winecoff were bonded on July 27, 1847 in Cabarrus County, North Carolina.

According to the North Carolina Marriage Index, 1741-2004, Michael Lideker and Mary A. Winecoff were married on July 27, 1847 in Cabarrus County, North Carolina.



The compiler notes Cabarrus County and Rowan County, North Carolina are adjacent to each other.

The 1850 United States census listed Michael Litaker, born about 1818 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living with his wife Mary Ann Litaker, born about 1823 in North Carolina and the couple was living in the household of Mary Litaker, born about 1795 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Jacob Litaker, born about 1826 in North Carolina and Anna Litaker, born about 1832 in North Carolina and Margaret A. (Spelled as) mcke Litaker, born about 1849 in North Carolina and John D. Litaker, born about 1849 in North Carolina and William Litaker, born about 1813 in North Carolina. The household was living in School District 14 in Rowan County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on October 17, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Litiker however as stated before the compiler's opinion it was spelled as Litaker. The census listed Michael Litiker, born about 1825 but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to 1818, in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$700.00 and a personal value of \$300.00 and noted as the head of the household and living with his wife Ann Litiker, born about 1835 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Mary N. Litiker, born about 1790 in North Carolina and Margaret N. Litiker, born about 1852 in North Carolina and Laura Litiker, born about 1854 in North Carolina and Jacob Litiker, born about 1822 in North Carolina and Milton Litiker, born about 1856 in North Carolina. The family household was living south of Salisbury, North Carolina in Rowan County and the nearest Post Office was reported as China Grove and the census was enumerated on June 18, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Michael Litaker alternate name Michael Lytaker served in Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> North Carolina Senior Reserves.

The 4<sup>th</sup> North Carolina Senior Reserves is sometimes referred also to the 73<sup>rd</sup>

The 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 4<sup>th</sup> 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 SR. RES. stands for Senior Reserves.

A Company Muster roll dated July 11, 1864 stated Michael (Spelled as) Lytaker enrolled for duty on June 23, 1864 at Salisbury, North Carolina in Captain John M. Brawley's Company (This company subsequently became Company B 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Senior Reserves and the regiment was organized about August 6, 1864) for the duration of the war. A physical description was made. Age 47 years and six months; five foot five inches in height; fair complexion; blue eyes; dark hair; and was a farmer prior to enrolling and was 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 12<sup>th</sup>. Salisbury was also home to Confederate hospitals and was the fifth largest city in North Carolina.

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

Wikipedia offered an account of the raid:

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Michael Litaker of Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> 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 in Louisville, Kentucky on April 29, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department 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 reported Private Michael Litaker of Company B 4<sup>th</sup> 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 Michael Litaker of Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> 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 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee. 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 Michael Litaker of Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on May 1, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on May 2, 1865 to Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Michael Litaker of Company B of the 4<sup>th</sup> 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 "Sallisbury" Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Private died approximately 33 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On June 6, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, June 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Michael Litaker of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to typhoid fever at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither Michael Litaker nor Litiker nor Lytaker owned any slaves, however it appears his relatives did.

If the compiler were making the tombstone is would read: **"MICHAEL LITAKER CO. B 4 N.C. SR. RES. C.S.A."**

**1151) Private Robert Austin LIVELY** - Inscription on tombstone #312 reads **"ROB'T A. LIVELY CO. I 25 LA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed Robert Lively, born about 1834 in Louisiana and listed his occupation as a student and as attending school within the year and living in the household of Hanna Lively, born about 1799 in New York. Other family household members were: William Lively, born about 1832 in Louisiana and Susan Lively, born about 1839 in Louisiana and Greenberry Lively, born about 1841 in Louisiana. The family household was living in Ward 11 in East Baton Rouge Parish Louisiana and the census was enumerated on November 16, 1850.

According to Louisiana Marriages Records, 1851-1900; Robert Austin Lively married Susannah Valentine on January 22, 1857 in Caldwell Parish Louisiana.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Sively but corrected to Lively by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted that way. The census listed Robert Lively, born about 1835 in Louisiana and

was noted as he could not read nor write and was living with his wife Susan Lively, born about 1835 in Louisiana and their children; Benjamin J. Lively, born about 1858 in Louisiana and Chapman Lively, born about 1859 in Louisiana and the couple was living in the household of James Foster, born about 1831 in Mississippi and Mary J. Foster, born about 1835 in Alabama. Another household member was Sarah J. Foster, born about 1853 in Louisiana. The household was living in Ward 3 in Caldwell Parish in Louisiana and the nearest Post Office was reported as Alpha and the census was enumerated on June 11, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Robert A. Lively alternate name R. A. Lively served in Company I in the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“25th Infantry Regiment was organized in April, 1862, with men from Madison, Morehouse, and Concordia parishes. After taking part in the conflicts at Farmington and Perryville, the unit was attached to General D. W. Adams' and Gibson's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It was consolidated with the 16th Regiment [Regiment] from December, 1862, until the late summer of 1864. The 25th participated in the arduous campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was with Hood in Tennessee, and shared in the defense of Mobile. This regiment lost 2 killed and 29 wounded at Farmington, then the 16th/25th reported 37 killed, 159 wounded, and 17 missing of the 465 engaged at Murfreesboro. It lost thirty-five percent of the 319 at Chickamauga, totalled [totalled] 265 men and 116 arms in December, 1863, and during the Atlanta Campaign, May 8-28, 1864, its casualties were 11 killed, 47 wounded, and 5 missing. In November, 1864, the 25th had 82 effectives present for duty and surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonels Stuart W. Fisk, [Killed at the Battle of Stones River, Tennessee December 31, 1862] Joseph C. Lewis, [Killed during the Atlanta Campaign August 31, 1864] and Francis C. Zacharie, [Find A Grave Memorial # 33930474 and that the contributor made an error listing his middle initial as G] and Lieutenant Colonel Calvin H. Moore.”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt A. Lively of Company I of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll and account of pay of men belonging to Companies A and I of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry. Roll dated line of battle near Atlanta, Georgia on July 11, 1864 and noted a physical description; Age twenty-nine; Height five feet eleven inches; Complexion fair; Eyes blue; Hair light born in B. Parish, Louisiana and by occupation was a farmer and enlisted on March 22, 1862 at Catahoula (Parish) Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (Hugh) Keenan for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 22, 1862 to ----- stated Private (Spelled as) R. A Lively of Captain Hugh Keenan's Company 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry\* enlisted at age twenty-five on March 22, (1862) in Catahoula Parish, (Louisiana) and enrolled by (Captain) Hugh Keenan for the war.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company I of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 22 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. A. Lively of Company I of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on

March 22, (1862) in Catahoula Parish, (Louisiana) and enrolled by (Captain) Hugh Keenan for the war and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated left camp sick May 27 and returned June 5.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. A. Lively of Company I of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 22, 1862 at Camp Doty, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (Hugh) Keenan for three years and last paid by Captain G. W) Kendall on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded at Murfreesboro, (Tennessee) on December 31, 1862.

Camp Doty was located near Harrisburg, Louisiana in Catahoula Parish, Louisiana.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Lively of Company B of the 16<sup>th</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup> Louisiana appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured at Stone's River.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robert A. Lively of Company B of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Morton Indianapolis, Indiana and noted as captured at Murfreesboro, Tennessee on January 5, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt A. Lively of Company B of the 16<sup>th</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Morton, Indiana delivered at City Point, (Virginia)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. A. Lively of Company I of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 22, 1862 at Camp Doty, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (Hugh) Keenan for three years and last paid by Captain (G. W) Kendall on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded at Murfreesboro, (Tennessee) on December 31, 1862.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. A. Lively of Company I of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana appeared on a register of payments on descriptive listed from periods of March 1 to April 30, 1863 and paid \$22.00 on June 15, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. A. Lively of Company I of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 22, 1862 at Camp Doty, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (Hugh) Keenan for three years and last paid by Captain (G. W) Kendall on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at hospital Montgomery, (Alabama).

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. A. Lively of Company I of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from period of service from May 1 to June 30, 1863 and paid \$22.00 on August 8, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. A. Lively of Company I of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March

22, 1862 at Camp Doty, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (Hugh) Keenan for three years and last paid by Captain (G. W) Kendall on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at Montgomery, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. A. Lively of Company I of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 22, 1862 at Camp Doty, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (Hugh) Keenan for the war and last paid by Captain (G. W) Kendall on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at Montgomery, Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. A. Lively of Company B of the 16<sup>th</sup> Louisiana appeared on a receipt roll for clothing at the General Hospital in Montgomery, Alabama and issued on October 31, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. A. Lively of Company I of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 22, 1862 at Camp Doty, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (Hugh) Keenan for three years or the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. A. Lively of Company I of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 22, 1862 at Camp Doty, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (Hugh) Keenan for three years or the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) R. A. Lively of Company I of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 22, 1862 at Camp Doty, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (Hugh) Keenan for three years or the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war August 6, 1864.

When Private Robert A. Lively of Company I of the 25<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 5, 1864 he had been in Gibson' 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) Robt A. Lively of Company B of the 16<sup>th</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup> Regiments Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones, A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt A. Lively of Company B of the 16<sup>th</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup> Regiments 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 from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Albert A. Lively of Company B of the 16<sup>th</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup> Regiments Louisiana Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be sent to Johnson's Island, (Ohio) on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt A. Lively of Company B of the 16<sup>th</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup> Regiments Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 13, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Albert A. Lively of Company B of the 16<sup>th</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup> Regiments 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 at captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Albert A. Lively of Company B of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 14, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones from Louisville, Kentucky and noted at captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robert A. Lively of Company B of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry was admitted on October 4, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio and had been sent from the Camp Chase (prison) and the diagnosis was small-pox and under remarks stated never vaccinated.

William Hiram Duff of the 25<sup>th</sup> Louisiana wrote a book published in 1907 called "Terrors and Horrors of Prison Life, or Six Months a Prisoner at Camp Chase, Ohio." On pages 19 and 20 he mentions Private Robert Lively as follows: William H. Duff said:

"I made some money (in checks) by selling tobacco. I not using it made good profit on it. I also with a beef rib put sides to a pocket-knife as the wood sides had come off, Robert Lively my comrade and bed-fellow gave me fifty cents for it saying he wanted to take it home as a relic of Camp Chase."

"Robert Lively was my old messmate and bed-fellow. I was bunking with him and slept with him and nursed him while he was sick until he was taken to the pest-house. Humble and myself assisted him out into the pest-wagon he bade us good-bye saying that he never expected to see us again. Some ten days later a federal called at barrack number 12 and called for Humble and myself, we went to him and he told us that he was a nurse at the pest-house and that he had nursed Lively until he had died that morning. He also told us that Lively had gotten well of small-pox and died of diphtheria. While he was talking he undone a cloth and asked which was Duff, I told him I was he handed me the knife that I had let Lively have saying as he do so, Lively told me that you had rehandled this and that you hated to part



with it but that you had let him have it and asked me to give it back to you and for you to remember him. Then handing to Humble Lively's pocket-book and a comb he said, this Lively told me to give to you, there is a lock of his hair in it and for you if you live to get home take these and give to his wife and to tell her that he died a Confederate soldier and a prisoner of war, thinking of her. Someone in prison stole the knife from me but Humble was true to the trust that was placed in him and did as Lively requested."

Private Robert Austin Lively died approximately 61 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On October 14, 1864 in the Northwestern United States the government signed some documents relating to the negotiation of the treaty with the Klamath, Modoc and Snake Indians.

And on Friday, October 14, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Albert (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) A. Lively of Company B of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry due to small-pox.

His widow has a Find A Grave Memorial number 63442268 and she died in 1909 in Caldwell Parish, Louisiana.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Robert A. Lively did not own slaves in the State of Louisiana.

**1152) Private David H. LOCKET** - Inscription on tombstone #1526 reads "***D. H. LOCKET CO. A 3 KY. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner in Greene County, Tennessee in November 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) David Lockett, born about 1830 in Kentucky and listed his occupation of a farm laborer and living in the household of Julia Lockett, born about 1803 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: Solomon Lockett, born about 1838 in Kentucky and America (A female) Lockett, born about 1842 in Kentucky and William Lockett, born about 1844 in Kentucky and Joseph Lockett, born about 1848 in Kentucky and John Lockett, born about 1850 in Kentucky and James Lockett, born about 1853 in Texas. The family household was living in the town of Lavaca in Lavaca County, Texas and the nearest Post Office was located Hallettsville and the census was enumerated on July 23, 1860.

He had prior service with Captain Dortch's Company B of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Kentucky Cavalry and will be noted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. H. Locket of Company B Various Detachments of Morgan's Division\* enlisted on January 10, 1863 at Fort Worth, Texas and enrolled for three years and noted as present for duty and under remareks stated bounty due.

The above asterisk stated "This Company is composed of remnants of Companies A, B, C, D, G, H, I and K of Gano's Regiment Morgan's Division of Cavalry Gano's Regiment was designated at various times as 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment and 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. H. Locket of Company B of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on January 10, 1863 at Fort Worth, Texas and enrolled for three years and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes his Federal POW records are listed in the 7<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry and he appears to have been from Texas and appears to have duty with Captain Dortch's 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion Kentucky Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. H. Locket of Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war was admitted to the Military Prison Hospital at Knoxville, Tennessee and the complaint was erysipelas and returned to duty on December 19, 1864 and had been sent to the General Hospital from the Rebel Prison.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David H. Lockett of Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Morristown, Tennessee on November 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David H. Lockett of Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Kentucky Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones, Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp), Louisville, Kentucky January 8, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee January 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Morristown, Tennessee on November 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David H. Lockett of Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Kentucky Battalion 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 from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Morristown, Tennessee on November 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. H. Locket of Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Green County, Tennessee on November 13, (1864) and under disposition stated sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David H. Lockett of Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 8, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 14, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Morristown, Tennessee on November 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David H. Lockett of Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Morristown, Tennessee on November 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David H. Lockett of Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion Kentucky Cavalry 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 Morristown, Tennessee on November 13, 1864.

Private David H. Lockett died approximately 47 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 3, 1865 at Cleveland, Ohio the newspaper *The Cleveland Daily Leader* reported: "PROGRESS – The appointment of Martin R. Delaney, a full-blooded negro of Pennsylvania, to the Majorship of a U. S. colored regiment is progress in the right direction. Major Delaney is a man of superior intelligence and a full-blooded African who takes pride in the fact. He has assisted in recruiting several colored regiments in the North and is now appointed a Major because as the President says, special confidence and trust are reposed in him. This is a step in the right direction and shows that gradually we are coming to a just attitude toward the black man."

And on Friday, March 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) David H. Lockett of Company A of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to erysipelas.

Wikipedia defines erysipelas in part as "an acute infection of the upper dermis and superficial lymphatics, usually caused by streptococcus bacteria." "Also known as "ignis sacer", "holy fire", and "St. Anthony's fire" Erysipelas is an acute infection typically with a skin rash, usually on any of the legs and toes, face, arms, and fingers. Affected individuals typically develop symptoms including high fevers, shaking, chills, fatigue, headaches, vomiting, and general illness within 48 hours of the initial infection."

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

**1153) Private Benjamin H. LOCKART** - Inscription on tombstone #699 reads "**BENJ. LOCKHART CO. C 16 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the surname as Lockard but corrected to Lockhart by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted in this way. The census listed Benjamin Lockhart born about 1840 in Virginia and living in the household of Jno Lockhart, born about 1807 in Virginia and living with his wife

(Spelled as) Elenor Lockhart, born about 1820 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Harvey Lockhart, born about 1837 in Virginia and Peggy Lockhart, born about 1842 in Virginia and Betsy Lockhart, born about 1843 in Virginia and William Lockhart, born about 1845 in Virginia and Nancy Lockhart, born about 1847 in Virginia and Julia Lockhart, born about 1850 and noted as four months old. The family household was living in the Western District number 62 in Tazewell County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 5, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Benjamin Lockhart, born about 1839 and living by himself and noted his occupation as a farm laborer. Benjamin Lockhart was living in the Western District in Tazewell County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Knob and the census was enumerated on July 23, 1860.

Private Benjamin H. Lockhart had prior duty with Caldwell's Battalion Cavalry.

Within his Compiled Military Service Records on a Company muster roll it stated Private Benjamin H. Lockhart was with Captain Jonathan Hankins' Company and appeared on a Company Muster roll and noted he enlisted on August 25, 1862 at Tazewell, Virginia for a period of three years by J. Hankins and noted he was present for duty.

The compiler notes the organization above stated; This Company subsequently became Captain Hankins' Company, Caldwell's Battalion Virginia Cavalry. The nucleus of the battalion was Captain Otis Caldwell's Company Virginia Cavalry, which was divided into three companies about August 7, 1862. One of them became Captain McFarlane's Independent Company Virginia Cavalry and the others formed Caldwell's Battalion Virginia Cavalry. Two companies were added in October, 1862. The Battalion was consolidated with Ferguson's Battalion Virginia Cavalry, January 15, 1863, to form the 16<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry. Roll indorsed: Received Adjutant and Inspectors General's Office on February 10, 1863.

Within his Compiled Military Service Records on a Company muster roll from August 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 it stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. Lockhart of Company C of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 25, 1862 at Tazewell, Virginia by Captain Hankins and was last paid by Captain Ward on August 31, 1863 and under remarks stated he was absent and captured at Moorefield on August 7, 1864 and that a bounty had been due.

The compiler notes the 16<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry was formed January 15, 1863 by the consolidation of six companies of Captain Milton J. Ferguson's Battalion Virginia Cavalry with four companies of Major Caldwell's Battalion Virginia Cavalry.

Within his Compiled Military Service Records on a Company muster roll from November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 it stated Private Benjamin Lockhart of Company C of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 25, 1862 in Tazewell, Virginia by Captain Hankins for three years and last paid by Captain Ward on August 31, 1863 and under remarks noted he was absent and captured at Moorefield on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Benjamin Lockhart of Company C of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department West Virginia, Office Provost Marshal General, Harper's Ferry, August 24, 1864 and noted he had been captured at Moorefield (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Benjamin Lockhart of Company C of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry C.S.A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was noted on August 10, 1864. Age 24 years; Height 5'5"; Complexion fair; Eyes grey; Hair light; and occupation prior to the war had been a farmer and listed his residence as Tazewell, Virginia. It further noted he was arrested by General Averell at Moorefield, (West) Virginia (Located in Hardy County) on August 7, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Benjamin Lockhart of Company C of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted he was captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 12, 1864 from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E. W. Over. [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry]

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."

Private Benjamin Lockhart died approximately 144 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On January 3, 1865 at Washington, DC, President Lincoln's Cabinet meets. Three members present.

And on Tuesday, January 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Benj. Lockhart of Company C of the 16<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Benjamin Lockhart did not own slaves in Tazewell County, Virginia.

**1154) Private William T. LOCKWOOD** - Inscription on tombstone #1256 reads "***Wm. T. LOCKWOOD CO. B 1 ARK. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 24 years old based on hospital records.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William T. Lockwood served in Company B in the 1<sup>st</sup> Arkansas Infantry (Colquitt's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"1st (Fagan's-Colquitt's) Infantry Regiment, formed during the early spring of 1861, contained men from Union, Clark, Ouachita, Jefferson, Saline, Pulaski, Jackson, Arkansas, and Drew counties. Ordered to Virginia, the unit entered Confederate service at Lynchburg. It fought at First Manassas, moved to Tennessee, participated in the conflict at Shiloh, and then took an active role in the Kentucky Campaign. Later it was assigned to General L. E. Polk's and Govan's Brigade and was prominent in many battles of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Bentonville. This regiment reported 11 killed and 90 wounded at Murfreesboro, lost forty-five percent of the 430 engaged at Chickamauga, and totaled 302 men and 217 arms in December, 1863. During July, 1864, this unit was united with the 15th (Cleburne's-Polk's-Josey's) Regiment and in the Battle of Atlanta lost 15 killed, 67 wounded, and 3 missing. Very few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John W. Colquitt [Find A Grave Memorial # 3131202] and James F. Fagan; [James Fleming Fagan – Find A Grave Memorial # 10863] Lieutenant Colonels William A. Crawford, [William Ayers Crawford – Find A Grave Memorial # 25471830] W. H. Martin, [William H. Martin] Donelson McGregor, [Find A Grave Memorial # 175240359] James C. Monroe, and John B. Thompson; and Major Stinson Little. [Find A Grave Memorial # 91265188]"

Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Arkansas Infantry (Colquitt's) was known as "The Clark County Volunteers" Many soldiers from Clark County, Arkansas.

A Company Muster-In roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 19, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) William T. Lockwood of Captain Stark's Company, 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment (Fagan's) Arkansas Infantry\* was mustered into service at Lynchburg, Virginia on May 19, 1861 at age twenty and had enrolled by Captain (Charles S) Stark in Arkadelphia, Arkansas for twelve months.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company B 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment (Colquitt's) Arkansas Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 8 to June 30, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) William T. Lockwood of Captain Stark's Company (Clark County Volunteers) 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment (Fagan's) Arkansas Infantry was enrolled by Captain Charles S. Stark on May 8, (1861) at Little Rock, (Arkansas) and mustered into service on May 19, 1861 at Lynchburg, Virginia and listed as age twenty and by occupation had been a painter and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital at Fredericksburg, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records to January 20, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. T. Lockwood of Company B 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment (Fagan's) Arkansas Infantry enlisted on May 6, 1861 at Little Rock, Arkansas and enrolled by (Captain James) C. Monroe for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm T. Lockwood of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment (Colquitt's) Arkansas

Infantry enlisted on May 6, 1861 at Little Rock, (Arkansas) and enrolled by Captain Monroe for one year and last paid by Captain (Wyatt) Oates on June 30, 1862 and noted as present and sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) William T. Lockwood of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment (Colquitt's) Arkansas Infantry enlisted on May 6, 1861 at Little Rock, (Arkansas) and enrolled by Captain Monroe for one year and last paid by Lieutenant (John W) Tatum on November 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1862 to February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) William T. Lockwood of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment (Colquitt's) Arkansas Infantry enlisted on May 6, 1861 at Little Rock, Arkansas and enrolled by Captain Monroe for one year and last paid on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. "J" Lockwood of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Arkansas appeared on a list of killed, wounded and missing, in Cleburne's Division, Hardee's Corps Army of Tennessee December 31, 1862. List dated January 16, 1863 and under remarks stated slightly wounded in face.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm T. Lockwood of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment (Colquitt's) Arkansas Infantry enlisted on May 6, 1861 at Little Rock, (Arkansas) and enrolled by Captain Monroe for one year and last paid on July 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) William T. Lockwood of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment (Colquitt's) Arkansas Infantry enlisted on May 6, 1861 at Little Rock, (Arkansas) and enrolled by Captain Monroe for one year and last paid on September 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) William T. Lockwood of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment (Colquitt's) Arkansas Infantry enlisted on May 6, 1861 at Little Rock, (Arkansas) and enrolled by Captain Monroe for one year and last paid on November 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William T. Lockwood of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment (Colquitt's) Arkansas Infantry enlisted on May 6, 1861 at Little Rock, (Arkansas) and enrolled by Captain Monroe for one year and last paid by Captain (John W) Tatum on January 1, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. T. Lockwood of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on March 31, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm T. Lockwood of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment (Colquitt's) Arkansas Infantry enlisted on May 6, 1861 at Little Rock, (Arkansas) and enrolled by Captain Monroe for one year and last paid by Captain (John W) Tatum on March 1, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick.

When Private William T. Lockwood of Company B 1st Arkansas Infantry was wounded at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 he had been in Govan's Brigade in Cleburne's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William T. Lockwood of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Arkansas Infantry was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 23, 1864 and had been sent from Franklin, Tennessee the diagnosis was a simple flesh wound of right great \_\_\_\_\_ Caused by a con-ball (Short for conical ball which was a medical term for minie ball and had been wounded at Franklin, (Tennessee) on November 30, 1864 and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 27, 1865 and listed his age as twenty-four.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm T. Lockwood of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky January 27, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee January 27, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William T. Lockwood of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Arkansas Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, (Kentucky) on January 27, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm T. Lockwood of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and under remarks stated forwarded to Louisville on January 27, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm T. Lockwood of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during six days ending January 31, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky February 1, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm T. Lockwood of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 28, (1865) at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged on February 1, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.



Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm T. Lockwood of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 1, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm T. Lockwood of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on February 3, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private William T. Lockwood died approximately 12 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

### **Juxtaposition:**

On February 15, 1865 at Marysville, California the newspaper *The Marysville Appeal* reported “ *The San Andreas Register* says two miners have struck a very rich claim near Chile Junction where they have been taking out the gold at the rate of \$100 a day, finding coarse pieces weighing from one dollar to ten; and that three miners at El Dorado, have been taking out the gold by the pound, having taken out \$15,000 in six days, which is at the rate of over a pound a day. They found one piece which weighed three pounds.”

(The compiler notes the newspaper the *San Andreas Register* was located in Calaveras County, California and published from 1863 to 1868).

And on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. T. Lockwood of Company B of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Arkansas Infantry due to congestion of lungs.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. T. LOCKWOOD CO. B (COLQUITT’S) 1 ARK. INF. C.S.A.”**

**1155) Private William J. LOFTON** - Inscription on tombstone #1426 reads **“Wm. J. LOFTON CO. K 30 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Marion County, Alabama in January 1865.

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

The 1850 United States census listed William J. Lofton, born about 1830 in Georgia and living in the household of John Lofton, born about 1811 in South Carolina (The compiler notes the age of John Lofton in the 1850 census has been written over on the original copy of the census and he appears to be older than reported and died in 1851 in Butts County, Georgia) and living with what appears to be his wife Sarah Lofton, born about 1796 in South Carolina. (The compiler notes Sarah Lofton, died in 1850 in Butts

County, Georgia) Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Rossanna H. S. (A female) Lofton, born about 1833 in Georgia and Levi H. Lofton, born about 1836 in Georgia and Antoinette (A female) Lofton, born about 1848 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 8 in Butts County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 30, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wm J. Lofton, born about 1830 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm O. Robinson, born about 1828 in Georgia and his wife (Spelled as) Rosaine Robinson, born about 1834 in Georgia. (The compiler notes William O. Robinson married Rosanna L. N. Lofton on December 25, 1851 in Butts County, Georgia) Other household members were: (Spelled as) Obediah Robinson, born about 1852 in Georgia and Josephine Robinson, born about 1854 in Georgia and Sarah Robinson, born about 1857 in Georgia. The household was living in District 5 in Carroll County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as (Spelled as) Chanceville and the census was enumerated on June 16, 1860.

“This company was also known as Company K 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry and the designation of the regiment was changed to 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry about July 1862”

The compiler notes during the war Campbell County (1828-1931; which is no longer in existence) was adjacent to Carroll County, Georgia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William J. Lofton served in Company K in the 30<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company K of the 30<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry was known as the “Chattahoochee Volunteers” Many soldiers from Campbell County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 25 to December 31, 1861 stated Private William J. Lofton of Company K commanded by Captain William B. Richards\*

enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Campbell County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain 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 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry and the designation of the regiment was changed to the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry about July 1862."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private William J. Lofton of Company K of the 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Campbell County, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain 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 William J. Lofton of Company K of the 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Campbell County, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain) William B. Richards for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Hugh McCall) Davenport on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private William J. Lofton of Company K of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Campbell County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain William B. Richards for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Hugh McCall) Davenport on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private William J. Lofton of Company K of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Campbell County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (William) B. Richards for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (James) C. Hightower (Regimental Quartermaster) on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated William J. Lofton of Company K of the 30<sup>th</sup> Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing issued on March 12, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Lofton of Company K of the 30<sup>th</sup> Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for pay during the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 1863 at the River Batteries for period of service from August 1 to 31, 1863 at the rate of .25 cents per day.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Lofton of Company K of the 30<sup>th</sup> Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for pay during the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 1863 at Savannah, Georgia for period of service from September 1 to 30, 1863 at the rate of .25 cents per day.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Lofton of Company K of the 30<sup>th</sup> Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 1863 and issued on November 10, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Lofton of Company K of the 30<sup>th</sup> Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for pay during the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 1863 at the River Batteries for period of service from December 1 to 31, 1863 at the rate of .25 cents per day.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated William J. Lofton of Company K of the 30<sup>th</sup> Georgia Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on December 30, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Lofton of Company K of the 30<sup>th</sup> Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for pay at the River Batteries for period of service from January 1 to 31, 1864 at the rate of .25 cents per day.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Lofton of Company K of the 30<sup>th</sup> Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for pay at the River Batteries for period of service from February 1 to 29, 1864 for a period of 29 days at the rate of .25 cents per day.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Lofton of Company K of the 30<sup>th</sup> Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for pay at the River Batteries for period of service from March 1 to 31, 1864 at the rate of .25 cents per day.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. "T." Lofton of Company K of the 30<sup>th</sup> Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for pay at the River Batteries for period of service from April 1 to 26, 1864 at the rate of .25 cents per day.

When Private William J. Lofton of Company K 30<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 in Marion County, Alabama he had been in Jackson's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. J. Lofton of Company K of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1865 and noted captured in Marion County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private William J. Lofton of Company K of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Marion County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Lofton of Company K of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 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 Marion County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Lofton of Company K of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 16, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Marion County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Lofton of Company K of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Marion County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Lofton of Company K of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 18, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Marion County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Private William J. Lofton died approximately 37 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 24, 1865 at Omaha, Nebraska (Territory) the newspaper *The Nebraska Republican* reported "THE RIVER – The comparatively mild weather we have had for two weeks past will have a powerful influence in early opening the river to navigation. The press below, on the river speak of the ice as breaking up and taking its spring trip toward Dixie. (*St. Joe Herald*, February 16, 1865)."

And on Friday, February 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. J. Lofton of Company K of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William J. Lofton did not own slaves in the State of Georgia.

**1156) Private George W. LOGAN** - Inscription on tombstone #412 reads "***GEO. W. LOGAN CO. D 2 (DUKE'S) KY. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner in Edmonson County, Kentucky in July 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed George Logan, born about 1834 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a laborer and also noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of Marvel M. (A male) Logan, born about 1810 in North Carolina and what appears to be his

wife Nelly Logan, born about 1820 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Berilda (A female) Logan, born about 1829 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Lina J. (A female) Logan, born about 1832 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) G. F. (A male) Logan, born about 1833 in Kentucky and Stanford Logan, born about 1837 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Arabel (A female) Logan, born about 1844 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Leard (A female) Logan, born about 1846 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Laverda but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to (Spelled as) Lorinda (A female) Logan, born about 1845 in Kentucky and Garland B. Logan, born about 1849 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Edmonson County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 28, 1850.

The compiler notes Kentucky, death records, 1852-1963; which stated Lorinda W. Logan died on February 15, 1855 at Edmonson County, Kentucky and her father was M. M. Logan and her mother was Nelly Logan.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) G. W. (A male) Logan, born about 1836 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of M. M. (A male) Logan, born about 1810 in North Carolina and an ancestry transcriber noted his full name as Marvel Mills Logan and what appears to be his wife Nelly Logan, born about 1820 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Marilda (A female) Logan, born about 1830 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) G. F. (A male) Logan, born about 1834 in Kentucky and Stanford J. Logan, born about 1837 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Arbil (A female) Logan, born about 1842 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Leare (A female) Logan, born about 1846 in Kentucky and Elizabeth Logan, born about 1852 in Kentucky and Garland B. Logan, born about 1844 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Allis H. (A male) Logan, born about 1856 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Edmonson County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Brownsville and the census was enumerated on July 2, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George W. Logan served in Company D in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Kentucky Cavalry (Duke's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and made brackets including additional information:

“2nd (Morgan's) Cavalry Regiment was organized during the summer of 1862 using Morgan's Kentucky Cavalry Squadron as its nucleus. The unit contained men from Kentucky, Texas, Mississippi, and Alabama. It served in Morgan's Brigade and was active in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio. Many were captured in the conflict at Buffington Island on July 19 and the remaining part at New Lisbon on July 26, 1863. The regiment was not reorganized. Its field officers were Colonels Basil W. Duke [Basil Wilson Duke – Find A Grave Memorial # 8922] and John H. Morgan, [John Hunt Morgan – Find A Grave Memorial # 4433] Lieutenant Colonels James W. Bowles [James William Bowles – Find A Grave Memorial # 76446515] and John B. Hutcheson, and Majors G. W. Morgan and T. B. Webber. [Thomas B. Webber – Find A Grave Memorial # 11529928]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and dated March 11, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Logan of New Company D of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on June 1, 1862 at Chattanooga, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain

Bowles for three years and paid a \$50.00 bounty and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated taken prisoner and reported back.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Logan of Morgan's Band appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Morton, Indiana and under remarks stated sent to Camp Morton, from Kentucky on July 28, 1862 sent by General Boyle.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Logan of Company D of Morgan's Band appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Depot prisoners of war, near Sandusky, Ohio and noted as captured at Springfield, Kentucky on July 23, 1862 and joined from Camp Morton, Indiana on August 26, 1862 and under remarks stated sent to Vicksburg on November 22, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Logan of Morgan's Band appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent from Depot Prisoners of War, near Sandusky, Ohio to Vicksburg, Mississippi for exchange and noted as captured a Springfield, Kentucky on July 23, 1862 and at the bottom of the page noted: Endorsement shows: "Received near Vicksburg, Mississippi December 8, 1862, of Captain E. A. Scovill, Agent for Exchange of Prisoners the foregoing list of Confederate Prisoners of War, Seven hundred and Seventy in number (770). On board Steamer Charm. Nathaniel G. Watts, Major C. S. A. and Agent for Exchange of Prisoners."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Logan of Company D of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at Louisville, Kentucky in 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 Bowling Green, Kentucky and noted as captured in Edmonson County, Kentucky on July 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Logan of Company D of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Kentucky "Infantry" appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured in Edmonson County, Kentucky on July 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. "Logen" of Company D of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 10, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured in Edmonson County, Kentucky on July 8, 1864 and under remarks stated Department Ohio Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Logan of Company D of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of deserters from the Rebel Army received on July 16, 1864 reported at (Spelled as) Bolen (Bowling) Green, Kentucky on July 8, 1864 and under remarks stated Department (Of The) Ohio.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Logan of Company D of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the

Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky August 10, 1864 and noted as captured in Edmonson County, Kentucky on July 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Logan of Company D of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry 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 as captured in Edmonson County, Kentucky on July "28," 1864.

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

### **Juxtaposition:**

On November 5, 1864 at Dallas, Texas the newspaper *The Dallas Daily Herald* reported "Dated Richmond, (Virginia) October 18 – General Lee's official report of Mosby's operations on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad says he captured 10 cars, a locomotive, 20 prisoners, 2 paymasters with \$168,000."

And on Saturday, November 5, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Logan of Company D of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules George W. Logan did not own slaves in Edmonson County, Kentucky.

**1157) Private William M. LOKER** - Inscription on tombstone #1296 reads "***Wm. M. LOKER CO. A 1 MD. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed William M. Loker, born about 1842 in St. Mary's County, Maryland and as attending school within the year and living in the household of Thomas Loker, born about 1798 in St. Mary's County, Maryland. Other household members were: Mary E. Loker, born about 1820 in St. Mary's County, Maryland and Mary R. Loker, born about 1836 in St. Mary's County, Maryland and Jefferson D. Loker, born about 1838 in St. Mary's County, Maryland and George C. Loker, born about 1840 in St. Mary's County, Maryland and T. Edward Loker, born about 1841 in St. Mary's County, Maryland and (Spelled as) Permelia E. Loker, born about 1843 in St. Mary's County, Maryland and Lucinda E. Loker, born about 1846 in St. Mary's County, Maryland and John K. Loker, born about 1849 in St. Mary's County, Maryland. The family household was living in District 2 in St. Mary's County, Maryland and the census was enumerated on August 19, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William Loker, born about 1843 and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Thomas Loker, born about 1799 and his wife Mary E. Loker, born about 1817. Other household members were: Mary R. Loker, born about 1837 and Jefferson



Loker, born about 1838 and George Loker, born about 1839 and (Spelled as) Permilial Loker, born about 1846 and John Loker, born about 1848 and Charles Loker, born about 1852 and Alfred Loker, born about 1856. The family household was living in District 2 in St. Mary's County, Maryland and the nearest Post Office was reported as Great Mills and the census was enumerated on June 26, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William M. Loker served in Company A in the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Maryland Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry Regiment began its formation in May, 1862 and became a four-company battalion at Winchester, Virginia in November. It appears that only four additional companies ever joined the unit. The 1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry served in W. E. Jones', F. Lee's, and Lomax's Brigade, then the Maryland Line. Later it was under the command of W. L. Jackson, W. H. Payne, and T. T. Munford. It fought in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, the Pennsylvania Campaign, and at Beaver Dam Station, Pollard's Farm, and Trevillian's [Trevilian's] Station. The unit continued the fight in Early's Washington Campaign, McCausland's raid on Chambersburg, and later in the Shenandoah Valley and around Appomattox. In April, 1865, it cut through Federal lines at Appomattox and disbanded. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonels Ridgely Brown, [Find A Grave Memorial # 29819354] Gustavus W. Dorsey, [Gustavus Warfield Dorsey – Find A Grave Memorial # 13893377] and Robert C. Smith."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) William Loker of Company A of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Maryland Cavalry\* enlisted on April 1, 1863 at (Lacey Springs, Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Franklin A.) Boyd for the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and paid \$24.00 for risk of horse and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "The 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Maryland Cavalry was organized on November 12, 1862. The designation was changed to the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Maryland Cavalry by Special Order Number 15 by the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated January 19, 1864."

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Loker of Company A of the 1<sup>st</sup> Maryland Cavalry had one grey horse valued at \$725.00. "I certify, on honor, that I have carefully examined the about mentioned Horse and Equipments, and have accepted them into the service of the Confederate States, for the term of three years or the war from this 15<sup>th</sup> day of August 1863." Signed Brown Mustering Officer and signed at Culpeper Court House, Virginia.

Compiled Military Service Records stated William Loker was due \$725.00 for his horse being killed at Blackburn's Ford, Virginia on October 15, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Loker of Company A of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Maryland Cavalry enlisted on April "25," 1863 at (Lacey Springs, Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Franklin A.) Boyd for the war and last paid by Captain (J. W.) Dorsey on August 31, 1863 and paid \$24.00 for risk of horse and under remarks stated absent on duty since October 25, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Loker (With an X by the name and stated at the bottom of the page that the X referred to his name as William M. Loker) of Company A of the 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Maryland Cavalry enlisted on April 1, 1863 at (Lacey Springs, Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Franklin A.) Boyd for the war and last paid by Captain (J. W.) Dorsey on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and paid \$24.00 for risk of horse.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Loker of Company A of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Maryland Cavalry enlisted on April 1, 1863 at (Lacey Springs, Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Franklin A.) Boyd and last paid by Captain (J. W.) Dorsey on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to August 31, 1864 stated (Spelled as) Private Wm Loker of Company A of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Maryland Cavalry enlisted on April 1, 1863 at (Lacey Springs, Virginia) (Located in Rockingham County, Virginia) and enrolled by (Captain Franklin A.) Bond and last paid by Captain (J. W.) Dorsey on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner at Moorefield (West Virginia) on August 7, 1864.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated (Spelled as) Private William Loker of Company A of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Maryland Cavalry enlisted on April 1, 1863 at (Lacey Springs, Virginia) (Located in Rockingham County, Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Franklin A.) Bond for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (J. W.) Dorsey on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner at Moorefield (West Virginia) on August 7, 1864.

The compiler notes he has other pages of Compiled Military Service Records not recorded.

Federal POW Records stated "Corporal" with an X by the rank indicating an incorrect rank (Spelled as) Wm. M. Lakel of Company A of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Maryland 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 Marchal 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) Wm. M. Lohel (With the surname Loker with a question mark above the surname of Company A of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Maryland Cavalry 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 made on August 10, 1864. Age 21; Height 5'4"; Complexion light; Eyes blue; Hair black; Occupation student and told Union authorities his residence was Saint Mary's

County, Maryland and arrested by General Averill (William W. Averell) at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. M. Lokel of Company A of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Maryland 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 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 16, 1865 at

And on Thursday, February 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. M. Loker of Company A of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Maryland Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William M. Loker did not own slaves in Saint Mary's County, Maryland.

**1158) Private Allen P. LONG** - Inscription on tombstone #1055 reads ***"A. P. LONG CO. B 34 ALA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to the Alabama Marriage Collection 1800-1969; Alfred Long married Margaret Nelson on May 16, 1840 in Tallapoosa County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Luny but corrected to Long by an ancestry transcriber and will be listed this way. The census listed Allen Long, born about 1844 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Alfred Long, born about 1804 in South Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Margaret Long, born about 1822 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Thomas Long, born about 1841 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Arminda (A female) Long, born about 1843 in Alabama and Robert Long, born about 1842 in Alabama. The family household was living in Beat 13 in Randolph County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Allen Long, born about 1845 in Alabama and living in the household of Alfred Long, born about 1803 in South Carolina and his wife Margaret Long, born about 1822 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Jefferson Long, born about 1841 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Arminda Long, born about 1843 in Alabama and Robert Long, born about 1845 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Murriel (A male) Long, born about 1851 in Alabama and Oliver Long, born

about 1856 in Alabama and Ann Long, born about 1860 in Alabama and noted as seven months old. The family household was living in the Southern Division of Talladega County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Bluff Springs and the census was enumerated on July 25, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Allen P. Long served in Company B in the 34<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. P. Long of Company B of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a report of enlisted men of the organization named above made in accordance with Paragraph III General Order Number 27 Adjutant Inspector General, 1864 and report made at Dalton, Georgia on April 5, 1864.

When Private Allen P. Long of Company B 34<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Manigault's Brigade in Johnson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Allen P. Long of Company B of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Allen P. Long of Company B of the “37” (But corrected to the 34<sup>th</sup> at the top of the page) 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 Allen P. Long of Company B of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending 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 Allen P. Long of Company B of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and 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 Allen P. Long of Company B of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio 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 Allen P. Long of Company B of the 34<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Allen P. Long died approximately 32 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 5, 1865 at

And on Sunday, February 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. P. Long of Company B of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia at the hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Allen P. Long did not own slaves in Talladega County, Alabama.

**1159) Corporal Josiah J. LONG** - Inscription on tombstone #1959 reads "***CORP. J. J. LONG*** ***CO. D 30 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 21 years old based on the 1860 United States Census.

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; William Long married Louisa Harrison on January 15, 1837 in Crawford County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed Josiah J. Long, born about 1843 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of William Long, born about 1815 in Georgia and Louisa Long, born about 1816 in Georgia. Other members of the family household were: James M. Long, born about 1840 in Georgia and Louisa E. Long, born about 1839 in Georgia and Martha A. Long, born about 1841 in Georgia and Francis M. Long, born about 1845 in Georgia and Mary A. Long, born about 1848 in Georgia and Sarah A. Long, born about 1848 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Mahuldah (A female) Long, born about 1850 in Georgia and Susan Long, born about 1852 in Georgia and Richard L. Long, born about 1855 in Georgia and Leonora Long, born about 1858 in Georgia. The family household was living in Warrior District of Bibb County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office reported as Macon and the census was enumerated on September 5, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal Josiah J. Long served in Company D in the 30<sup>th</sup> 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 Anthony Thorpe. [Cicero A. Tharp – Find A Grave Memorial # 167949443]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated September 25 to December 31, 1861 stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Corporal Josiah J. Long of Company D commanded by Captain Thomas J. Bartlett\* enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Bibb County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Cicero Anthony) Tharpe for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was also known as Company D, 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry and the designation of the regiment was changed to 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry about July, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated 2<sup>nd</sup> Corporal Josiah J. Long of Company D of the 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Bibb County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Cicero Anthony) Tharpe for twelve months and last paid by S. J. Smith on February 28, 1862 noted as absent and under remarks stated at home sick in Bibb County, Georgia on furlough.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private Josiah J. Long of Company D of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Bibb County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Cicero Anthony) Tharpe and reorganized for the war and last paid by H. M. Davenport on April 30, 1862 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private Josiah J. Long of Company D of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Bibb County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Cicero Anthony) Tharpe for three years or the war and last paid by H. M. Davenport on June 30, 1862 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private Josiah J. Long of Company D of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Bibb County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Cicero Anthony) Tharpe and last paid by Captain (James) C. Hightower (Regimental Quartermaster) on August 31, 1862 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private Josiah J. Long of Company D of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Bibb County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Cicero Anthony) Tharpe and last paid by Captain (James) C. Hightower (Regimental Quartermaster) on October 31, 1862 noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records for Private (Spelled as) J. J. Long of Company D of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of patients at the Floyd House and Ocmulgee Hospitals at Macon, Georgia and admitted on September 25, 1863 and furloughed for thirty days on October 2, 1863.

When Corporal Josiah J. Long of Company D of the 30<sup>th</sup> 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 Corporal Josiah J. Long of Company D of the 30<sup>th</sup> 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 Corporal Josiah J. Long of Company D of the 30<sup>th</sup> 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 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 Corporal Josiah J. Long of Company D of the 30<sup>th</sup> 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 Corporal Josiah J. Long of Company D of the 30<sup>th</sup> 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 Corporal Josiah J. Long of Company D of the 30<sup>th</sup> 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 Josiah J. Long died approximately 128 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On May 12, 1865 at Rutland, Vermont the newspaper *The Rutland Weekly Herald and Globe* reported "REDUCTION OF THE ARMY – It is currently reported that the United States armies are to be reduced to 160,000 men of all arms and reconstructed into four Corps of 40,000 each. One Corp to be composed of Regulars one of white volunteers and two Corps of colored volunteers."

AND

"SNOW – The last ten days has been wet and cold. This Friday morning while we write, the ground is white with snow, the wind from the North and the snow still descending."

And on Friday, May 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) Jno (With an X beside given name indicating an incorrect name) J. Long of Company D of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Josiah J. Long did not own slaves in Georgia in Bibb County, Georgia.

**1160) Private John J. LOONEY** - Inscription on tombstone #1367 reads "***J. J. LOONEY CO. B 34 ALA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to the Alabama Marriage Collection, 1800-1969; Lucinda R. Cooper married John Looney on February 4, 1830 in St. Clair County, Alabama.



The 1850 United States census listed many of the family household members surname as Loony but correct to Looney by an ancestry transcriber and will be listed this way. The census listed John Looney, born about 1844 in Alabama and attending school within the year and living in the household of John Looney, born about 1805 in Tennessee and his wife (Spelled as) Chindarilla Looney, born about 1810 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Rufus Looney, born about 1834 in Alabama and Noah Looney, born about 1836 in Alabama and Caroline Looney, born about 1838 in Alabama and Clover Looney, born about 1840 in Alabama and Mary Looney, born about 1842 in Alabama and Susan Looney, born about 1846 in Alabama and Baby Looney, (William) born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Hatchet Creek District of Coosa County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 17, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John J. Looney, born about 1844 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and as attending school within the year and living in the household of John Looney, born about 1805 in Tennessee and his wife (Spelled as) Lindariba Looney, born about 1811 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Salina Looney, born about 1838 in Alabama and Oliver P. Looney, born about 1840 in Alabama and Mary Looney, born about 1841 in Alabama and Matilda Looney, born about 1847 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Lovica A. (A female) Looney, born about 1849 in Alabama and William K. Looney, born about 1853 in Alabama. The family household was living in Subdivision 2 in Coosa County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Mount Olive and the census was enumerated on July 19, 1860.

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

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

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Looney of Company B of the 34<sup>th</sup> Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for commutation of rations from September 5 to September 18, 1862 and paid on September 17, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Looney of Company B of the 34<sup>th</sup> Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for commutation of rations from June 4 to July 3 and paid on September 17, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Looney of Company B of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for the period of service from August 31 to October 31, 1863 and paid on December 29, 1863 by R. C. Clark in the amount of \$156.13 and under remarks stated clothing.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Looney of Company B of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a report of enlisted men of the organization named above made in accordance with Paragraph III General Order Number 27 Adjutant Inspector General, 1864 and report made at Dalton, Georgia on April 5, 1864.

When Private John J. Looney of Company B 34<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Manigault's Brigade in Johnson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private John J. Looney of Company B of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John J. Looney of Company B of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John J. (Spelled as) Loney of Company B of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John J. Looney of Company B of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 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 John J. Looney of Company B of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio 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 John J. (Spelled as) Luncay (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 34<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private John Looney died approximately 48 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

### **Juxtaposition:**

On February 21, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported "REBEL DESERTERS – A squad of 146 rebel deserters arrived here yesterday from City Point, including one officer – Lieutenant W. H. Niles of the 7<sup>th</sup> Georgia regiment. (The compiler notes this was Private William H. Niles of Company K of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry) Owing to the large number of deserters now coming into our lines, the Provost Marshal at City Point is unable to administer the oath to them and consequently the duty has to be performed by Captain Russell at Colonel Ingraham's office, in this city."

And on Tuesday, February 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno J. Luna of Company B of the 34<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules John J. Looney did not own slaves in Coosa County, Alabama, however his father John Looney did.

**1161) Private Alexander LOOP** - Inscription on tombstone #963 reads "**ELIJAH LOOP CO. F 1 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Greene County, Tennessee in September 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 40 years old based on the 1860 United States census.

According to Virginia, Select Marriages; 1785-1940; Alexander Loop married Elizabeth Jane Finch in Montgomery County, Virginia on September 26, 1844.

The 1850 United States census spelled the family surname as Toop but corrected to Loop by an ancestry transcriber to Loop and will be noted this way. The census listed Alexander Loop, born about 1827 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted as the head of the household and living with his wife Jane Loop, born about 1823 in Virginia. Other family household members were: John Loop, born about 1845 in Virginia and James Loop, born about 1847 in Virginia and Sarah Loop, born about 1850 in Virginia and noted as ten months old. The family household was living in District 41 in Montgomery County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 21, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Alexander (Spelled as) Loop, born about 1824, in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer with a value of personal estate of \$315.00 and noted as the head of the

household and living with his wife Elizabeth Loop, born about 1820 in Virginia. Other household members were: John W. Loop, born about 1846 in Virginia and James B. Loop, born about 1848 in Virginia and Sarah Loop, born about 1850 in Virginia and Joseph Loop, born about 1852 in Virginia and Adam Loop, born about 1854 in Virginia and Mary Loop, born about 1856 in Virginia and Sarah E. Loop, born about 1844 in Virginia and John (Spelled as) Sturky, born about 1838 in Virginia. The household members were living in Subdivision 10 in Claiborne County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Tazewell and the census was enumerated on June 1, 1860.

According to ancestry and the Index of Compiled Military Service Records Private (Spelled as) Alexander Loop enlisted and was mustered into service on November 14, 1862 into Company F of the 1<sup>st</sup> Tennessee (Confederate) Cavalry.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records are listed under Alexander Loop. The Compiled Military Service Records for Elijah Loop contain only one title page and at the bottom of the title page says "Cards are filled under Alexander Loop"

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Alex Loop was paid for services rendered as teamster from February 20 to May 2, 1864 for a total of 73 days at .25 cents per day for \$18.25 and received his money at Saltville, Virginia on May 2, 1864 and signed his name with a X and under the X was Alex Loop Company F 1<sup>st</sup> Tennessee Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private Alexander Loop of Company F of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared in the Military Prison Hospital in Knoxville, Tennessee and admitted on September 5, 1864 for a wound in the right leg and returned to duty on October 18, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to rebel prison.

In the compilers opinion the larger and more interesting as far a historical significance would be his being wounded in the right arm and captured on September 4, 1864 at or near Greeneville, Tennessee. This is the same place and date that the famous Confederate General John Hunt Morgan was killed.

Federal POW Records stated Private Alexander Loop of Company F of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865 and noted captured in Green County, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

The compiler notes the correct spelling was Greene County, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alexr Loop of Company F of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Green County, Tennessee on September 4, 1864 and under disposition stated sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on December 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alexander Loop of Company F of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured in Green County, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alex Loop of Company F of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and captured in Green County, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alexander Loop of Company F of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison received on January 8, 1865 in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured in Green County, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alexder Loop of Company F of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky January 14, 1865 and noted as captured in Green County, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alex Loop of Company F of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 15, 1865 at Camp Chase and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Green County, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

Private Alexander Loop died approximately 14 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 29, 1865 at New York City the newspaper *The New York Herald* reported “AWFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION – THIRTY-SIX MEN KILLED AND SIXTY-NINE WOUNDED. Cairo, Illinois January 28, 1865. The steamer Eclipse exploded her boiler at Johnsonville, Tennessee, yesterday morning. One hundred and sixty-two persons were on board, of whom thirty-six were killed and missing and sixty-nine wounded. All the guns of the Ninth Indiana battery were lost. No further particulars received.”

And on Sunday, January 29, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Elijah (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Alexander Loop nor Elijah Loop owned slaves in Tennessee or Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“A. LOOP CO. F 1 REG. TN. CAV. C.S.A.”**

**1162) Private George W. LOVETT** - Inscription on tombstone #1975 reads "**G. W. LOVETT CO. K 55 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina in April 1865.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 28 years old based on the 1860 United States census.

According to Georgia Marriages, 1851-1900; George W. Lovette married Winney L. Day on October 26, 1854 in Meriwether County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Loret but the compiler believes it was Lovett after looking at the original copy of the transcript and will be noted this way. The census listed George Lovett, born about 1837 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as an overseer and living with his wife Winny Lovett, born about 1836 in Georgia. Other household members were: William Lovett, born about 1857 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Adaline (A female) Day, born about 1840 in Georgia. The household was living in Meriwether County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Greenville and the census was enumerated on June 28, 1860.

Company K of the 55<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry was known as the "Ector Rifles" Many soldiers from Coweta and Meriwether Counties in Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 16, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Lovett of Captain M. P. Tucker's Company\* enlisted on May 3, 1862 at Grantville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Tucker for three years and a \$50.00 bounty was paid and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was organized and mustered into service at Grantville, Georgia on May 3, 1862, by M. P. Tucker, Captain a commissioned enlisting and mustering officer."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 3, 1862 to ---- stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Lovett of Captain Milton P. Tucker's Company of the 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 3, 1862 in Grantville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Tucker for three years and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private George Lovett of Company K of the 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry for November and December 1862 enlisted on May 3, 1862 in Grantville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Milton) P. Tucker for three years and last paid at the hospital on August 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated left at Knoxville hospital November 3, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Lovett of Company K of the 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 3, 1862 in Grantville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Milton) P. Tucker for three years and last paid L. S. Persons 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) Geo Lovett of Company K of the 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 3, 1862 in Grantville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Milton) P. Tucker for three years and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Lovett of Company K of the 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 3, 1862 in Grantville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Milton) P. Tucker for three years and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sick at hospital.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. Lovett of Company K of the 55<sup>th</sup> Georgia Regiment appeared on a report of a guard mounted at Knoxville, Tennessee on July 26, 1863 and relived on July 27, 1863 and posted at the ordnance depot.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30, 1863 to April 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Lovett Detachment of the 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 3, 1862 in Grantville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Milton) P. Tucker for three years and last paid by Captain (Benjamin F.) Bomar on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Lovett of Company A of the 55<sup>th</sup> Georgia Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on August 26, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Lovett of Company K of the "58" but corrected to the 55 Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for the period of service between May 1, 1864 and August 31, 1864 and paid by (Benjamin) F. Bomar in the amount of \$44.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Lovett Detachment of Company A the 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 3, 1862 in Grantville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Milton P.) Tucker for the war and duty status not reported and under remarks stated in arrest and originally in Company K.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) G. W. Lovett of Company A of the detachment of the 55<sup>th</sup> Georgia Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on December 7, 1864.

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 12<sup>th</sup>. Salisbury was also home to Confederate hospitals and was the fifth largest city in North Carolina.

Union General George Stoneman with a superior force and many soldiers with repeating rifles entered Salisbury in the early hours of April 12<sup>th</sup>. The compiler further notes even though Lee had surrendered

the Army of Northern Virginia on April 9, 1865 the Army of Tennessee would not surrender until April 26, 1865.

Wikipedia offered an account of the raid:

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Lovett of Company K of the 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain C. B. Pratt, Commissary of prisoners at Louisville, Kentucky on April 29, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshall General, Nashville, Tennessee on April 29, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private George W. Lovett of Company K of the 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on April 29, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Lovett of Company K of the 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending May 5, 1865. Roll dated Office of Commissary of prisoners in Louisville, Kentucky on May 6, 1865 and noted as sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Lovett of Company K of the 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on May 1, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky 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 George W. Lovett of Company K of the 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia 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 at 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) Geo. W. Lovett of Company K of the 55<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on May 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Private George W. Lovett died approximately 12 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On May 16, 1865 at Newberry, South Carolina the newspaper *The Newberry Weekly Herald* reported "GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA APRIL 30 AND FORWARDED FROM CHESTER ON MAY 1, 1865 – The disaster in Virginia, the capture by the enemy of all our work-shops for the preparation of ammunition and repairing of arms; the impossibility of recruiting our little army, opposed by ten times its number of supplying it except by robbing our own citizens, destroyed all hopes of successful war. I have, therefore, made a military convention with General Sherman to terminate hostilities in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. I made this convention to spare the blood of the gallant little army committed to me to prevent farther suffering of our people by the devastation and ruin inevitable from the marches of invading armies and to avoid the crime of waging hopeless war. Signed J. E. JOHNSTON, GENERAL.

And on Tuesday, May 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) G. W. Lovett of Company K of the 55<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry at the Camp Chase Hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules George Lovett did not own slaves in Meriwether County, Georgia.

**1163) Corporal George S. LOWMAN** - Inscription on tombstone #614 reads "***CORP. G. S. LOWMAN CO. K 60 VA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia in May 1864.

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

According to the Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; Lydia Houf married Samuel Lowman on June 10, 1834 in Augusta County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed George Lowman, born about 1842 in Augusta County, Virginia and living in the household of Samuel Lowman, born about 1808 in Augusta County, Virginia and his wife Lydia Lowman, born about 1814 in Augusta County, Virginia. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Lowman, born about 1835 in Augusta County, Virginia and Cyrus Lowman, born about 1836 in Augusta County, Virginia and (Spelled as) Abran (A male) Lowman, born about 1839 in Augusta County,

Virginia and Joseph Lowman, born about 1841 in Augusta County, Virginia and Sarah Lowman, born about 1848 in Bath County, Virginia and Mary Lowman, born about 1850 in Bath County, Virginia and noted as six months old. The family household was living in District 8 in Bath County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 10, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed George Lowman, born about 1844 in Virginia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Sanl (Corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Saml) Lowman, born about 1818 in Virginia and his wife (Spelled as) Lidy Lowman, born about 1814 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Chas Lowman, born about 1850 in Virginia and Frank Lowman, born about 1855 in Virginia and Martha Lowman, born about 1848 in Virginia and Jane Lowman, born about 1847 in Virginia. The family household was living in Botetourt County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 8, 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 Corporal G. S. Lowman of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Sam Lowman and listed his Post Office as Fincastle, Virginia.

According to Volume 2 of the Post Office Department compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by J. G. Ames, Superintendent of the documents printed in Washington, DC in 1890 stated on page 773 the Post Office at Fincastle was located in Botetourt County, Virginia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal George S. Lowman served in Company K in the 60<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry (3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Wise Legion) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“60th Infantry Regiment [also called 3rd Regiment, Wise Legion] was organized in August, 1861. The unit served in Field's, McCausland's, and T. Smith's Brigade. It fought in the Seven Days' Battles and reported 31 killed and 173 wounded. Later it was attached to the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee and participated in numerous conflicts including the fight at Piedmont. The 60th took part in Early's operations in the Shenandoah Valley and fought its last battle at Waynesborough. During mid-April, 1865, it disbanded. The field officers were Colonels Beuhring H. Jones [Beuhring Hampton Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 71559009] and William H. Starke; [William Edwin Starke – Find A Grave Memorial # 10055] Lieutenant Colonels James L. Corley, [James Lawrence Corley – Find A Grave Memorial # 61856380] William A. Gilliam, [William Adison Gilliam – Find A Grave Memorial # 110243767] George W. Hammond, J. W. Spaulding, [James W. Spaulding] John C. Summers, [John Calhoun Summers – Find A Grave Memorial # 7704216] and W. A. Swank; [William A. Swank – Find A Grave Memorial # 54108214] and Majors William S. Rowan, James W. Sweeney, and Jacob N. Taylor. [Jacob Nunis Taylor – Killed at Cloyd's Mountain – Find A Grave Memorial # 107824756]”

Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry was known as the “Osceola Guards”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to December 31, 1861 and dated in January 1862 stated Corporal George S. Lowman of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 18, 1861 and organized at Junction Store, Virginia and mustered in at

White Sulpher, Springs, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Lieutenant Archer for twelve months as last paid by Captain F. D. Clarey on August 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted from the ranks on November 13, 1861.

The 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry (Also known as the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Infantry, Wise Brigade) was organized August 13, 1861 with ten companies, A to K. Company L was added about September 1861 and became (2<sup>nd</sup>) Company H when (1<sup>st</sup>) Company H was transferred to the 59<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry under Special Orders Number 206, Adjutant and Inspectors Generals Office dated November 5, 1861.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 and dated February 28, 1862 stated Corporal George S. Lowman of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 18, 1861 in at White Sulpher, Springs, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Lieutenant Archer for twelve months as last paid on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 and dated April 30, 1862 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) G. S. Lowman of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 18, 1861 at Junction Store in (located in) Botetourt County, Virginia and enrolled by (William) A. Gilliam for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Joseph) M. Brown on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted from 2<sup>nd</sup> Corporal on April 29, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1862 and dated November 11, 1862 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) Geo. S. Lowman of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 18, 1861 in Botetourt County, Virginia and enrolled by William A. Gilliam for three years and last paid by (Andrew) McDonald on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to December 31, 1862 and dated December 31, 1862 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) G. S. Louman (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 18, "1862" in Botetourt County, Virginia and enrolled by William A. Gilliam for three years and last paid by (Andrew) McDonald on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated appointed 1<sup>st</sup> Corporal April 29, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) Geo. S. Lowman of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 18, 1861 at the Junction Store in Botetourt County, Virginia and enrolled by William A. Gilliam for three years and last paid by (Andrew) McDonald 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 1<sup>st</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) Geo. S. Lowman of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 18, 1861 in Botetourt County, Virginia and enrolled by William A. Gilliam for three years and last paid by (Andrew) McDonald on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) G. S. Lowman of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 18, 1861 in Botetourt County, Virginia and enrolled by (William) A. Gilliam for three years and last paid by (Andrew) McDonald 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 1<sup>st</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) G. S. Lowman of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 18, 1861 in Botetourt (County), Virginia and enrolled by (William) A. Gilliam for three years and last paid by Captain (Andrew) McDonald on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) Geo. S. Lowman of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 18, 1861 in Botetourt County, Virginia and enrolled by (William) A. Gilliam for three years and last paid by (Andrew) McDonald and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) G. S. Lowman of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 18, 1861 in Botetourt (County), Virginia and enrolled by Captain (William) A. Gilliam for three years and last paid by Captain (Andrew) McDonald 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 and dated February 29, 1864 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) G. S. Lowman of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 18, 1861 in Botetourt (County), Virginia and enrolled by Captain (William A.) Gilliam for the war and last paid by Captain (Andrew) McDonald on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to April 1, 1864 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) G. S. Lowman of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 18, 1861 in Botetourt (County, Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (William A.) Gilliam for the war and last paid by Captain (Andrew) McDonald on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to October 31, 1864 dated November 30, 1864 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) G. S. Lowman of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 18, 1861 in Botetourt County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (William A.) Gilliam for the war and last paid by Captain (Andrew) McDonald on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner on May 9, 1864 at Cloyd's Farm, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated 1<sup>st</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) G. S. Lowman of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on June 18, 1861 in Botetourt County, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (William A.) Gilliam for the war and last paid by Captain (Andrew) McDonald on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner on May 9, 1864 at Cloyd's Farm, Virginia.

When Corporal George S. Lowman of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry was taken prisoner at Cloyd's Mountain he had been in the 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade and the Commanding General was Brigadier General Albert G. Jenkins who himself had been wounded and taken prisoner.

The following is about the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain from Wikipedia.

“Brigadier General George Crook commanded the Union Army of West Virginia, made up of three brigades from the Division of the Kanawha. When Ulysses S. Grant launched his spring offensive of 1864, two Union armies marched towards Richmond and a third moved into the Shenandoah Valley. Crook's troops were also involved in the offensive and began to march through the Appalachian Mountains into southwest Virginia. His objective was to destroy the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, working in conjunction with William W. Averell's offensive, which had similar objectives. Brig. Gen. Albert G. Jenkins was in command of the few scattered Confederate units protecting the rail lines. He had only assumed command only the day before Crook's army began to approach the railroad.

Nevertheless, Jenkins was an experienced soldier. During the 1863 Gettysburg Campaign, Jenkins' Brigade had formed the cavalry screen for Richard S. Ewell's Second Corps. Jenkins led his men through the Cumberland Valley into Pennsylvania and seized Chambersburg, burning down nearby railroad structures and bridges. He accompanied Ewell's column to Carlisle, briefly skirmishing with Union militia at the Battle of Sporting Hill near Harrisburg. During the Battle of Gettysburg, Jenkins was wounded on July 2 and missed the final day's fighting. He did not recover to rejoin his command until autumn. Jenkins spent the early part of 1864 raising and organizing a large cavalry force for service in western Virginia. By May, he had been appointed Commander of the Department of Western Virginia with his headquarters at Dublin.

Jenkins, having decided to make a stand at Cloyd's Mountain, set up a strong defensive position. When Crook arrived, he decided against a frontal assault, concluding that the Confederate works were too strong and such an attack would decimate his army. The surrounding area was heavily forested and Crook used this as cover to swing his brigades around to the Confederate right flank.

Crook began the battle with an artillery barrage, then sent in his brigade of green West Virginians under Colonel Carr B. White. Crook's remaining two brigades under Colonel Horatio G. Sickel and future president Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes were to launch a frontal assault as soon as the West Virginians had gotten under way. Serving as a major under Hayes was another future U.S. President named William McKinley. White's brigade, in its first fight, advanced to within 20 yards before heavy casualties from its exposed position forced it back. Crook, moving with Hayes' Ohio brigade, had to dismount and walk the slopes on foot because they were so steep. Still wearing his jack boots, he sank in a small stream the troops were crossing and his boots filled with water. Nearby soldiers rushed back and pulled him out.

Hayes' brigade spearheaded the main assault around 11 a.m. The troops fought their way to the Confederate works and severe hand-to-hand fighting ensued. Sparks from the musket fire ignited the thick blanket of leaves on the ground, and many men from Sickel's and Hayes' brigades were pinned down and burned alive. The brigades had begun to fall back, when Crook sent two fresh regiments into Hayes' front. The West Virginians finally advanced against the artillery and overran its crew. The Ohio troops now began to overwhelm the Confederate center. Jenkins tried desperately to shift troops to the threatened areas, but he fell mortally wounded and was captured. His second-in-command, John McCausland, took command and conducted a rear-guard action as he withdrew his troops.

The Battle of Cloyd's Mountain was fought on the Back Creek Farm. The farmhouse served as a hospital and as headquarters for the Union General George Crook.

The Battle of Cloyd's Mountain was short and involved few troops, but it contained some of the most severe and savage fighting of the war. The engagement lasted a little over an hour, with much of that being hand-to-hand combat. Casualties were high for the modest number of troops involved. Crook lost 688 men, roughly 10% of his force. The Confederates lost fewer men—538—but that totaled 23% of their total force. The battle is considered a Union victory because Crook was able to continue on and destroy the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Dublin, Virginia, and Averell was also able to destroy several railroad bridges along the same line, severing one of the Confederacy's last vital lifelines and its only rail connection to East Tennessee. The day after the battle, the remaining Confederate troops unsuccessfully defended a railroad bridge over the nearby New River”.

Confederate Order of Battle at Cloyd’s Mountain again per Wikipedia.

“Department of Southwestern Virginia — Brig. Gen. Albert G. Jenkins (*mortally wounded and captured*); John McCausland

4th Brigade — Col. John McCausland

45th Virginia Infantry — Col. W.H. Browne

60th Virginia Infantry— Col. B.H. Jones

36th Virginia Infantry — Lt. Col. Thomas Smith (wounded) Maj. William E. Fife

400 dismounted 10th Kentucky Cavalry (Diamond's)(May's)

45th Virginia Infantry Battalion — Lt. Col. H.M. Beckley

Home Guards

Artillery — Capt. T.A. Bryan (wounded)

Botetourt (Va.) Artillery — Capt. H.C. Douthat

Bryan's (Va.) Battery — Lieut. G.A. Fowlkes

Ringgold (Va.) Battery — Capt. Crispin Dickenson

Morgan's Brigade — Brig. Gen. John Hunt Morgan (brigade arrived late and took part only in the retreat)

5th Kentucky Cavalry - Col. D. Howard Smith”.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Geo S. Lowman of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Wheeling (West) Virginia from May

25 to 31, 1864 and specifically received at Wheeling on May 25, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on May 26, 1864 and noted as captured at Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia on May 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Geo S. Lowman of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry 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 Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Cloyd's Mountain, (Virginia) on May 9, 1864.

Private died approximately 201 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On December 13, 1864 at Washington, D.C., Mary Todd Lincoln would celebrate her last birthday in the White House at age forty-six.

And on Tuesday, December 13, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) Geo. S. Lowman of Company K of the 60<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules George Lowman did not own slaves in Virginia.

**1164) Private Hubbard A. LUCAS** - Inscription on tombstone #1546 reads ***"H. A. LUCAS  
RODDY'S ESCORT ALA.C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner near Decatur, Alabama in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Hubbard Lucas, born about 1845 in Alabama and living in the household of Edward N. Lucas, born about 1825 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Flora A. Lucas, born about 1823 in Alabama. Other family household members were: John W. Lucas, born about 1844 in Alabama and Charles S. Lucas, born about 1847 in Alabama Martha R. Lucas, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 3 in Limestone County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 27, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Hubbard A. Lucas, born about 1846 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Edmund H. Lucas, born about 1822 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Flora Lucas, born about 1823 in Alabama. Other household members were: Charles S. Lucas, born about 1848 in Alabama and Martha R. Lucas, born about 1849 in Alabama and Edmund H. Lucas, born about 1851 in Alabama and William M. Lucas, born about 1852 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Laurence L. (A male) Lucas, born about 1856 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Eliza (A female) Lucas, born about 1858 in Alabama and Martha Lewis, born about 1836 in Alabama and

William L. Harman, born about 1831 in Alabama. The household was living in Division 1 in Limestone County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as (Spelled as) Shoalford and the census was enumerated on July 11, 1860.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. A. Lucas of Captain W. H. Jarman's Escort Company appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and specifically issued on March 28, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hubbard Lucas of Roddy's Escort appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured near Decatur, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hubbard Lucas of Roddy's Escort appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Decatur, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hubbard Lucas of Roddy's Escort 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 near Decatur, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hubbard Lucas of Roddy's Escort appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured near Decatur, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hubbard Lucas (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Roddy's Escort 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 near Decatur, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Private Hubbard A. Lucas died approximately 46 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 5, 1865 at Nashville, Tennessee the newspaper *The Nashville Daily Union* reported "THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS – New York, March 3 – The *Herald's Potomac* special says that no prisoners



have been delivered to us by the rebels for several days. Judge Ould says that high water has prevented him from doing so. This has not lessened his ability to receive large numbers of their men. It is thought the excuse is for gaining an advantage in numbers. No more will be delivered by us until another lot has arrived from Richmond."

And on Sunday, March 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) H. A. Lucas of Roddy's Escort due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Hubbard Lucas did not own slaves in Limestone County, Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"H. A. LUCAS RODDEY'S ESCORT ALA. C.S.A."**

**1165) Private William James LUDLOW** - Inscription on tombstone #594 reads **"W. J. LUDLOW CO. A 25 LA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign.  
(May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Compiled Military Service Records listed his name spelled as Wm James Ludlow.

The 1860 United States census listed James Ludlow, born about 1842 in Alabama and living in the household of (Spelled as) J. M. (A male) Finley, born about 1812 in Alabama and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) S. A. (A female) Finley, born about 1827 in Alabama. Another household member was (Spelled as) W. A. (A male) Ridley, born about 1835 in Georgia. The household was living in Ward 1 in Caddo Parish, Louisiana and the nearest Post Office was reported as Shreveport and the census was enumerated on June 22, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William J. Ludlow alternate name W. James Ludlow served in Company A in the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"25th Infantry Regiment was organized in April, 1862, with men from Madison, Morehouse, and Concordia parishes. After taking part in the conflicts at Farmington and Perryville, the unit was attached to General D. W. Adams' and Gibson's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It was consolidated with the 16th Regiment [Regiment] from December, 1862, until the late summer of 1864. The 25th participated in the arduous campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was with Hood in Tennessee, and shared in the defense of Mobile. This regiment lost 2 killed and 29 wounded at Farmington, then the 16th/25th reported 37 killed, 159 wounded, and 17 missing of the 465 engaged at Murfreesboro. It lost thirty-five percent of the 319 at Chickamauga, totalled [totalled] 265 men and 116 arms in December, 1863, and during the Atlanta Campaign, May 8-28, 1864, its casualties were 11 killed, 47 wounded, and 5 missing. In November, 1864, the 25th had 82 effectives present for duty and surrendered with the Department

of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonels Stuart W. Fisk, [Killed at the Battle of Stones River, Tennessee December 31, 1862] Joseph C. Lewis, [Killed during the Atlanta Campaign August 31, 1864] and Francis C. Zacharie, [Find A Grave Memorial # 33930474 and that the contributor made an error listing his middle initial as G] and Lieutenant Colonel Calvin H. Moore.”

A Company Muster-In roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Ludlow of Company A of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry was mustered in on March 14, 1862 at New Orleans, Louisiana and enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Shreveport, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (William) Robson for the war and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 14 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. James Ludlow of Company A of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1862 in New Orleans, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Captain (William) Robson for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Ludlow of Company A of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1862 in New Orleans, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Captain (William) Robson for the war and last paid by Captain G. W. Kendall 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) W. J. Ludlow of Company A of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1862 in New Orleans, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Captain (William) Robson for the war and last paid by Captain G. W. Kendall on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent (but serving) with the pioneer corps.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Ludlow of Company A of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1862 in New Orleans, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain William Robson for the war and last paid by Captain Burton on April 30, 1863 and noted as present and noted as having received his \$50.00 bounty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Ludlow of Company A of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1862 in New Orleans, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (William) Robson for the war and last paid by Major Boyd on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Ludlow of Company A of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1862 in New Orleans, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (William) Robson for the war and last paid by Captain Handley on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Ludlow of Company B of the 16<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Infantry was paid commutation of rations while on sick furlough from December 29, 1863 to February 4, 1864 for forty days at .33 cents per day for \$13.20.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Ludlow of Company A of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1862 in New Orleans, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (William) Robson for the war and last paid by Captain Handley on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick since December 1863 by order of surgeon.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Ludlow of Company A of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1862 in New Orleans, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (William) Robson for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) "J. W." Ludlow of Company A of the 25<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 14, 1862 in New Orleans, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (William) Robson for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war August 6, 1864.

When Private William J. Ludlow of Company A of the 25<sup>th</sup> Louisiana Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 5, 1864 he had been in Gibson' Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. J. Ludlow of Company B of the 16<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> Regiments Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. J. Ludlow of Company B of the 16<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> Regiments 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) Wm. J. Ludlow of Company B of the 16<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> Regiments 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) Wm. J. Ludlow of Company B of the 16<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> Regiments Louisiana Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war and originally slated to be discharged to Johnson's Island, (Ohio) on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. J. Ludlow of Company B of the 16<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. J. Ludlow of Company B of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 14, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August "5," 1864.

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

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On December 10, 1864 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin the newspaper *The Daily Milwaukee News* reported "The Times sees no alarm in Lincoln's re-election. England is probably safer in his than any other hands. Regarding foreign states-particularly England- we may reasonably suppose that Lincoln has sown his wild oats. He has gone through a course of defying and insulting England. We hope he will not repeat the experiment."

And on Saturday, December 10, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Ludlow of Company B of the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Infantry due to phthisis.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules no one with the surname of Ludlow owned slaves in Caddo Parish, Louisiana.

**1166) Private Aaron M. LUKER** - Inscription on tombstone #1651 reads "***SERG'T A. M. LUKER CO. E 32 ALA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Alabama Marriages to 1825 the parents of Aaron M. Luker; were Joshua Luker and Anna Tatum and were married on April 14, 1825 in Dallas County, Alabama.

The compiler notes Joshua Luker was a veteran of the War of 1812 and served in the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment United States Volunteers and was also in the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment of Mississippi Territorial Volunteers and had been a sergeant.

The 1850 United States census listed Aaron Luker, born about 1828 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Joshua Luker, born about 1787 in Georgia and his wife (Spelled as) Annis (And corrected to Annie by an ancestry transcriber) Luker, born about 1797 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Luker, born about 1831 in Alabama and Jesse Luker, born about 1833 in Alabama and Celia Luker, born about 1835 in Alabama and Elisha Luker, born about 1839 in Alabama and William Luker, born about 1841 in Alabama and Luke Luker, born about 1826 in Alabama. The family household was living in Marengo County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on September 28, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Aaron M. Luker, born about 1829 in Dallas County, Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$3,000.00 and a personal value of \$5,120.00 and listed as the head of the household. Other family household members were: William B. Luker, born about 1843 in Dallas County, Alabama and Cecelia G. Luker, born about 1838 in Wilcox County, Alabama and Sarah A. Luker, born about 1859 in Clarke County, Alabama. The family household was living in Clarke County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Grove Hill and the census was enumerated on June 1, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Aaron M. Luker served in Company E in the 32<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company E of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Clarke County, Alabama.

The compiler notes he has seventeen pages of Compiled Military Service Records and Federal POW Records and all of them consistently reported his rank as a private.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 12 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) A. M. Luker of Company E of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 26, 1862 at Woods Bluff, (Alabama) and enrolled by Colonel Alexander McKinstry for three years or the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) A. M. Luker of Company E of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 26, 1862 at Woods Bluff, (Alabama) and enrolled by Colonel Alexander McKinstry for three years or the war and noted as never paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent in hospital in Montgomery, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) A. M. Luker of Company E of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 26, 1862 at Woods Bluff, (Alabama) and enrolled by Colonel Alexander McKinstry for three years or the war and noted as never paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. M. Luker of Company E of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 26, 1862 at Woods Bluff, (Alabama) and enrolled by Colonel Alexander McKinstry for three years or the war and noted as never paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick left in Montgomery Hospital on July 24, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. M. Luker of Company E of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 26, 1862 at Woods Bluff, (Alabama) and enrolled by Colonel Alexander McKinstry and last paid by Captain (John A.) Montgomery on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. M. Luker of Company E of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 26, 1862 at Woods Bluff, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel Alexander McKinstry and last paid by Captain (John A.) Montgomery 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 September 4, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. M. Luker of Company E of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 26, 1862 at Woods Bluff, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel Alexander McKinstry and last paid by Captain (John A.) Montgomery 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 stated Private (Spelled as) A. M. Luker of Company E of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 26, 1862 at Woods Bluff, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel Alexander McKinstry for three years or the war with the United States and last paid by Captain (John A.) Montgomery and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded on February 25, 1864 in Battle of Crow Valley and sent to hospital by order of surgeon Abernathy.

The compiler notes the Battle of Crows Valley was fought on February 25, 1864 in Whitfield County, Georgia and was known by other names.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Aaron M. Luker of Company E of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Aaron M. Luker of Company E of the "23<sup>rd</sup>" Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Private Aaron M. Luker died approximately 69 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 14 1865 at Shreveport, Louisiana the newspaper *The Shreveport Semi-Weekly News* reported "A NEW REBEL RAM – The North British Mail this describes what it calls a new rebel ram: Messrs Jones Quiggan & Co., of Liverpool have lately completed the Colonel Lamb, a steel-paddle wheel steamship 1788 tons old measurement. She has been built and fitted with engine power with a view to great speed, as a blockade runner. On Tuesday she went on her trial trip and took the opportunity of having a two hours' race with the Isle of Man steamer Douglas, the fastest boat yet known on the Mersey. In two

hours and 31 minutes the Colonel Lamb beat the Douglas by about 4 miles. By log, the ship ran sixteen and three-quarters knots, or about nineteen miles per hour."

And on Tuesday, March 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Aaron M. Luker of Company E of the 32<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Aaron Luker did not own slaves in Clarke County, Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"A. M. LUKER CO. E 32 ALA. INF. C.S.A."**

**1167) Private James Knox Polk LYNCH** - Inscription on tombstone #1799 reads **"JAS. N. LYNCH CO. H 21 TENN. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) James K. Polk but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to James Knox Polk Lynch and will be noted this way. The census listed James Knox Polk Lynch, born about 1846 in Tennessee and living in the household of (Spelled as) Robertson but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Robinson H. Lynch, born about 1810 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Tabitha Lynch, born about 1813 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Nancy Lynch, born about 1833 in Virginia and Thomas W. Lynch, born about 1836 in Virginia and Mary J. Lynch, born about 1841 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Margaret A. F. Lynch, born about 1843 in Tennessee and George M. Polk, born about 1850 in Tennessee and noted as six months old. The family household was living in Civil District 4 in Bedford County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on September 12, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Knox Lynch, born about 1845 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Robinson Lynch, born about 1809 in Tennessee and living with what appears to be his wife Tabitha Lynch, born about 1815 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Mary Lynch, born about 1841 in Tennessee and Margaret Lynch, born about 1844 in Tennessee and Monroe Lynch, born about 1849 in Tennessee and Rufus Lynch, born about 1852 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 4 in Bedford County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Bell Buckle and the census was enumerated on June 19, 1860.

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private James K. P. Lynch of Company H 21<sup>st</sup> Tennessee Cavalry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee near Nashville on December 17, 1864 he had been in Bell's Brigade in



Buford's Division in Forrest's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas K. P. Lynch of Company H of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas K. P. Lynch of Company H of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, 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 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas K. P. Lynch of Company H of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas K. P. Lynch of Company H of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December "16" 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas K. P. Lynch of Company H of the 21<sup>st</sup> Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private James K. P. Lynch died approximately 85 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 30, 1865 at New York City, New York the newspaper *The New York Tribune* reported: "GENERAL SHERMAN AT CITY POINT – Washington, Wednesday, March 29, 1865 – Major General Sherman arrived at City Point with some of the officers of his staff on Monday evening and left on his return to his army on Tuesday after an interview on board the steamer River Queen with President Lincoln and General's Grant, Meade, Ord, Sheridan and others."

And on Thursday, March 30, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas. K. P. Lynch of Company H of the 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules no one with the surname of Lynch owned slaves in Bedford County, Tennessee.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JAMES K.P. LYNCH CO. H 21 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”**

**1168) Private William H. LYNCH** - Inscription on tombstone #2109 reads “*JOHN CLARK CO. G 3 VA. CAV. C.S.A.*” / **“Wm. H. LYNCH CO. H 1 S.C. RIFLES.C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Winchester, Virginia in December 1862.

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.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On April 5, 1863 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper *The Daily Ohio Statesman* reported: “NEGRO IMMIGRATION – A hundred thousand white laborers of Ohio have petitioned the present General Assembly to pass a law to prohibit negro immigration in to this State. The Abolition majority refuse to pass such a law. The consequence is, that there is a stream of blacks coming in all the time, to be brought into competition with our white laborers. Vote an unscratched Democratic ticket tomorrow and thus rebuke the negro-loving Legislators of Ohio.”

And on Sunday, April 5, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. H. Lynch of Company H of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment South Carolina Rifles due to chronic diarrhea.

The compiler notes he was with Orr’s 1<sup>st</sup> Rifles of South Carolina. According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried in grave number 98 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio.

The second soldier should be Private William H. Lynch Company H 1st South Carolina Rifles CSA It was known in the field as Orr's Regiment South Carolina Rifles. Private Lynch enlisted on September 25, 1861 at Sullivan's Island, South Carolina. From the beginning of the war he was in and out of the hospitals due to sickness. He was left behind at a Confederate hospital at Winchester, Virginia in early December of 1862 by his unit. On December 4, 1862 Union troops advanced upon Winchester, Virginia and took 145 prisoners. (How many from the hospital is unclear) He was taken to the Athenaeum Prison at Wheeling, (W) VA., and then taken to Camp Chase where he arrived there on March 4, 1863. He was listed as being 42 years old. (Born about 1820) He was listed as being 5'10" with brown eyes and dark hair with black whiskers and had been a laborer prior to the war. His complexion was florid which

usually indicates a very sick person. He died on April 5, 1863 of chronic diarrhea and was buried in grave #98 at the East City Cemetery.

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

**1169) Private Andrew J. LYNN** - Inscription on tombstone #654 reads "**A. J. LYNN CO. A STEWART'S BATT'N ALA. CAV. C.S.A.**" Federal POW Records located on ancestry (38829) stated: He was taken prisoner in Lawrence County, Alabama in August 1864.

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

According to the Alabama County Marriages, 1805-1967; Edley O. Lynn married Sarah Holmes on July 24, 1836 in Morgan County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed Andy Lynn, born about 1843 in Alabama and living in the household of (Spelled as) Ausburn but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Osborn Lynn, born about 1818 in South Carolina and living with his wife Sarah Lynn, born about 1817 in Tennessee. Other household members were: John Lynn, born about 1837 in Alabama and James Lynn, born about 1839 in Alabama and Elizabeth Lynn, born about 1841 in Alabama and William Taylor, born about 1839 in Alabama. The household was living in Somerville in Morgan County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 26, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Andy J. Lynn, born about 1845 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a day laborer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Edley O. (A male) Lynn, born about 1817 in Kentucky and living with his wife Sarah E. Lynn, born about 1817 in Alabama. Other family household members were: James Lynn, born about 1839 in Alabama and Elizabeth A. Lynn, born about 1842 in Alabama and Calvin T. Lynn, born about 1850 in Alabama and Mary F. Lynn, born about 1853 in Alabama and Martha Lynn, born about 1853 in Alabama and Margret P. Lynn, born about 1857 in Alabama. The family household was living in the North West Division in Morgan County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Decatur and the census was enumerated in August 1860.

The compiler notes former President Andrew Jackson died in September 1845 and he may have been named after the former President.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that according to records at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group number 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 38 stated Private A. J. Lynn of Company A in Stewart's Battalion Cavalry listed his relative as E. O. Lynn of Danville, Alabama (Located in Morgan County, Alabama)

The compiler notes his Federal POW Records are listed under Andrew J. Lynn with miscellaneous.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew J. Lynn of Company A Stewart's Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky August 22, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department, Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee August 22, 1864 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on August 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew J. Lynn of Company A Stewart's Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky August 26, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured August 19, 1864 in Lawrence County, Alabama.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew J. Lynn of Company A Stewart's Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 23, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 31, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on August 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew J. Lynn of Company A Stewart's Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 31, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on August 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew J. Lynn of Company A Stewart's Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on September 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on August 19, 1864.

Private Andrew J. Lynn died approximately 112 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On December 23, 1864 at Columbia, Missouri the newspaper *The Columbia Herald-Statesman* reported: "PAY FOR ENLISTED SLAVES – A committee of Kentuckians recently waited on the Secretary of War for the purpose of getting him to appoint for that State commissioners under the act of Congress to pay loyal owners for slaves enlisted in the army. He declined to do it at present."

And on Friday, December 23, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. J. Lynn of Company A Stewart's Cavalry due to scorbutus.

Find A Grave Memorial # 132078579 listed Sarah Elizabeth Lynn and her children.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Andrew J. Lynn did not own slaves in Morgan County, Alabama.

**1170) Private George M. LINN** - Inscription on tombstone #265 reads "**GEO. M. LYNN DOUTHAT BATTY. BOTETOURT ART. VA. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at New River Bridge, West Virginia in May 1864.

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

According to Virginia select marriages, 1785-1940 Malinda Cade married Jacob Linn on December 9, 1824 in Botetourt County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Lynn however in the compilers opinion it was spelled as Linn and will be listed in this spelling. The census listed George M. Linn, born about 1836 in Virginia and living in the household of Jacob Linn, born about 1784 in Virginia and his wife Malinda Linn, born about 1805 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Mary J. Lynn, born about 1833 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Eveline Linn, born about 1843 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 8 in Botetourt County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 29, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed George N. (But corrected to the initial M by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted in this way. The census listed George M. Linn, born about 1834 in Virginia and was living in the household by himself. He was listed as living in Botetourt County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 7, 1860. The compiler notes he was living next door to his father and spelled as Jacob Linn.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Record's are listed under the surname of Linn.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) George M. Linn of Captain Joseph W. Anderson's Company Light Artillery\* for March and April 1862 and dated April 30, 1862 enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Buchanan, Virginia and enrolled by Lieutenant (Henry) C. Douthat for the war and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was successively designated as Captain Anderson's, Captain Johnston's and Captain Douthat's Company Virginia Light Artillery. It was formerly Company H, 28<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry, until reorganized as a light artillery company December 24, 1861, by order of the War Department."

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) George M. Linn of Captain Joseph W. Anderson's Company Light Artillery appeared on a receipt roll of the organization named

above, for commutation of subsistence for ten days from the date of enlistment and muster to March 19-31, 1862, the date of arrival at Camp Lee, Richmond, Virginia and noted as paid \$2.50.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) George M. Linn of Captain Joseph W. Anderson's Company Light Artillery for September and October 1862 and dated October 31, 1862 enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Buchanan, Virginia and enrolled by Lieutenant (Henry) C. Douthat for the war and last paid on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) George M. Levin of the Botetourt Artillery appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 1863 in South Carolina.

When Private George M. Linn of Botetourt's Artillery was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been attached to Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George M. Linn of Botetourt Artillery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces on July 4, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) G. W. Linn of Botetourt Artillery Virginia Volunteers appeared on a list of effective men of the organization named above, furloughed at Enterprise, July 21, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) George M. Linn of Captain Henry C. Douthat's Company Light Artillery (Botetourt Artillery) from February 28 to August 31, 1863 and dated August 31, 1863 enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Buchanan, Virginia and enrolled by Lieutenant (Henry) C. Douthat for the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent for duty and under remarks stated at home on sick leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) George M. Linn of Captain Henry C. Douthat's Company Light Artillery (Botetourt Artillery) and dated December

31, 1863 enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Buchanan, Virginia and enrolled by Lieutenant (Henry C) Douthat for the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent for duty and under remarks stated furloughed for 30 days after surrender Vicksburg now at home on sick leave.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo M. Linn of Captain Henry C. Douthat's Company (Botetourt Artillery) Virginia Light Artillery appeared on a Company return for January 1864 and dated February 1, 1864 and stated he was sick at home since September 1, 1863 from disease contracted at Vicksburg.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo M. Linn of Captain Henry C. Douthat's Company (Botetourt Artillery) Virginia Light Artillery appeared on a Company return for February 1864 and not dated and stated at home on sick leave since September 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) George M. Linn of Captain Henry C. Douthat's Company (Botetourt Artillery) Virginia Light Artillery and dated April 1, 1864 and enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Buchanan, Virginia and enrolled by Lieutenant (Henry) C Douthat for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) George M. Lynn (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Captain Henry C. Douthat's Company (Botetourt Artillery) Virginia Light Artillery for September and October 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Buchanan, (Virginia) and enrolled by Lieutenant (Henry C) Douthat for the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and under remarks stated missing since May 11, 1864, supposed to have been captured by enemy near Christiansburg, Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Linn of Douthat's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Wheeling, (West) Virginia from May 25 to 31, 1864 and received at Wheeling on May 25, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase on May 26, 1864 and noted as captured at New River Bridge, (West) Virginia on May 10, 1864 and charged with being in the rebel army.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Linn of Douthat's Battery Virginia 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 and sent by Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at New River Bridge, (West Virginia) on May 10, 1864.

Private George M. Linn died approximately 119 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On September 22, 1864 at Charles City, Iowa the newspaper *The Charles City Intelligencer* reported: "On Monday and Tuesday our citizens were pleased to greet several of our 100 days men, who have been mustered out of the United States service and have returned home. Those of this county are Charles Kelly, Henry Buel, Silas Crowell, Jacob Clark, John Eddy and Isaac Higgins and Philip Mitchel of Nashua. They have been stationed during the summer at Lagrange, Tennessee."

And on Thursday, September 22, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo Linn of Douthat's Virginia Artillery due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules George Linn did not own slaves in Botetourt County, Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“GEO. M. LINN CAP. DOUTHAT'S CO. BOTETOURT ART. VA. LGT. ART. C.S.A.”**

**1171) Private Nicholas LYON** - Inscription on tombstone #1989 reads **“NICHOLAS LYON CO. G 4 KY. MTD. 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.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Lyons. The census listed Nicholas Lyons, born about 1844 in Kentucky and living in the household of William Lyons, born about 1785 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Lyons, born about 1807 in South Carolina. Other household members were: William Lyons, born about 1833 in Kentucky and Mary J. Lyons, born about 1834 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Thos Lyons, born about 1836 in Kentucky and James Henderson, born about 1827 in Kentucky. The household was living in District 2 in Trigg County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on September 14, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) N. Lyons, born about 1844 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a wood chopper and living in the household of (Spelled as) W. Lyons, born about 1833 in Kentucky and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) E. Lyons, born about 1842 in Kentucky. Another family household member was (Spelled as) E. Lyons, born about 1806 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Trigg County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Cadiz and the census was enumerated on June 29, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Nicholas Lyon served in Companies G and I in the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Mounted Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“4th Infantry Regiment was organized at Bowling Green, Kentucky, in September, 1861, and became part of the Orphan Brigade or Louisville Legion. Its members were recruited in the counties of Barren, Henderson, Union, Owen, Scott, Green, Jefferson, Taylor, Franklin, Estill, Nicholas, Davies, and Trigg. This unit had 213 men disabled at Shiloh, [and] then was active at Baton Rouge and Jackson. Later it was assigned to Hanson's, Helm's, and J. H. Lewis' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 4th took an active part in the Battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga and saw action in the Atlanta Campaign. During the fall of 1864 it was mounted, aided in the defense of Savannah, and ended the war in North Carolina. It reported 12 killed, 49 wounded, and 8 missing at Murfreesboro, lost twenty-one percent of the 275



engaged at Chickamauga, and totalled [totalled] 335 men and 251 arms in December, 1863. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Joseph P. Nuckols, Jr. [Find A Grave Memorial # 6270838] and Robert P. Trabue; [Robert Paxton Trabue – Find A Grave Memorial # 6270813] Lieutenant Colonels John A. Adair, [John Alexander Adair – Find A Grave Memorial # 10505451] Andrew R. Hynes, [Andrew Rose Hynes – Find A Grave Memorial # 110718947] and Thomas W. Thompson; [Thomas Williams Thompson – Find A Grave Memorial # 6266815] and Majors Joseph H. Millett, [Joseph Henry Millett] Thomas B. Munroe, Jr., [Thomas Bell Monroe Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 15725235] and John B. Rogers. [John Byrd Rogers – Find A Grave Memorial # 110316355]”

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that he has a physical description and told Union authorities his residence was Trigg County, Kentucky.

A Company Muster-In Roll stated Private (Spelled as) Nichles Lyon of Company G of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry was mustered into service at age twenty-one at Camp Burnett, (Tennessee) on September 14, 1861 and enlisted on” September 14”, (1861) at Camp Burnett, (Tennessee) and enrolled for three years or the war and traveling place of rendezvous noted as 60 miles.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 30 to December 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Nicholass Lyon of Company G of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted at Camp Burnett by (Captain John) L. Trice for three years or the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated at Camp Johnson.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to May 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) N. Lyon of Company I of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on August 14, 1861 at Camp Burnett and enrolled by Captain (John L.) Trice for three years and last paid on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated transferred from Captain Trice’s Company G special order number 13 issued by Colonel (Robert Paxton) Trabue acting Brigade General April 25, 1862.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Nich Lyon of Company I of the 4<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Regiment appeared on a report of the killed, wounded and missing in the 1<sup>st</sup> Division in the action at Baton Rouge, Louisiana on August 5, 1862. Report dated Camp on Comite River on August 10, 1862 and under remarks stated wounded slightly.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated September 14, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Nicholas Lyon of Company I of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry and listed as age eighteen enlisted on August 14, 1861 at Camp Burnett, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain (John) L. Trice for three years or war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 2 to December 2, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Nicholas Lyon of Company I of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on August 14, 1861 at Camp Burnett, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain (John) L. Trice for three years or war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 and dated January 12, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) N. Lyon of Company I of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on August 14, 1861 at Camp Burnett, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain (John) L. Trice for three years and last paid on September 1, 1862 and under remarks stated transferred special order number 24 issued by General Bragg December 14, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Nich Lion (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on August 14, 1861 at Camp Burnett, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain (John L.) Trice for three years or the war and last paid on September 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) N. Lyon of Company G of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on (August) 14, (1861) at Camp Burnett, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (John L.) Trice for three years and last paid by (William S.) Phillips on November 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) N. Lyon of Company G of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on August 14, 1861 at Camp Burnett, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (John L.) Trice for three years or war and last paid by (William S.) Phillips on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Nich Lyon of Company G of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on (August) 14, 1861 at Camp Burnett, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (John L.) Trice for three years or war and last paid by (William S.) Phillips on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) N. Lyon of Company G of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on (August) 14, 1861 at Camp Burnett, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (John L.) Trice for three years or war and last paid by (William S.) Phillips on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Nich Lyon of Company G of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on August 14, (1861) at (Camp) Burnett, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (John L.) Trice for three years or war and last paid by (William S.) Phillips 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) Nich Lyon of Company G of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on "September 10", (1861) at Camp Burnett, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (John L.) Trice for three years or war and last paid by (William S.) Phillips on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) N. Lyon of Company G of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on

“September 10”, 1861 at Camp Burnett, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (John L.) Trice for three years and last paid by (William S.) Phillips 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) N. Lyon of Company G of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on “September 10”, 1861 at Camp Burnett, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (John L.) Trice for three years and last paid by (William S.) Phillips on January 1, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) N. Lyon of Company G of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on “September 1”, 1861 at Camp Burnett, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (John L.) Trice for three years and last paid on March 1, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner near Atlanta (Georgia) August 6, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Nich Lyon of Company G of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on “September 11”, (1861) at Camp Burnett, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (John L.) Trice for three years and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war captured August 5, 1864 in front of Atlanta, (Georgia).

When Private Nicholas Lyon of Company G of the 4<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Mounted Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 5, 1864 he had been in Lewis’ Brigade in Bate’s Division in Hardee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Nicholas Lyon of Company G of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on 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) Nicholas Lyon of Company G of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the 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) Nicholas Lyon of Company G of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war 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) Nicholas Lyon of Company G of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky 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) Nicholas Lyon of Company G of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on 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) Nicholas Lyon of Company G of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 14, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Nicholas Lyon of Company G of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Infantry name appeared as a signature to an Oath of Allegiance to the United States, subscribed and sworn to at Camp Chase, Ohio on May 16, 1865 and listed his place of residence as Trigg County, Kentucky and also listed a physical description; age 21; complexion light; hair dark; eyes grey; height 5' 5" and noted as captured in "Trigg County Kentucky on August 14, 1864."

Private Nicholas Lyon died approximately 279 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On May 20, 1865 at Santa Fe New Mexico (Territory) the newspaper *The Santa Fe Weekly Post* reported: "FROM THE STATES – President Johnson has offered a reward of \$100,000 for the arrest, within the United States of Jeff Davis \$25,000 each for the arrest of Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay and Beverly Tucker and \$10,000 for the arrest of William C. Cleary. These rewards are offered because there is evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice to place suspicion on them for being implicated in the murder of Mr. Lincoln."

(The compiler notes Jefferson Davis was captured on May 10, 1865)

And on Saturday May 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Nicholas Lyons of Company G of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky "Cavalry" due to diarrhea at the Camp Chase Hospital.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (5150) stated he died on March 21, 1865 but the compiled believes this was in error and that he died on Saturday, May 20, 1865 due to diarrhea at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules no one with the surname of Lyon or Lyons owned slaves in Trigg County, Kentucky.

**1172) Private James Sanders MABRY** - Inscription on tombstone #774 reads **“JAS. MABERRY CO. D 3 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Lauderdale County, Mississippi in February 1864.

Company D of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Chunkey Heroes” Many soldiers from Newton County, Mississippi.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 14, 1865 at Bridgeton, New Jersey the newspaper *The West-Jersey Pioneer* reported: “MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER’S FAREWELL ORDER – HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA – ARMY OF THE JAMES, JANUARY 8, 1865 – Soldiers of the Army of the James-Your Commander, released by order of the President, takes leave of you. Your conduct in the field has extorted praises from the unwilling. You have endured the privations of camps and marches without a mummer. You have never failed to attack when ordered. You have stormed and carried works deemed impregnable by the enemy. You have shown positions to be so by holding them against his first assault in attempting to take them. Those skilled in war have marveled at the obstacles overcome by your valor. Your line of works has excited the wonder of officers of others nations who have come to learn defensive warfare from the monuments of your skilled labor. Your deeds have rendered your name illustrious. In after years your General’s proudest memory will be to say with you, I too was of the army of the James. To share such companionship is a pleasure; to participate in such acts is honor; to have commanded such an army is glory. No one could yield it without regret, knowing your willing obedience to order, witnessing your ready devotion of your blood in you country’s cause. I have been chary of the precious charge confided to me. I have refused to order a useless sacrifice of lives of such soldiers and I am relieved from your command. The wasted blood of my men does not stain my garments. For my action I am responsible to God and to my country. To the Colored Troops of the Army of the James: In this army you have been treated not as laborers but as soldiers. You have shown yourselves worthy of the uniforms you wear. The best officers of the Union seek to command you. Your bravery has won the admiration even of those who would be your masters. Your patriotism, fidelity and courage have illustrated the best qualities of manhood. With the bayonet you have unlocked the iron-barred gates of prejudice, opening new fields of freedom, liberty and equality and of right to yourselves. Comrades, of the Army of the James, I bid you farewell, Farewell! Benjamin F. Butler Major General.

And on Saturday, January 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Saturday, January 14, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

**1173) Private William MACKEY** - Inscription on tombstone #1789 reads "**Wm. MACKEY CO. F 31 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to Alabama Compiled Marriages from Selected Counties, 1809-1920; John Mackey married (Spelled as) Winny Easley on March 15, 1828 in Blount County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed William Mackey, born about 1832 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of John Mackey, born about 1797 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: Mary Mackey, born about 1829 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Edy (A female) Mackey, born about 1831 in Alabama and Nancy Mackey, born about 1833 in Alabama and Anna Mackey, born about 1835 in Alabama and Thomas Mackey, born about 1838 in Alabama and Sarah Mackey, born about 1840 in Alabama and Elizabeth Mackey, born about 1842 in Alabama and Margaret Mackey, born about 1843 in Alabama and James Mackey, born about 1845 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Talladega District in Talladega County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 19, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Mackey served in Company F in the 31<sup>st</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"31st Infantry Regiment was organized at Talladega, Alabama, in April, 1862, and soon moved to Tennessee. It recruited its men in the counties of Cherokee, Shelby, Talladega, Randolph, Montgomery, and Calhoun. The regiment took part in the fight at Cumberland Gap and Tazewell but was not engaged when it moved into Kentucky. Ordered to Mississippi and assigned to General Tracy's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, it fought at Chickasaw Bayou, Port Gibson, and Champion's Hill, [and] then was captured after the long siege of Vicksburg. Exchanged and reorganized, the unit was brigaded under General Pettus and participated in many battles of the Army of Tennessee from Chattanooga to Bentonville. It was organized with over 1,000 men, had 260 effectives in January, 1863, and lost 21 killed and 37 wounded at Vicksburg. The unit reported 23 casualties at Chattanooga and in December, 1863, there were 452 present with 323 arms. Only 180 were fit for duty in January, 1865, and less than 100 surrendered in April. The 31st was commanded by Colonel Daniel R. Hundley, [Daniel Robinson Alexander Campbell Hundley – Find A Grave Memorial # 8329696] Lieutenant Colonel Thomas M. Arrington, [Thomas Mann Arrington – Find A Grave Memorial # 65934837] and Major George W. Mattison."

Company F of the 31<sup>st</sup> Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Talladega County, Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Wm Mackey of Company F of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a list of Killed, Wounded and Missing in the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Volunteers, in the Battle of Baker's Creek for the period of May 16 to June 13 1863 and wounded on June 13, 1863 in the trenches slightly in the arm.

When Private William Mackey of Company F of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Stephen D. Lee's 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, Wm Mackey a private of Company F Regiment 31<sup>st</sup> Alabama Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4<sup>th</sup> day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name with an X and reported as W. M. McKey and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. Mackey of Company F of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces on July 4, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

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

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. Mackey of Company F of the 31<sup>st</sup> Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 1864 and specifically issued on October 13, 1864.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private William Mackey of Company F of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Mackey of Company F of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Mackey of Company F of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Mackey of Company F of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment 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 William Mackey died approximately 86 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 31, 1865 at Richmond, Indiana the newspaper *The Richmond Weekly Palladium* reported: "THE PRESIDENT'S OATH – The Clerk of the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Middleton, undesignedly opened the Bible, upon which Mr. Lincoln took the oath of the 4<sup>th</sup> instant, at the 5<sup>th</sup> chapter of Isaiah....."

And on Friday, March 31, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Mackey of Company F of the 31<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules no one with the spelling of the surname of Mackey owned slaves in Alabama.



**1174) Private William Jefferson MADDOX** - Inscription on tombstone #1322 reads ***“Wm. J. MADDOX CO. I 31 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 19 years old based on the 1860 United States census.

According to the Georgia Compiled Marriages, 1754-1850; James T. Maddox married Harriet M. Hancock in Butts County, Georgia on November 30, 1837.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Maddatt and corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Maddux and the compiler believes it was spelled as Maddox and will be noted this way. The 1850 census listed (Given name spelled as) Wm J. Maddox, born about 1842 (The compiler notes a line was drawn through the age indicating an incorrect age) in Georgia and had attended school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) J. S. I. (A male) Maddox, born about 1803 in Georgia and his wife Harriet Maddox, born about 1818 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Mary E. Maddox, born about 1839 in Georgia and Martha A. Maddox, born about 1841 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Geo W. Maddox, born about 1842 in Georgia and Emily F. Maddox, born about 1847 in Georgia and Nancy J. Maddox, born about 1850 in Georgia and listed as one month old. The family household was living in District 8 in Butts County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William J. Maddox, born about 1845 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of James S. (Corrected to initial T. by an ancestry transcriber) Maddox, born about 1804 in Georgia and his wife Harriet N. Maddox, born about 1819 in Georgia. Other members of the household were: Mary E. Maddox, born about 1839 in Georgia and Martha Ann Maddox, born about 1841 in Georgia and George W. Maddox, born about 1842 in Georgia and Emily F. Maddox, born about 1847 in Georgia and Nancy J. Maddox, born about 1850 in Georgia and Susan M. Maddox, born about 1852 in Georgia and Julia C. Maddox, born about 1857 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Iron Spring District of Butts County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office reported as Stark and the census was enumerated on July 10, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William J. Maddox served in Company I in the 30<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“30th Infantry Regiment was assembled at Milledgeville, Georgia, in the fall of 1861. Many of its members were recruited in the counties of Butts, Bartow, Fayette, Clayton, and Chattahoochee. The unit served at Charleston and in February, 1863, had about 300 effectives. Later it was assigned to General Wilson's, C. H. Stevens', and H. R. Jackson's Brigade, and in September, 1863, was consolidated with the 29th Regiment. The unit took an active part in the operations of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. In December, 1863, the 29th/30th totalled [totalled] 341 men and 195 arms, but few surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels David J. Bailey, [David Jackson Bailey – Find A Grave Memorial #

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

Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry was known as the “Butts Invincebles” and many men came from Butts County, Georgia and the Company became Company I upon the reorganization of the regiment in 1862.

A Hospital Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Maddox of Company I of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia appeared at the Breckenridge’s Division Hospital in Marion Mississippi and had enlisted on January 5, 1863 at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (Raleigh) Hightower on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private William J. Maddox of Company I of the 30<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Jackson’s Brigade in Bate’s Division in Cheatham’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Maddox of Company I of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Maddox of Company I of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Maddox of Company I of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and 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) Wm J. Maddox of Company I of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Maddox of Company I of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private William Jefferson Maddox died approximately 43 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 18, 1865 at

And on Saturday, February 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Maddox of Company I of the 30<sup>th</sup> Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

Lillian Henderson said he originally was with Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> Georgia but the company was changed to Company I of the 30<sup>th</sup> Georgia and she listed him under Company A of the 30<sup>th</sup> Georgia Infantry and said members of Company A came from Butts County, Georgia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William J. Maddox did not own slaves in Butts County, Georgia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. J. MADDOX CO. I 30 GA. INF. C.S.A.”**

**1175) Private George W. MAJORS** - Inscription on tombstone #1760 reads **“GEO. W. MAJORS 2 MD. CAV. C.S.A.”** Ancestry Federal POW Records (38842) stated: He was taken prisoner at Beverly, West Virginia in October 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 26, 1865 at Marysville, California the newspaper *The Marysville Appeal* reported: “The quantity of silver bullion pouring into this market from the interior, says the *Bulletin*, is large and constantly increasing in volume, the bulk of which is shipped to China (AND) The luscious trout are now running up the Carson river in myriads. An interior paper says a man can load himself in a short time with these piscine beauties. One was caught recently near the Alpine House weighing five pounds. (AND) Peter H. Keeler, a saloon keeper at San Francisco, was arrested Thursday night by a picket guard, at the Presidio, for using violent and treasonable language in the presence of soldiers and will be turned over to the civil authorities for punishment.”

And on Sunday, March 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) G. W. Majors of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Maryland Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23140) stated he died on Sunday, March 26, 1865 due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

**1176) Private George M. MALONE** - Inscription on tombstone #1879 reads **“GEO. M. MALONE CO. G 13 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 17 years old per his hospital records.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George M. Malone served in Company G of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“13th Infantry Regiment, organized at Jackson, Tennessee, in June, 1861, contained men from Dyer, Fayette, Shelby, Gibson, McNairy, and Chester counties. It participated in the battles at Belmont, Shiloh, Richmond, and Perryville, then was assigned to P. Smith's, Vaughan's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During March, 1863, it was consolidated with the 154th (Senoir) Regiment. In November, 1862, the unit suffered from an outbreak of smallpox but recovered in time to fight at Murfreesboro. It went on to serve with the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta. Then it returned to Tennessee with Hood and was active in North Carolina. The regiment sustained 149 casualties at Belmont, 137 at Shiloh, and 48 at Richmond. Of the 252 engaged at Murfreesboro, forty-four percent were disabled. In December, 1863, the 13th/154th totalled [totalled] 428 men and 263 arms. Few were included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels R. W. Pitman, [Robert William Pitman – Find A Grave Memorial # 14995500] Alfred J. Vaughan, and John V. Wright; [John Vines Wright – Find A Grave Memorial # 6416914] Lieutenant Colonels Beverly L. Dyer, William E. Morgan, [Killed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Murfreesboro aka Stone's River December 31, 1862] and W. E. Winfield; and Majors Peter H. Cole [Also Killed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Murfreesboro aka Stone's River December 31, 1862] and William J. Crook.”

Company G of the 13<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry was known as the “Gain's Invincibles” Many soldiers from Fayette County, Tennessee.

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private George M. Malone of Company G of the 13<sup>th</sup> Tennessee 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 Vaughn's Brigade in Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George M. "Mallone" of Company G of the "12" Regiment Tennessee was admitted on December 26, 1864 to Hospital Number 1 at the United States Army General Hospital at Nashville, Tennessee and had been sent from Franklin, Tennessee and the diagnosis was a simple flesh of head severe caused by a con-ball and wounded at Franklin, (Tennessee) on November 30, 1864. (The compiler notes a con-ball was short for conical ball which was a medical term for a minie ball) and transferred to the Provost Marshal on March 31, 1865 and noted as age seventeen.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George M. Maloney (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain C. B. Pratt, Commissary of Prisoners at Louisville, Kentucky March 31, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshall General Nashville, Tennessee March 31, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George M. Malone of Company G of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 31, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo M. Malone of Company G of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee "Cavalry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and forwarded to Louisville, (Kentucky) on March 31, 1865 and noted as captured as Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo M. Malone of Company G of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending April 5, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of prisoners, Louisville, Kentucky April 6, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George M. Malone of Company G of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on April 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and discharged on April 3, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George M. Malone of Company G of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 3, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky on April 3, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo M. Malone of Company G of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on April 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio

and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private George M. Malone died approximately 13 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On April 17, 1865 at Wheeling, West Virginia the newspaper *The Wheeling Daily Register* reported: "GLOOM IN COLUMBUS – Columbus, (Ohio) April 15 – The news of the death of President Lincoln cast a gloom over the city. Business was suspended and the city draped in mourning. Bells were tolled most of the day. Rev. Colonel Granville Moody delivers a funeral sermon in Capital Square tomorrow, Sunday"

And on Monday, April 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo M. Malone of Company G of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to measles.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

**1177) Sergeant John T. MALONE** - Inscription on tombstone #570 reads "***SGT. JNO. T. MALONE CO. I 22 ALA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant John T. Malone served in Company I in the 22<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Find A Grave Memorial # 14731822] and Majors Robert B. Armistead,[Robert Burbage Armistead - Killed at Battle of Shiloh – Find A Grave Memorial # 30318057] Robert Donnell, [Robert Smith Donnell – Find A Grave Memorial # 107661877] and T. M. Prince. [The compiler believes it was Thomas McCarroll Prince – Find A Grave Memorial # 116872815]”

Company I of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Pike County, Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. Mallone (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a list of exchanged prisoners sent to their commands under Captain J. H. Campbell on July 23, 1863.

When Sergeant John T. Malone of Company I of the 22<sup>nd</sup> 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) J. T. Malone of Company I of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15<sup>th</sup> Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno T. Malone of Company I of the 22<sup>nd</sup> 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 at Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno “V”. Malone of Company I of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five day ending August 10, 1864. Roll dated August 11, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno T. Malone of Company I of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) John T. Malone of Company I of the 22<sup>nd</sup> 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 as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno T. Malone of Company I of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the

Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) John T. Malone of Company I of the 22<sup>nd</sup> 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 as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Sergeant John T. Malone died approximately 118 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On December 7, 1864 at Richmond, Virginia the newspaper *The Richmond Times-Dispatch* reported: "PRICES IN DANVILLE, (VIRGINIA) *The Register* of the 5<sup>th</sup> instant says: The market was well supplied with the vegetables of the season through the past week. The butchers have failed lately to furnish regular supplies of fresh meats but considerable quantity of fresh beef has been brought in by persons from the country. They were asking \$2.25 to 2.75 per pound for it, by the wholesale. Turkeys have been bringing from \$15 to \$25.00 a piece, the average being \$20.00. Chickens five to six dollars. Butter usually sold at \$10.00jper pound some persons hold it at \$12.00. Eggs five and six dollars per dozen. Potatoes \$15 to \$20.00 per bushel. Chesnuts have become an article of traffic and retail readily at \$3.00 per quart. Cabbages bring .50 cents and \$1.00 according to size and quantity."

And on Wednesday, December 7, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno T. Malone of Company I of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

**1178) 2<sup>ND</sup> Lieutenant William L. MALONE** - Inscription on tombstone #2105 reads "**2D LIEUT. W. L. MALONE CO. E 6 TEX. REG. C.S.A.**" / "2<sup>ND</sup> LIEUT. W. T. MURRY CO. D 24 TEX. CAV. C.S.A." He was taken prisoner at Arkansas Post, Arkansas in January 1863.

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

The 1860 United States census listed W. L. (A male) Malone, born about 1835 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$4,000.00 and a personal value of \$9475.00 and noted he had been married within the year and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Alice Malone, born about 1843 in Arkansas. The family household was living in Subdivision 12 in Hays County, Texas and the nearest Post Office was reported as San Marcos and the census was enumerated on July 25, 1860.



According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant William L. Malone and discharged as a second lieutenant served in Company E in the 6<sup>th</sup> Texas Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“6th Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Camp McCulloch, Victoria, Texas, during the summer of 1861. Its members were raised in Austin, Victoria, and McKinney, and Matagorda County. Sent to Arkansas, the unit was captured at Arkansas Post in January, 1863. Here the regiment had 53 men disabled of the 542 engaged. After being exchanged, it moved east of the Mississippi River. It was assigned to Deshler's, J. A. Smith's, and Granbury's Brigade, and in September, 1863, consolidated with the 10th Infantry Regiment and the 15th Cavalry Regiment (dismounted). This command went on to participate in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Bentonville. It reported 20 killed, 95 wounded, and 28 missing of the 667 engaged at Chickamauga and totalled [totalled] 642 men and 437 arms in December, 1863. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Robert S. Garland; [Robert Rice Garland – Find A Grave Memorial # 11645048] Lieutenant Colonel Thomas S. Anderson; [Thomas Scott Anderson – Find A Grave Memorial # 42574659] and Majors Rhoads Fisher, [Rhoads H. Fisher – Find Grave Memorial # 65929056] Alexander M. Haskell, [Alexander McDonald Haskell] and Alexander H. Phillips, Jr. [Alexander Hamilton Phillips Junior – Died in Alabama in 1863]”

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that he enlisted in the 6<sup>th</sup> Texas at San Marcos, Texas at age 26, born about 1835.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Record's are listed under the Texas 6th Infantry / 3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry.

The first soldier should be 2nd Lieutenant William L. Malone Company E 6th Texas Infantry CSA. He was 26 years of age upon enlistment (born about 1835) and appointed 2nd Lieutenant in October of 1861. He was born in Georgia but lived in San Marcos, Texas (Hays County) in 1860. He was a farmer and was married to his wife Alice Malone. (age 17) She was listed as being born in Arkansas and the marriage has taken place in either 1859 or 1860.

2nd Lt. Malone entered Fort Hindman, Arkansas with the 6th Texas Infantry in the late summer of 1862.

2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On May 11, 1863 at Richmond, Virginia the newspaper *The Richmond Dispatch* reported: “COLONEL THOMAS S. GARNETT – Colonel Thomas S. Garnett, of the 48<sup>th</sup> Virginia, who was killed at Chancellorsville while cheering on his men to the charge was buried at Hollywood Cemetery temporarily yesterday, previous to the removal of the remains to Westmoreland county, (according to his request0 after the war shall have ended. His body lay in state in the Capitol on Saturday.”

And on Monday, May 11, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant (Spelled as)

Federal POW Records on ancestry stated he died on Monday, May 11, 1863 due to typhoid and pneumonia.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried in grave number 86 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio. After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio. Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department was sent to Columbus, Ohio in May of 1869 for this purpose. In a report found at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Agent Irving wrote a letter to his superior General Bingham of the Great Lakes Department and stated that he had dug fifty-eight Confederate graves at the East Cemetery and eight of them were empty. He removed fifty Confederates to the Chase Cemetery but who the fifty were remains in question. 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieutenant William L. Malone may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

Because there was more than one unit known as the 6<sup>th</sup> Texas Cavalry if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"2<sup>ND</sup> LIEUT. Wm. L. MALONE CO. E 6 TEX. INF. (3 TEX. INF.) C.S.A."**

**1179) Private Doctor H. MANN** - Inscription on tombstone #1319 reads **"D. H. MANN CO. C 7 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Doctor W. Mann alternate name D. H. Mann served in Company C in the 7<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company C of the 7<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry had many soldiers from Montgomery County, Alabama.

The compiler notes there were two units from Alabama called the 7<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry.

The first 7<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry was only known as this unit designation in the field. However the Confederate authorities did not recognize the first 7<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry designation. The Confederate authorities then recognized the first 7<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry as the 9<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry (Malone's). However many soldier's in the first 7<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry refused to acknowledge the Confederate War Departments decision to reclassify them as the 9<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry.

The following is what is said about the 9<sup>th</sup> Alabama Confederate Cavalry.

"The 19<sup>th</sup> (also known as 2<sup>nd</sup>) Battalion (Thomason's) Alabama Cavalry and the 14<sup>th</sup> Battalion (Malone's) Alabama Partisan Rangers were consolidated by Special Order number 25, Headquarters Wharton's Division, dated April 15, 1863 to form the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry. This organization was subsequently known as the 9<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. H. Mann of Company C of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on May 13, 1863 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Alexander) H. Bright for the war and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 31, 1863 stated Farrier (Spelled as) D. H. Mann of Company C of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on May 13, 1863 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Alexander) H. Bright for the war and last paid by Captain (Alexander) McVoy on October 31, 1863 (Captain Alexander McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to June 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) D. H. Mann of Company C of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on May 13, 1863 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Alexander) H. Bright for the war and last paid by Captain (William) K. Hyer on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Doctor H. Mann of Company C of the 7<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Rucker's Brigade in Chalmers' Division in Forrest's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army

Federal POW Records stated Farrier Doctor H. Mann of Company C of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General 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 Farrier Doctor "W." (With an X indicating an incorrect initial) Mann of Company C of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Farrier Doctor H. Mann of Company C of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 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 Farrier Doctor H. Mann of Company C of the 7<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry 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 February 17, 1865 at

And on Friday, February 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Henry (With as X by the given name indicating an incorrect name) Mann of Company C of the 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes at times during the 19<sup>th</sup> century parents named their sons Doctor however on his Compiled Military Service Records he is also listed as a farrier who was a soldier who looked after the welfare of the horses which could be loosely defined as a veterinarian back in the day.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

**1180) Private W. C. MANNING** - Inscription on tombstone #171 reads "***W. C. MANNING CO. E 1 KY. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner in Kentucky in April 1864.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. C. Maning of Company E of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on April 22, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Colonel John I Rinaker [Colonel John Irvinig Rinaker 122<sup>nd</sup> Illinois Infantry] from Cairo, Illinois and noted as captured in Kentucky on April 4, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On May 30, 1864 at

And on Monday, May 30, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. C. Manning of Company E of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to dysentery.

The compiler notes the name of the town in Kentucky where he was taken prisoner could not be transcribed.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“W. C. MANNING CO. E 1 (BUTLER’S) KY. CAV. C.S.A.”**

**1181) Private Watson A. MARCUM** - Inscription on tombstone #126 reads **“W. MARCUM CO. B 34 BATT’N VA. CAV. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Wayne County, West Virginia in February 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Marcrum but corrected to Marcum by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted as Marcum. The census listed Watson Marcum, born about 1839 in Virginia and living in the household of Moses Marcum, born about 1785. Other family household members were: Sarah Marcum, born about 1814 in Kentucky and Cater Marcum, born about 1829 in Virginia and

The family household was living in District 66 in Wayne County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 19, 1850.

A Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On March 30, 1864 at

And on Wednesday, March 30, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23120) stated he died on Wednesday, March 30, 1864 due to pneumonia.

Confederate Compiled Military Service Record’s listed him in Company A and Federal POW Records listed him with Company B and both referenced him in the 1<sup>st</sup> Virginia State Line unit.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“W. A. MARCUM CO. A 1 REG. VA. STATE LINE CAV. C.S.A.”**

**1182) Private J. M. MARKHAM** - Inscription on tombstone #1307 reads **“J. MARKHAM CO. D 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Marshall County, Alabama in January 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Markham served in Company D in the 13<sup>th</sup> Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“13th Cavalry Regiment (also called 10th and 11th Regiment Mounted Infantry) was assembled at Abingdon, Virginia. It was assigned to the Department of East Tennessee and later the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee. The unit confronted the Federals in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia, and on April 27, 1865, surrendered at Louisa, Kentucky. The field officers were Colonel Benjamin E. Caudill, [Benjamin Everage Caudill – Find A Grave Memorial # 11131738] Lieutenant Colonel D. J. Caudill, [David Jesse Caudill – Find A Grave Memorial # 29584749] and Major John T. Chenoweth.”

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Markham of Company D of the 13<sup>th</sup> 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 January 20, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshal County, “Kentucky” on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Markham of Company D of the 13<sup>th</sup> 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) John Markham of Company D of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 21, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and discharged on January 25, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured in Marshal County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Markham of Company D of the 13<sup>th</sup> 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 25, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshal County, “Kentucky” on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Markham of Company D of the 13<sup>th</sup> 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 January 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshal County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Markham of Company D of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky January 25, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshal County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Markham of Company D of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry 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 Marshal County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Private John Markham died approximately 21 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) Jno Markham of Company D of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

**1183) Hospital Steward Samuel J. MARSHALL** - Inscription on tombstone #1163 reads ***"HOS. ST'D S. J. MARSHALL CO. E 7 BATT'N MISS. INF. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 39 years old based on hospital records.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Marshal but the compiler believes it was spelled as Marshall and will be noted this way. The census listed (Spelled as) Saml J. Marshall, born about 1828 and noted his occupation as a farmer and living with what appears to be his wife Mary Marshall, born about 1834. The family household was living in Winston County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on August 30, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Marshall but the compiler believes it was Marshall and will be noted this way. The census listed (Spelled as) Samuel Marshall, born about 1835 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a school teacher and living with what appears to be his wife Mary Marshall, born about 1828 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Theodor (A male) Marshall, born about 1855 in Mississippi and Malone Marshall, born about 1857 in

Mississippi and Matilda Marshall, born about 1859 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Clarke County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Quitman and the census was enumerated on July 23, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Hospital Steward Samuel J. Marshall served in Company E of the 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“7th Infantry Battalion was organized during the early spring of 1862 near Quitman, Mississippi. After participating in the conflict at Corinth the unit was assigned to Hebert's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and was captured when Vicksburg fell. After the exchange only 15 officers and 116 men were present. The battalion then served in Mackall's and Sears' Brigade, was prominent throughout the Atlanta Campaign, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and aided in the defense of Mobile. It reported 65 casualties at Corinth, 50 during the siege of Vicksburg, 72 at Kenesaw [Kennesaw] Mountain, and 9 at the Chattahoochee River. Few were included in the surrender in May, 1865. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonels L. B. Pardue and James S. Terral, [James Stephens Terral Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 110952438] and Major Joel E. Welborn.”

Company E of the 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Mississippi Sharpshooters” Company was raised in Clarke County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 12, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel J. Marshall of Captain S. C. Pearson’s Company Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Terral’s Battalion Mississippi Volunteers\* enrolled at age thirty-five on April 20, 1862 and enrolled in Clark County, (Mississippi) by James S. Terral and mustered into service on May 12, 1862 at Quitman, (Mississippi).

The above asterisk stated “The Company subsequently became Company E 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion Mississippi Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 12 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) S. J. Marshall of Company E 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 20, (1862) at Quitman, (Mississippi) and enrolled by James S. Terral for three years and noted at preset for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) S. J. Marshal of Company E 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 20, (1862) at Quitman, Mississippi and enrolled by James S. Terral for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to Saltillo hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) S. J. Marshal of Company E 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 20, (1862) at Quitman, (Mississippi) and enrolled by James S. Terral for three years and last paid by



(Major Joseph Amedee) Landry on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Hospital Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) S. J. Marshall of Company E of the 7 Mississippi Battalion appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at the General Hospital at Enterprise, Mississippi and attached to the hospital as a nurse on November 24, 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) S. J. Marshal of Company E 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 20, 1862 at Quitman, Mississippi and enrolled by James S. Terral for three years and last paid by (Major Joseph Amedee) Landry on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated hospital steward since January 23, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. J. Marshal of Company E of the 7<sup>th</sup> Mississippi Battalion appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for period of service between April 20, 1862 to October 31, 1862 and paid on January 24, 1863 and paid by (Major Joseph Amedee) Landry in the amount of \$92.66 and the breakdown was \$69.33 for pay and \$23.33 for clothing. He was paid for 6 months and ten days at \$11.00 per month for \$69.33

A Hospital Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to June 30, 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Sam'l J. Marshall of Company E of the 7 Mississippi Battalion appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll of French's Division Hospital at Enterprise, Mississippi enlisted on April 20, 1862 at Quitman, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (James S) Terral for the war and attached to the hospital as a ward master on May 12, 1863 and last paid by (Joseph Amedee) Landry on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Hospital Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Sam'l J. Marshall of Company E of the 7 Mississippi Battalion appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at the General Hospital at Enterprise, Mississippi and attached to the hospital as a ward master on May 12, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. J. Marshal of Company E 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 20, 1862 at Quitman, Mississippi and enrolled by James S. Terral for three years and noted as present for duty. And a note was listed: "This Company was captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863; paroled July 8, 1863. Furloughed by order on the march for 30 days."

A Hospital Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Sam'l J. Marshall of Company E of the 7 Mississippi Battalion appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll of French's Division Hospital at Enterprise, Mississippi and had enlisted on April 20, 1862 at Quitman, Mississippi and enrolled by (James) S. Terral for three years and attached to the hospital as a patient on April 21, 1863 and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present.

A Hospital Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Sam'l J. Marshall of Company E of the 7 Mississippi Battalion appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll of French's Division Hospital at Enterprise, Mississippi enlisted on April 20, 1862 at Quitman, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (James S) Terral for the war and attached to the hospital as a ward master on May 12, 1863 and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Hospital Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Sam'l J. Marshall of Company E of the 7 Mississippi Battalion appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll of French's Division Hospital at Enterprise, Mississippi enlisted on April 20, 1862 at Quitman, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (James S) Terral for the war and attached to the hospital as a ward master on May 12, 1863 and last paid on July 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) S. J. Marshall of Company E 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 20, 1862 at Quitman, Mississippi and enrolled by James S. Terral for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) S. J. Marshall of Company E 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 20, 1862 at Quitman, Mississippi and enrolled by James S. Terral for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Hospital Steward Samuel J. Marshall of Company E the 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864 after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee had been in Sears' Brigade in French's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Hospital Steward (Spelled as) Samuel J. Marshall of the 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion Mississippi Infantry was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 28, 1864 and had been sent from Franklin, Tennessee and the diagnosis was a convalescent and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 3, 1865 and listed as age thirty-nine.

Federal POW Records stated Hospital Steward (Spelled as) Sam'l J. Marshall of the 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and under remarks stated forwarded to Louisville, (Kentucky) on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Hospital Steward (Spelled as) Samuel J. Marshall of the 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Hospital Steward (Spelled as) Sam'l J. Marshall of the 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces

under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Hospital Steward (Spelled as) Sam'l J. Marshall of the 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Hospital Steward (Spelled as) Sam'l J. Marshall of the 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and discharged to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Hospital Steward (Spelled as) Sam'l J. Marshall of the 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Hospital Steward (Spelled as) Sam'l J. Marshall of the 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 11, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Hospital Steward Samuel J. Marshall died approximately 30 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 10, 1865 at

And on Friday, February 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Hospital Seward (Spelled as) Sam'l J. Marshall of the 7<sup>th</sup> Battalion Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Samuel J. Marshall did not own slaves in Clarke County, Mississippi.

**1184) Private William P. MARSHALL** - Inscription on tombstone #630 reads "**Wm. P. MARSHALL CO. I 3 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 Georgia Compiled Marriages, 1754-1850; listed Thomas L. Marshall married to (Spelled as) Milley A. Paul on February 2, 1832 in Jones County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed William Marshall, born about 1839 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Thomas S. Marshall, born about 1809 in Georgia and his wife (Spelled as) Milley Marshall, born about 1815 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Charles Marshall, born about 1834 in Georgia and Frances (A female) Marshall, born about 1836 in Georgia. The family household was living in Yazoo County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 27, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William Marshall, born about 1840 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of (Spelled as) T. S. (A male) Marshall, born about 1810 in Georgia and his wife (Spelled as) Milly Marshall, born about 1815 in Georgia. The family household was living in Yazoo County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 1, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William P. Marshall served in Company I of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Regiment, organized in the spring of 1861 at Enterprise, Mississippi, contained men from Hancock, Newton, Hines, Yazoo, Harrison, Copiah, Jackson, and Sunflower counties. After serving in Biloxi, the unit was assigned to General L. Hebert's and Featherston's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and was active in various conflicts around Vicksburg. It continued to serve under General Featherston in the Atlanta Campaign and in Tennessee and North Carolina. This regiment totalled [totalled] 572 men in February, 1863, reported 88 casualties at Peach Tree Creek, lost many at Franklin, and had only 71 present for duty in December, 1864. It surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonels John B. Deason [Find A Grave Memorial # 54567846] and Thomas A. Mellon; [Thomas Armour Mellon – Find A Grave Memorial # 20848566] Lieutenant Colonels Samuel M. Dyer, [Samuel Morton Dyer – Find A Grave Memorial # 112226925] Robert Eager, [Find A Grave Memorial # 35642371] James B. McRae, [Believed to have birthdates 1827-1906 and probably buried in Wayne County, Mississippi] and E. A. Peyton; [Elijah A. Peyton – Find A Grave Memorial # 5990257] and Major William H. Morgan.”

Company I of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mississippi Infantry was known as the “The John M. Sharps” The Company was raised in Yazoo County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Marshall of Captain (Samuel Morton) Dyer's Company (The John M. Sharps) Mississippi Volunteers\* was mustered in on August 31, 1861 at Benton, (Mississippi) and a note was listed. “I repaired to Benton on Saturday, August 31, for the purpose of mustering into the service of the State the “Yazoo Rebels”, Captain Powell. On arriving at that place I found that the name of the Company had been changed from Yazoo Rebels to the John M. Sharps and that Captain Powell had resigned and (Samuel Morton) Dyer

had been elected Captain of the company. I mustered the company into the service of the State for twelve months. J. W. Smith, 19<sup>th</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers.”

The above asterisk stated “This Company was successively designated as Captain Dyer’s Company (Old) Company C and (New) Company I 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 25 to October 12, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Marshall of (Old) Company C 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 25, 1861 at Benton, Mississippi and enrolled for one year and last paid to October 12, (1861) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Marshal of (New) Company I 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 12, (1861) at Shieldsboro, (Mississippi) and enrolled for one year and last paid on July 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

(The compiler notes Bay St. Louis was formerly known as Shieldsboro from 1802 and the name Bay St. Louis was restored again in 1875).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 12, 1861 to October 12, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Marshall of Captain S. M. Dyer’s Company (John M. Sharps) 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Volunteers was mustered into service on October 5, 1861 at Camp Clark, Bay of St. Louis, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 1 to November 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Marshall of (New) Company I 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 12, 1861 at Shieldsboro, (Mississippi) and enrolled for one year 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. P. Marshall of (New) Company I 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 12, 1861 at Shieldsboro, (Mississippi) and enrolled for one year and last paid on November 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Marshall of (New) Company I 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 12, 1861 at Shieldsboro, (Mississippi) and enrolled for one year and last paid on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Marshall of (New) Company I 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted

on October 12, 1861 at Shieldsboro, (Mississippi) and enrolled for one year and last paid on September 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Marshall of (New) Company I 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 12, 1861 at Shieldsboro, (Mississippi) and enrolled for one year and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William P. Marshall of (New) Company I 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 12, 1861 at Shieldsboro, (Mississippi) and enrolled for one year and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William P. Marshall of (New) Company I 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 12, 1861 at Shieldsboro, (Mississippi) and enrolled for one year and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick from July 10, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm P. Marshall of (New) Company I 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 12, 1861 at Shieldsboro, (Mississippi) and enrolled for one year and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick.

When Private William P. Marshall of Company I of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 at Covington, Georgia he had been in Featherston's Brigade in Loring's Division and in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. P. Marshall of Company I of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15<sup>th</sup> Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on July 28, 1864 and noted as captured near Stone Mountain, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm P. Marshall of Company I of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky August 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee August 2, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm P. Marshall of Company I of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville,

Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm P. Marshall of Company I of the 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William P. Marshall of Company I of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged on August 3, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm P. Marshall of Company I of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi 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 Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm P. Marshall of Company I of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 4, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private William P. Marshall died approximately 135 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On December 17, 1864 at

And on Saturday, December 17, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm P. Marshall of Company I of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William Marshall did not own slaves in Yazoo County, Mississippi.

**1185) Private Benjamin MARTIN** - Inscription on tombstone #2056 reads ***"B. MARTIN CO. B BEAUREGARD BATT'Y. LA. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina in April 1865.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 25 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 Benjamin Martin, born about 1839 in South Carolina and living in the household of (Spelled as) Chestly (Chesley) Martin, born about 1813 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Anna Martin, born about 1816 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Ruth Martin, born about 1838 in South Carolina and William (But corrected to Wilborn by an ancestry transcriber) Martin, born about 1844 in South Carolina and Ann Martin, born about 1847 in South Carolina and William Martin, born about 1849 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Eastern Subdivision of Anderson District in South Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 24, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Benjamin Martin, born about 1840 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Chesley Martin, born about 1813 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Anna Martin, born about 1816 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Ruth Martin, born about 1838 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Wilborn Martin, born about 1844 in South Carolina and Mary Martin, born about 1848 in South Carolina and Augustus Martin, born about 1849 in South Carolina and Sarah Martin, born about 1851 in South Carolina and Frances Martin, born about 1855 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Munroe Martin, born about 1856 in South Carolina and Eugenia Martin, born about 1857 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Chesley (A male) Martin, born about 1859 in South Carolina and noted as nine months old and Julia Martin, born about 1860 and noted as two months old and Benjamin Duckworth, born about 1826 in South Carolina. The household was living in Regiment 42 in Anderson District and the nearest Post Office was reported as (Spelled as) Piercetown and Golden Spring and the census was enumerated on July 17, 1860.

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records

The compiler notes there was a Confederate prison in Salisbury where approximately 5,000 Union soldiers had died during the war. Salisbury was also one of the last substantial supply depots during the



second week of April 1865. The Confederates at Salisbury fearing a Union invasion had already moved the Union prisoners to another location prior to April 12<sup>th</sup>. Salisbury was also home to Confederate hospitals and was the fifth largest city in North Carolina.

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

Wikipedia offered an account of the raid:

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

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

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

The compiler notes although Benjamin Martin was not the last Confederate to die at Camp Chase he was the last Confederate prisoner to die at Camp Chase.

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

### **Juxtaposition:**

On July 2, 1865 at Dallas, Texas the newspaper *The Dallas Daily Herald* reported: “SHREVEPORT, DECEMBER 14 – There arrived here yesterday a delegate from each of the Indian tribes, in alliance with the Confederacy. They come to solicit the privilege of shipping cotton sufficient to supply the pressing wants of their people and to procure the necessary arms to fully arm their regiments now in the Confederate service. Colonel Jumper, whose name appears as Colonel of the 1<sup>st</sup> Seminole regiment, has already a historical notoriety. He is the same Jumper that so long opposed the celebrated Osceola in Florida more than 30 years ago. Colonel McIntosh is the youngest son of the celebrated Jim McIntosh of Georgia, who was so basely murdered more than 30 years ago by a portion of his tribe. Captain Pitchlyn is the son of Peter Pitchlyn the present executive of the Choctaw Nation. In a word, the delegation

represents all that is noble and patriotic among our Indian allies and all have participated in the late glorious battles in Arkansas and the Indian country.”

And on Sunday, July 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Sunday, July 2, 1865 due to unknown reasons at the Camp Chase Hospital.

The compiler notes Benjamin Martin has a cenotaph at his parents tombstone at Find A Grave Memorial 74871509 as his mother and father never knew what had become of him.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the headstone it would read: **“B. MARTIN (CAPTAIN BEAUREGARD’S) CO. LT. ART. S.C. C.S.A.”**

**1186) Private Cornelius O. MARTIN** - Inscription on tombstone #1176 reads **“C. O. MARTIN CO. F 1 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 44 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) C. O. Martin; born about 1820 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in Division 23 in Barbour County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 21, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) O. C. Martin, born about 1820 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$2,310.00 and a personal value of \$3,200.00 and living in the household of John T. Martin, born about 1815 in South Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Epsy (A female) Martin, born about 1825 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Mary C. Martin, born about 1846 in Alabama and John T. Martin, born about 1848 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Milledge (A male) Johnson, born about 1842 in South Carolina. The household was living in Beat 9 in Barbour County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Clayton and the census was enumerated on June 21, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service; Private Cornelius O. Martin served in Company F in the 1<sup>st</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“1st Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Pensacola, Florida, in March, 1861. The men were from the counties of Tallapoosa, Pike, Lowndes, Wilcox, Talladega, Barbour, and Macon. For a year it manned the batteries at Pensacola, then with 1,000 men moved to Missouri where all but a detachment were captured at Island No. 10. The prisoners were exchanged during September, 1862, and it was soon

ordered to Port Hudson. Here the unit endured many hardships, and nearly 500 were captured on July 9, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized with 610 effectives the 1st joined the Army of Tennessee and served in General Quarles' and Shelley's Brigade. It took an active part in the Atlanta and Tennessee Campaigns, and ended the war in North Carolina. Its casualties were high at Peach Tree Creek and were again heavy at Franklin and Nashville. Less than 100 surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Henry D. Clayton [Henry Delamar Clayton – Find A Grave Memorial # 8847] and I. G. W. Steedman, [Isaiah George Washington Steedman – Find A Grave Memorial # 22933] Lieutenant Colonel Michael B. Locke, [Michael Barnett Locke – Find A Grave Memorial # 105878743] and Majors S. L. Knox [Samuel L. Knox] and Jere N. Williams.[Jeremiah Norman Williams – Find A Grave Memorial # 7339859]”

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that Cornelius O. Martin enlisted in Confederate service at Clayton, Alabama located in Barbour County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to November 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius O. Martin of (New) Company F of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry\* and enlisted on October 12, 1863 at Clayton, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Richard) Williams for three years or the war and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty due.

The above asterisk stated “This regiment was originally called into the service of the State by the Governor of Alabama January---1861 for twelve months, as 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry; re-organized March 3, 1862 at Fort Barrancas, Florida as 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Artillery and again re-organized April -- 1862 at Memphis, Tennessee as 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius O. Martin of (New) Company F of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry and enlisted on October 12, 1863 at Clayton, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Richard) Williams for three years or the war and last paid October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to April 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius O. Martin of (New) Company F of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry and enlisted on October 12, 1863 at Clayton, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Richard) Williams for three years and last paid December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius O. Martin of (New) Company F 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of “Captain Richard Williams’ Company (F) First Regiment Alabama Volunteers Army Confederate States Army, Colonel (Isaiah George Washington Steedman); in compliance with Part III General Order Number 27 Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office, Richmond, Virginia” Roll dated Fort Powell, Alabama April 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius O. Martin of Company F 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured for 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 on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Franklin, (Tennessee) on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius O. Martin of Company F 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 1, 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 near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius O. Martin of Company F 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius O. Martin of Company F 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cornelius O. Martin of Company F 1<sup>st</sup> 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 at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private Cornelius O. Martin died approximately 36 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 11, 1865 at Los Angeles, California the newspaper *The Los Angeles Daily News* reported "The ships of the United States Navy during the past four years of have cost \$280,000,000."

And on Saturday, February 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) C. O. Martin of Company F of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules for 1850 listed C. O. Martin in Barbour County, Alabama owning three slaves, two females ages thirty and ten years old and one male age twenty. And 1860 listed C. O. Martin of Barbour County, Alabama had three slaves, two females ages forty and seventy-five and one male age twenty-five and listed as a mulatto.

**1187) Private Charles R. MARTIN** - Inscription on tombstone #1236 reads "**CHAR. R. MARTIN CO. I 13 LA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Chicot County, Arkansas in April 1864.

He only has Federal POW Records.

The compiler notes his Federal POW Records are listed under Charles Martin of Company B 13 Battalion Louisiana Partisan Rangers.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas Martin of Company B of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war and had been sent from Vicksburg, Mississippi to Cairo, Illinois on June 9, 1864. Roll dated Vicksburg June 9, 1864 and date confined on May 3, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas Martin of Company B of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Cavalry 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 in Chicot County, Arkansas on April 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas Martin of Company B of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana Cavalry name appeared as a signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio February 12, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio February 12, 1865 and noted as captured in Chicot County, Arkansas on April 25, 1864 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled.

Private died approximately 239 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On February 14, 1865 at New York City, New York the newspaper *The New York Daily Herald* reported "Mrs. Lamb, wife of the rebel Colonel, formerly in command of Fort Fisher, was permitted to enter our lines yesterday and will go to Fortress Monroe today to attend to her husband, whose wounds are reported to have taken a bad turn, leaving him now in a dangerous condition."

(The compiler notes Colonel Lamb would survive and would become the mayor of Norfolk, Virginia after the war and died in 1909).

And on Tuesday, February 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) C. R. Martin of Company B of the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Louisiana "Infantry" due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

**1188) Private Henry MARTIN** - Inscription on tombstone #2143 reads "**HENRY MARTIN CO F 17 ALA REG CSA**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee in April 1862.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Henry Martin served in Company F in the 17<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"17th Infantry Regiment was organized at Montgomery, Alabama, in August, 1861, with men from Coosa, Lowndes, Montgomery, Pike, Randolph, Monroe, Butler, and Russell counties. With 900 men the unit moved to Pensacola, then in March, 1862, it was sent to West Tennessee and assigned to J. K. Jackson's Brigade. After fighting at Shiloh and Farmington, the 17th was ordered to Mobile. Here it served under the Generals Slaughter and Cantey, and various companies were trained as heavy artillerymen. Early in 1864 it joined the Army of Tennessee, still serving under General Cantey, and was active in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's expedition into Tennessee, and the Battle of Bentonville. The regiment reported 125 casualties at Shiloh and 130 at Peach Tree Creek. It lost two-thirds of its force at Franklin and a number were captured at Nashville. Very few surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels J. P. Jones, [Joseph Pickett Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 18099352] Virgil S. Murphey, [Find A Grave Memorial # 31128579] and Thomas H. Watts; [Thomas Hill Watts – Find A Grave Memorial # 7419521] Lieutenant Colonels Robert C. Fariss, [Robert Clement Fariss – Find A Grave Memorial # 55706850] Edward P. Holcombe, [Find A Grave Memorial # 44062816] and John Ryan; and Majors Thomas J. Burnett [Thomas Jefferson Burnett – Find A Grave Memorial # 24750559] and S.A. Moreno. [Stephen A. Moreno – Find A Grave Memorial # 18091974]"

Company F of the 17<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was known as the "Winter Greys" Many soldiers from Montgomery County, Alabama.

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 up to that time period.

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

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

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

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

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

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

And early the next morning we were called to arms again,  
Unmindful of the wounded and unuseful to the slain;  
The struggle was renewed again, and ten thousand men were killed;  
This was the second conflict of the famous Shiloh Hill.

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

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

And now my song is ended about those bloody plains;  
I hope the sight by mortal man may ne'er be seen again!

But I pray to God, the Saviour, "If consistent with Thy will,  
To save the souls of all who fell on bloody Shiloh Hill."

When Private Henry Martin of the 17<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was wounded and taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh he had been with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigade of Brigadier General John K. Jackson and in the Second Division of Brigadier General Jones M. Withers and in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Army Corps of Major General Braxton Bragg with General Albert Sidney Johnston and General P. G. T. Beauregard as the Commanding Generals in the Army of Mississippi.

Henry Martin died on Saturday, May 17, 1862 due to a gun-shot wound and was buried in grave number 1 at the Waldschmidt Cemetery according to Camp Dennison historical documents located at the Ohio Historical Society in Columbus, Ohio.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On May 13, 1862 at Washington, DC President Lincoln writes to Abraham Hart, who is a member of Temple Mikveh Israel, located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Hart sent Lincoln a copy of the prayer offered up by Mikveh Israel's Rabbi Sabato Morais in response to Lincoln's April 10 proclamation, in which he asked all the country's religious congregations to pray for the "restoration of peace, harmony, and unity." Rabbi Morais prayed, "Bless the President of the United States . . . for his sterling honesty, [and] . . . for his firmness and moderation." Lincoln thanks Hart "for your expressions of kindness and confidence."

And on Tuesday, May 13, 1862 at far away Camp Dennison, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Henry Martin of Company F of the 17<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry due to a wound.

The compiler notes an alternate death date for Henry Martin and noted he died on Saturday, May 17, 1862 due to a gun-shot wound and was buried in grave number 1 at the Waldschmidt Cemetery according to Camp Dennison historical documents located at the Ohio Historical Society in Columbus, Ohio.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio upon the recommendation of Chaplain David W. Tolford. Private David S. Mims was one of the thirty-one Confederates reinterred from the Waldschmidt Cemetery near Camp Dennison, Ohio to Camp Chase in July 1869 by Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department acting under orders of General Judson David Bingham of the Quartermasters Department of Great Lakes Department.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules



**1189) Private Isaac N. MARTIN** - Inscription on tombstone #1749 reads ***“ISAAC MARTIN CO. B 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner near Hopkinsville, Kentucky in August 1864.

The compiler notes his POW Records are listed under Confederate miscellaneous under Syper's Cavalry.

13<sup>th</sup> (Syper's) Kentucky Cavalry also called Syper's Cavalry; Officially known as the 16<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry and not to be confused with the 13<sup>th</sup> Regiment Kentucky Cavalry (Caudill's).

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac N. Martin of Company B Syper's Regiment Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21 1865 and noted as captured near Hopkinsville, Kentucky on August 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac N. Martin of Company B Syper's Regiment Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 19, (1865) at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured near Hopkinsville, Kentucky on August 19, 1864 and under remarks stated claims to be a deserter but was turned over as prisoner of war by General commanding District of Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac "H" (With an X by the initial indicating an incorrect initial) Martin of Company B Syper's Regiment 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 near Hopkinsville, Kentucky on August 19, 1864 and under remarks stated claims to be a deserter but was turned over as prisoner of war by General commanding District of Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac N. Martin of Company B of Syper's Regiment appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 25, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Hopkinsville, Kentucky on August 19, 1864.

Private Isaac N. Martin died approximately 59 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On March 25, 1865 at Richmond, Virginia the newspaper The Richmond Times-Dispatch reported "EXECUTED – Six men, says the Charlotte Democrat, members of the Foreign Battalion, which have been encamped near that town, were recently executed for desertion."

And on Saturday, March 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Isaac "W Marttee" (With a X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) at the hospital and with Company B of Syper's due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"I. N. MARTIN CO. B SYPERT'S  
REG. KY. CAV. C.S.A."**

**1190) Corporal James W. MARTIN** - Inscription on tombstone #377 reads **"CORP. J. W.  
MARTIN CO. C 2 GA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May  
7 – September 2, 1864)

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Jas W Martin, born about 1831 in Georgia and listed his occupation as a farmer and as the head of the household and living with Mary Martin, born about 1838 in Georgia. Other family household members were: S. E. (A female) Martin, born about 1853 in Georgia and Wm H. Martin, born about 1855 in Georgia and J. E. (A male) Martin, born about 1856 in Georgia and M. A. (A female) Martin, born about 1858 in Georgia and A. G. (A male) Martin, born about 1859 in Georgia and J. W. (A male) Martin, born about 1840 in Georgia. The family household was living in Mitchell County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Camilla and the census was enumerated on June 6, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that according to his Compiled Military Service Records he enlisted in Mitchell County, Georgia and other pages listed him as enlisting in Camilla, Georgia. The compiler notes Mitchell County, Georgia was created in 1857 and the courthouse was located in Camilla. The other male J. W. Martin in the above census was John W. Martin and not our soldier.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph Martin alternate name James W. Martin and discharged as a corporal served in Company C of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

2nd Cavalry Regiment assembled at Albany, Georgia, in February, 1862, contained men from Randolph, Dougherty, Clayton, Marion, Fulton, and Decatur counties. It moved to Chattanooga and after skirmishing in Tennessee was placed in Forrest's, Wharton's, J. J. Morrison's, Iverson's, and C. C. Crews' Brigade. The regiment participated in various conflicts such as Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Philadelphia, Campbell's Station, Bean's Station, and Mossy Creek. Later it was involved in the Atlanta Campaign, the defense of Savannah, and the campaign of the Carolinas. On April 26, 1865, the 2nd Cavalry surrendered with only 18 men. The field officers were Colonels Charles C. Crews [Charles Cotilda Crews – Find A Grave Memorial # 13889596 – He personally accepted Union Major General Stoneman's surrender of the aborted attempt to free Union prisoners at Andersonville, Georgia] and William J. Lawton; Lieutenant Colonels James E. Dunlop, Arthur Hood, [Find A Grave Memorial # 33034960] and Francis M. Ison; [Frank M. Ison – Find A Grave Memorial # 64252444 however application for tombstone reported Lieutenant Frank M. Ison buried in Griffin, Georgia at the Ison Cemetery] and Majors James W. Mayo and C. A. Whaley.

A Company Muster-In roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James W. Martin of Captain Mayo's Company, 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry\* was mustered into service at age twenty-seven at Camp Stephens on May 7, 1862 and had enrolled on April 25, (1862) in Mitchell County, Georgia for the war.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company C of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry."

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) James W. Martin of Captain Mayo's Company Joe Lawton Cavalry appeared on a pay and receipt roll for bounty of recruits of the organization named above dated May 14, 1862 enlisted on April 24, 1862 in Mitchell County, Georgia and enrolled for the war and paid \$50.00 and signed his name as James W. Martin.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 21 to May 15, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James M. (With an X by the initial M indicating an incorrect initial) Martin of Company C of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on March 4, (1862) in Mitchell County, Georgia and enrolled by William J. Lawton for three years or the war and last paid on January 1, (1863) and due for use and risk of horse to April 30 at .40 cents per day 120 days \$48.00 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, 1863 and dated February 12, 1864 stated 4<sup>th</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) James W. Martain of Company C of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on May 2, (1862) at Camilla, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (James W) Mayo for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on sick furlough.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jas Martin of Company C of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on March 27, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 10, 1864 to ----- and dated May, 10, 1864 stated 4<sup>th</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) J. W. Martin of Company C of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on May 2, 1862 at Camilla, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (William) J. Lawton 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 November and December 1864 stated 4<sup>th</sup> Corporal (Spelled as) J. W. Martin of Company C of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on May 2, 1862 at Camilla, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (William) J. Lawton for three years and last paid on April 30, 1863 and absent and under remarks stated a prisoner of war July 21, 1864.

When Corporal James W. Martin of Company C of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Georgia Cavalry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Iverson's Brigade in Martin's Division in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as Joseph Martin (With a X by the name indicating an incorrect entry) of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and forwarded by the Provost Marshal 17<sup>th</sup> Army Corps from July 16 to 31, 1864 and under remarks stated

forwarded to Chattanooga, Tennessee and noted as captured in battle on July 21, 1864 by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Division.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) James W. Martin of Company C of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jas W. Martin of Company C of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) James W. Martin of Company C of the 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jas W. Martin of Company C of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on July 31, 1864 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) James W. Martin of Company C of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war and 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) Jas W. Martin of Company C of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private James W. Martin died approximately 87 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

### **Juxtaposition:**

On October 28, 1864 in Palmyra, Missouri the newspaper *The Palmyra Spectator* reported "NEGRO OFFICERS NEXT – It is possible that the full negro troops may be raised of which not only the non-commissioned and line but also the company officers will be colored men. Authority was given a short time ago to an officer to raise a brigade, to be offered in this manner but he finally declined the work. The above is from Washington news of the Cincinnati Commercial a Republican paper. It proves what Democrats have all along suspected that it is the deliberate intention of the administration to have

negro generals and leaders of our armies in time. It is curious to notice how surely and certainly the Republican Party, have advanced, step by step, toward its final goal-miscegenation. Look at the record: Step 1-Prohibition of slavery in the territories. Step 2-Confiscation of the slave property of rebels. Step 3-The Emancipation proclamation. Step 4- Insisting upon an equality of the colored with the white people in public cars and conveyances. Step 5- The arming of negro soldiers. Step 6- Insisting upon their having equal bounties and pay with white soldiers. Now another step have been taken, in getting up negro regiments with negro officers; political and social equality will follow and then the intermingling of the two races. Another four years of abolition rule and negro generals will command white soldiers.”

And on Friday, October 28, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) Jas W. Martin of Company C of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regiment Georgia Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules James W. Martin did not own slaves in Mitchell County, Georgia.

**1191) Private John E. Mitchel MARTIN** - Inscription on tombstone #345 reads **“JNO. M. MARTIN CO. K 36 VA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Cloyd’s Mountain, Virginia in May 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 20 years old based on census records.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) John E. M. Martin, born about 1844 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of John Martin, born about 1807 in Virginia and living with what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Martin, born about 1810 in Virginia. Other household members were: James R. Martin, born about 1841 in Virginia and Rebecca C. Martin, born about 1842 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Cinthia (A female) M. Martin, born about 1846 in Virginia and Hiram L. W. (Corrected to Hiram D. W. by an ancestor transcriber) Martin, born about 1849 in Virginia and Rufus F. Martin, born about 1851 in Virginia and Henrietta E. Martin, born about 1855 in Virginia and Rebecca Waggoner, born about 1797 in Virginia. The family household was living in Giles County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Staffordsville and the census was enumerated on June 14, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John E. M. Martin alternate name Mitchell Martin served in 2<sup>nd</sup> Company K in the 36<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry (2<sup>nd</sup> Kanawha Infantry) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“36th Infantry Regiment, formerly known as the 2nd Kanawha Regiment, was organized in July, 1861. Assigned to Floyd's Brigade, the unit fought at Cross-Lanes and Carnifax Ferry in western Virginia, then moved to Tennessee. Here it was captured in the fight at Fort Donelson in February, 1862. [The compiler notes the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry escaped capture at Fort Donelson, Tennessee] After being

exchanged it returned to Virginia and served in McCausland's and T. Smith's Brigade. The 36th went on to fight at Cloyd's Mountain and Piedmont, and later was involved in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations. It fought its last battle at Waynesborough. This unit reported 14 killed and 46 wounded at Fort Donelson, and there were 18 killed, 58 wounded, and 35 missing at Cloyd's Mountain. Many were lost at Third Winchester, and in mid-April, 1865, it disbanded. The field officers were Colonels John A. McCausland [Find A Grave Memorial # 11029] and Thomas Smith, [Find A Grave Memorial # 23145011] and Lieutenant Colonels William E. Fife, [William Estill Fife – Find A Grave Memorial # 16549348] Benjamin R. Linkons, [Benjamin R. Linkous – Find A Grave Memorial # 30261910] and L. Wilber Reid. [L. Wilbur Reid]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Mitchel Martin of the (2<sup>nd</sup>) Company K 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 24, 1864 at Narrows, Virginia and enrolled for the war and had never been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war captured in battle of Cloyd’s Mountain May 9, 1864.

“The 36<sup>th</sup> (Also known as the 2<sup>nd</sup> Kanawha) Regiment Virginia Infantry was organized July 15, 1861, with ten companies but had been reduced to eight companies by August 28, 1861. It was re-organized May 15, 1862, with nine companies and the tenth company was added April 17, 1864. A number of companies appear to have been temporarily mustered as of this regiment in 1861.”

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Record’s are listed under Mitchel Martin of 2<sup>nd</sup> Company K 36 Regiment Virginia Infantry 2<sup>nd</sup> Kanawha Virginia Regiment.

The compiler notes the Battle of Cloyd’s Mountain was fought in Pulaski County, Virginia.

The following is about the Battle of Cloyd’s Mountain from Wikipedia.

“Brigadier General George Crook commanded the Union Army of West Virginia, made up of three brigades from the Division of the Kanawha. When Ulysses S. Grant launched his spring offensive of 1864, two Union armies marched towards Richmond and a third moved into the Shenandoah Valley. Crook's troops were also involved in the offensive and began to march through the Appalachian Mountains into southwest Virginia. His objective was to destroy the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, working in conjunction with William W. Averell's offensive, which had similar objectives. Brigadier General Albert G. Jenkins was in command of the few scattered Confederate units protecting the rail lines. He had only assumed command only the day before Crook's army began to approach the railroad.

Nevertheless, Jenkins was an experienced soldier. During the 1863 Gettysburg Campaign, Jenkins' Brigade had formed the cavalry screen for Richard S. Ewell's Second Corps. Jenkins led his men through the Cumberland Valley into Pennsylvania and seized Chambersburg, burning down nearby railroad structures and bridges. He accompanied Ewell's column to Carlisle, briefly skirmishing with Union militia at the Battle of Sporting Hill near Harrisburg. During the Battle of Gettysburg, Jenkins was wounded on July 2 and missed the final day's fighting. He did not recover to rejoin his command until autumn. Jenkins spent the early part of 1864 raising and organizing a large cavalry force for service in western

Virginia. By May, he had been appointed Commander of the Department of Western Virginia with his headquarters at Dublin.

Jenkins, having decided to make a stand at Cloyd's Mountain, set up a strong defensive position. When Crook arrived, he decided against a frontal assault, concluding that the Confederate works were too strong and such an attack would decimate his army. The surrounding area was heavily forested and Crook used this as cover to swing his brigades around to the Confederate right flank.

Crook began the battle with an artillery barrage, then sent in his brigade of green West Virginians under Colonel Carr B. White. Crook's remaining two brigades under Colonel Horatio G. Sickel and future president Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes were to launch a frontal assault as soon as the West Virginians had gotten under way. Serving as a major under Hayes was another future U.S. President named William McKinley. White's brigade, in its first fight, advanced to within 20 yards before heavy casualties from its exposed position forced it back. Crook, moving with Hayes' Ohio brigade, had to dismount and walk the slopes on foot because they were so steep. Still wearing his jack boots, he sank in a small stream the troops were crossing and his boots filled with water. Nearby soldiers rushed back and pulled him out.

Hayes' brigade spearheaded the main assault around 11 a.m. The troops fought their way to the Confederate works and severe hand-to-hand fighting ensued. Sparks from the musket fire ignited the thick blanket of leaves on the ground, and many men from Sickel's and Hayes' brigades were pinned down and burned alive. The brigades had begun to fall back, when Crook sent two fresh regiments into Hayes' front. The West Virginians finally advanced against the artillery and overran its crew. The Ohio troops now began to overwhelm the Confederate center. Jenkins tried desperately to shift troops to the threatened areas, but he fell mortally wounded and was captured. His second-in-command, John McCausland, took command and conducted a rear-guard action as he withdrew his troops.

The Battle of Cloyd's Mountain was fought on the Back Creek Farm. The farmhouse served as a hospital and as headquarters for the Union General George Crook.

The Battle of Cloyd's Mountain was short and involved few troops, but it contained some of the most severe and savage fighting of the war. The engagement lasted a little over an hour, with much of that being hand-to-hand combat. Casualties were high for the modest number of troops involved. Crook lost 688 men, roughly 10% of his force. The Confederates lost fewer men—538—but that totaled 23% of their total force. The battle is considered a Union victory because Crook was able to continue on and destroy the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Dublin, Virginia, and Averell was also able to destroy several railroad bridges along the same line, severing one of the Confederacy's last vital lifelines and its only rail connection to East Tennessee. The day after the battle, the remaining Confederate troops unsuccessfully defended a railroad bridge over the nearby New River”.

Confederate Order of Battle at Cloyd's Mountain again per Wikipedia.

“Department of Southwestern Virginia — Brig. Gen. Albert G. Jenkins (*mortally wounded and captured*); John McCausland

4th Brigade — Col. John McCausland

45th Virginia Infantry — Col. W.H. Browne

60th Virginia Infantry— Col. B.H. Jones

36th Virginia Infantry — Lt. Col. Thomas Smith (wounded) Maj. William E. Fife

400 dismounted 10th Kentucky Cavalry (Diamond's)(May's)

45th Virginia Infantry Battalion — Lt. Col. H.M. Beckley

Home Guards

Artillery — Capt. T.A. Bryan (wounded)

Botetourt (Va.) Artillery — Capt. H.C. Douthat

Bryan's (Va.) Battery — Lieut. G.A. Fowlkes

Ringgold (Va.) Battery — Capt. Crispin Dickenson

Morgan's Brigade — Brig. Gen. John Hunt Morgan (brigade arrived late and took part only in the retreat)

5th Kentucky Cavalry - Col. D. Howard Smith”.

When Private John E. M. Martin of Company K of the 36<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry (2<sup>nd</sup> Kanawha) was taken prisoner at Cloyd’s Mountain he had been in the 4<sup>th</sup> Brigade and the Commanding General was Brigadier General Albert G. Jenkins who himself had been wounded and taken prisoner.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John E. M. Martin of Company K of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Wheeling, (West) Virginia from May 25 to 31, 1864 and specifically received on May 25, 1864 and noted as captured at Cloyd’s Mountain, Virginia on May 9, 1864 and charged with being in the Rebel Army and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on May 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John E. M. Martin of Company K of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry 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 and had been sent by Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured on May 9, 1864 at Cloyd’s Mountain, (Virginia).

Private John E. M. Martin died approximately 149 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On October 22, 1864 at

And on Tuesday, October 22, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno E. M. Martin of Company K of the 36<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Infantry due to diarrhea.



According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules John E. M. Martin did not own slaves in Giles County, Virginia.

**1192) Private John C. MARTIN** - Inscription on tombstone #70 reads "***JNO. C. MARTIN CO. B 65 N.C. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner in Campbell County, Tennessee in August 1863.

May be John C. Martin in the 1860 census from Clay County, NC

The compiler notes this unit was also known as the 6<sup>th</sup> N.C. Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John C. Martin of Company B of the 65<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Troops (Cavalry)\* enlisted on March 10, 1863 at Hayesville, (North Carolina) and enrolled for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured by bushwhackers.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John C. Martin of Company B of the 65<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Troops (Cavalry) enlisted on March 10, (1863) in Hayesville, North Carolina and enrolled for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured by bushwhackers in Tennessee on or about July 14, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Martin of Company B of the 65<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina appeared on a list of prisoners of war sent by H. H. Richardson, Major and Provost Marshal at Camp Nelson, Kentucky to Louisville, Kentucky and received at the Military Prison September 5, 1863. List dated Military Prison September 6, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Martin of Company B of the 65<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 9, 1863 and noted as captured a Jacksboro, Tennessee on August 27, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Martin of Company B of the 65<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina "Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 5, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 9, 1863 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Jacksboro, Tennessee on August 27, (1863).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Martin of Company B of the 65<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent from the Louisville Military Prison to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 9, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville September 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Jacksboro, Tennessee on August 27, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Martin of Company B of the 65<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on September 10, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Jacksboro, Tennessee on August 27, 1863.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On November 22, 1863 at

And on Sunday, November 22, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. C. Martin of Company B of the 65<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JNO. C. MARTIN CO. B 6 N.C. CAV. (65 STATE TROOPS) C.S.A.”**

**1193) Private Oliver C. MARTIN** - Inscription on tombstone #554 reads **“O. C. MARTIN CO. F 4 (RODDY’S) ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Florence, Alabama in September 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 31 years old based on the 1860 census.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Oliver C. Marten, (But surname corrected to Martin and looking at a copy of the census the compiler agrees) born about 1833 in Kentucky and listed his occupation as a carpenter with a personal value of \$1,375.00 and living in the household of Lucy Martin, born about 1798 in Kentucky. Another family household member was Amanda A. Martin, born about 1836 in Kentucky. The family household was living in District Number 2 in Lauderdale County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Florence and the census was enumerated on June 19, 1860.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to March 1, 1864 and dated September 28, 1864 enlisted on August 19, 1863 at Florence, Alabama and enrolled for three years or war and last paid on January 1, 1864 and duty status not reported and under remarks stated captured September 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Oliver C. Martin of Company F of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky October 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on October 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on September 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Oliver C. Martin of Company F of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending October 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, October 16, 1864 and noted as captured at Florence, Alabama on September 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Oliver C. Martin of Company F of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on September 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Oliver C. Martin of Company F of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 14, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and discharged on October 16, 1864 to Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured at Florence, Alabama on September 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Oliver C. Martin of Company F of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky October 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on September 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Oliver C. Martin of Company F of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on September 10, 1864.

Private Oliver C. Martin died approximately 48 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On December 5, 1864 at Indianapolis, Indiana the newspaper *The Indianapolis Star* reported "At Vicksburg, Lieutenant Dee, Commissary of Subsistence of cavalry force, was killed recently by Jesup, of the 4<sup>th</sup> Illinois cavalry. Both officers were somewhat intoxicated and were playing William Tell. Dee placed a cup on his head and Jesup fired at it. As he pulled the trigger, Dee raised his head a little and the ball went through his forehead. Jesup is now under arrest and is to be tried for the deed." (Upon further research the compiler notes the soldier killed was Lieutenant Maurice Dee and has a photograph at Find A Grave Memorial # 83599185 and the officer who killed him was Captain Alexander Jesup).

And on Monday, December 5, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Oliver C. Martin of Company F of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules the 1860 slave schedule stated Oliver Martin owned one male slave age eighteen in Florence, Lauderdale County, Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“O. C. MARTIN CO. F 4 (RODDEY’S) ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

**1194) Private Thomas W. MARTIN** - Inscription on tombstone #308 reads **“THOS. W. MARTIN CO. B 37 VA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas W. Martin alternate name Thomas Martin served in Companies F and B in the 37<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry (Dunn’s Battalion Partisan Rangers) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company B of the 37<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry had many soldiers from Pickens District, South Carolina.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 stated Private Thomas Martin of Company I of the 37<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on April 1, 1863 in Wythe County, Virginia and enrolled by for the war and last paid by October 31, 1863 and noted absent and under remarks stated on horse detail.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Thos Martin of Company F of the 37<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared on a report of absentees from the organization name above and noted as absent since September 1, 1864 and listed his residence as Grayson County, Virginia.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas W. Martin of Company B of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department West Virginia, Office Provost Marshal General, Harper's Ferry, on August 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos W. Martin of Company B of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was made on August 10, 1864. Age 25; Height 5' 8"; Complexion dark; Eyes grey; Hair black and told Union authorities by occupation he had been a farmer and listed his residence as Anderson District, South Carolina and had been captured by General Averill (William W. Averell) at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas W. Martin of Company B of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent to Camp Chase from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain Ew Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On October 13, 1864 at

And on Thursday, October 13, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos W. Martin of Company B of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia "Infantry" due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"THOS. W. MARTIN CO. B 37 VA. BATT'N CAV. C.S.A."**

**1195) Private Zachariah MARTIN** - Inscription on tombstone #981 reads **"ZACH. MARTIN CO. F 45 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Spring Hill, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Zach Martin served in Company F in the 45<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“45th Infantry Regiment was organized at Auburn, Alabama, in may, [May] 1862. Companies that made up the unit were from the counties of Barbour, Randolph, Lowndes, Macon, and Russell. It was immediately sent to Mississippi and at Tupelo suffered from camp diseases. Later it moved to Kentucky, fought at Perryville under General Walthall, [and] then was assigned to General Wood's, Lowrey's, and Shelley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 45th participated in the difficult campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was with Hood in Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. It was organized with 750 men, reported 91 casualties at Murfreesboro and 117 at Chickamauga, and totalled [totalled] 366 effectives and 309 arms in December, 1863. The regiment lost 27 killed, 72 wounded, and 32 missing at the Battle of Atlanta and was almost annihilated at Franklin. Only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Ephraim B. Breedlove, [Ephraim Bolling Breedlove – Find A Grave Memorial # 144695870] James G. Gilchrist, [James Graham Gilchrist – Find a Grave Memorial # 78360818] William S. Goodwyn, [William Sabb Goodwyn – Find A Grave Memorial # 126131137] and Harris D. Lampley; [Find A Grave Memorial # 14788048] Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Abercrombie; [Robert Haden Abercrombie Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 25436794] and Major George C. Freeman.”

Company F of the 45<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry had some soldiers from Russell County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 5, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Zach Martin of Captain Tucker's Company Unorganized Regiment Confederate Volunteers\* enlisted on April 5, 1862 at Opelika, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Thomas) F. Flourney (Flournoy) for three years or the war and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company F of the 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry.”

When Private Zachariah Martin of Company F of the 45<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 18, 1864 after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Lowrey's Brigade in Cleburne's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Zachariah (Spelled as) Marden (With an X by surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Zach Marden (With an X by surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from

Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Zachariah Marden (With an X by surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at "Nashville," Tennessee on December "16", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Zachariah Marden (With an X by surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 45<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Private died approximately 27 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

**Juxtaposition:**

On January 31, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, January 31, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Zach Marden of Company F of the 45<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

**1196) Private J. T. Franklin MASH** - Inscription on tombstone #479 reads "**J. T. F. MASH CO. C 8 S.C. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Opequon Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike in September 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Franklin Mash, born about 1843 in South Carolina and noted his race as mulatto and living in the household of William Mash, born about 1817 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a house carpenter with a real estate value of \$50.00 (The compiler notes William F. Mash, born about 1830 was in the 1880 United States census and listed his residence as Alligator Township in Chesterfield South Carolina and also listed his race as mulatto and noted his occupation as a farmer and living with what appears to be his wife Dorothy also listed as a mulatto) and also listed his race as mulatto and living with what appears to be his wife Sarah Mash, born about 1820 in South Carolina and noted she could not read nor write and no race was mentioned. Other family household members were: Warren Mash, born about 1845 in South Carolina and listed his race as

mulatto (The compiler notes Warren Mash was also listed in the 1880 United States census as being mulatto and living in Alligator Township in Chesterfield County, South Carolina) and (Spelled as) Milly (A female) Mash, born about 1850 and noted as six months old. The family household was living in Chesterfield District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on October 26, 1850.

The 1880 United States census listed William E. Mash, born about 1856 and listed as a mulatto living next to the household of William F. Mash and listed Franklin Mash, born about 1878 as the grandson of William F. Mash and noted he too was a mulatto and living in Alligator Township in Chesterfield County, South Carolina. It appears the wife of William E. Mash, was Sarah J. Mash and listed as white.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Franklin Nash served in Company C in the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment, South Carolina Infantry and under notes stated 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion South Carolina Infantry and part of Blanchard's South Carolina Reserves and formed the new 3<sup>rd</sup> South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"8th Infantry Regiment was organized at Marion, South Carolina, during the spring of 1861. Many of the men were from Darlington and Marion counties. The unit moved to Florence, then during the end of May was ordered to Virginia. It fought at First Manassas under General Bonham before being assigned to General Kershaw's, Kennedy's, and Conner's Brigade. The 8th was engaged in many conflicts from the Seven Days' Battles to Gettysburg, moved to Georgia with Longstreet, and was active at Chickamauga and Knoxville. Returning to Virginia, it participated in the battles at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor, then saw action in the Shenandoah Valley with Early. Later it was involved in the North Carolina Campaign. The regiment reported 5 killed and 23 wounded at First Manassas and in April, 1862, totalled [totalled] 276 men. It lost 7 killed, 36 wounded, and 9 missing at Malvern Hill, 6 killed and 28 wounded out of 126 at Maryland Heights, 1 killed, 17 wounded [wounded], and 4 missing of the 71 at Sharpsburg, and 2 killed and 29 wounded at Fredericksburg. Of the 300 engaged at Gettysburg, thirty-three percent were disabled. On March 23, 1865, there were only 52 present for duty. The unit surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. Its commanders were Colonels Ellerbee B. C. Cash [Ellerbe Boggan Crawford Cash – Find A Grave Memorial # 45618060] and John W. Henagan, [John Williford Hanagan captured at Winchester, Virginia and died in prison at Johnson's Island, Ohio – Find A Grave # 25830594] Lieutenant Colonels Axalla J. Hoole [Axalla John Hoole killed at Chickamauga, Georgia – Find A Grave # 84462140] and Eli T. Stackhouse, [Eli Thomas Stackhouse – Find A Grave # 6918227] and Majors Thomas E. Lucas [Thomas Ephraim Lucas – Find A Grave # 45652482] and D. M. McLeod. [Donald McDiarmid McLeod died after Battle of Gettysburg and originally buried in Pennsylvania during Lee's retreat – Find A Grave #25251947]"

Company C of the 8<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry was known as the "Chesterfield Guards" Many soldiers from Chesterfield District.

He only has Federal POW Records.

And listed under Franklin Nash.



Federal POW Records stated Private Franklin Nash of Company C of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, captured by General Sheridan's Forces and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 19, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Franklin Nash of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the First Brigade, Third Cavalry Division on the Winchester and Berryville Pike near Opequan Creek, Virginia and noted as captured near Opequan Creek on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Franklin Nast (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect surname spelling) of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade, 3<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry Division on the Berryville and Winchester Pike. Roll dated Headquarters 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade, 3<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry Division, Middle Military Division, Camp near Berryville, Virginia on September 14, 1864 and noted as captured near Opequan Creek on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Franklin Nash of Company C of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 19, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On November 16, 1864 at

And on Wednesday, November 16, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Franklin Nash of Company C of the 8<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes both Franklin Nash and J. T. F. Nash of Company C of the 8<sup>th</sup> South Carolina Infantry are listed as buried in grave 479.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

**1197) Private Joshua MASON** - Inscription on tombstone #1667 reads "**JOSHUA MASON CO. H 37 TENN. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Pulaski, Tennessee in March 1864. \*

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joshua Mason served in Company H in the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Tennessee Infantry (7<sup>th</sup> Infantry) (1<sup>st</sup> East Tennessee Rifles) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“37th Infantry Regiment, formerly the 7th Tennessee Regiment Provisional Army, [and also called 1st East Tennessee Rifles] was organized at Camp Ramsay, near Knoxville, Tennessee, in October, 1861. Its companies were raised in the counties of Coffee, Bedford, Claiborne, Jefferson, Grainger, Hamilton, Washington, Bradley, Blount, and Sevier. Company E contained men from Alabama. After fighting at Perryville, the unit was assigned to B. R. Johnson's, Bate's, Tyler's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. In June, 1863, it was consolidated with the 15th Regiment. It fought in many conflicts from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and was active in North Carolina. During December, 1861, this unit contained 771 effectives and lost thirty percent of the 225 engaged at Murfreesboro. The 15th/37th lost fifty-eight percent of the 202 at Chickamauga and totalled [totalled] 234 men and 148 arms in December, 1863. It was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William H. Carroll [William Henry Carroll Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 10842] and Moses White; Lieutenant Colonels R. Dudley Frayser [Find A Grave Memorial # 48431067] and Hunter P. Moffett; and Majors Edward F. Hunt, Joseph T. McReynolds, [Joseph Tedford McReynolds – Find A Grave Memorial # 54108916] and R. M. Tankesley. [Rufus Miller Tankesley – Find A Grave Memorial # 42022945]”

Company H of the 37<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Infantry had some soldiers from Hamilton County, Tennessee and North Georgia.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records with a date of muster in date of September 1, 1861 and the roll dated November 7, 1861 at Camp Sam Hays stated Private Joshua Mason, age fifteen, of Captain Isaac B. Nichols' Company, 7<sup>th</sup> Regiment Provisional A. C. S. (Army of Confederate States) East Tennessee Volunteers\* enrolled for duty by (1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant Young S.) Thrower on October 15, 1861 at Ooltewah, Tennessee (Located in Hamilton County) for twelve months and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company H 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Also known as the 1<sup>st</sup> East Tennessee Rifle Regiment and as the 7<sup>th</sup> Tennessee Provisional Army Confederate States) was organized in October 1861 accepted into the service of the Confederate States in November, 1861 and re-organized in May 1862. It was temporarily consolidated with the 15<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry about June 6, 1863 and in September, 1864, the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup>, and 37<sup>th</sup> Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated but each company of the various organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by these consolidations. About April 9, 1865, the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, 18<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup>, 32<sup>nd</sup>, 37<sup>th</sup>, and 45<sup>th</sup> Regiments and the 23<sup>rd</sup> Battalion Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 4<sup>th</sup> 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 December 1, 1861 to January 1, 1862 stated Private Joshua Mason of Company H of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on October 15, 1861 at Ooltewah, Tennessee and enrolled by (1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant Young S.) Thrower for twelve months and last paid by (Captain Frank) M. Gailor (Confederate Quartermaster's Department) on

December 1, 1861 and noted as absent and under remarks stated left camp at Decatur, Alabama March 17, 1862 without leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Joshaway Mason of Company H of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 17, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by (Captain Isaac B.) Nichols for twelve months and under remarks stated deserted at Decatur, Alabama on March 20, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph (Spelled as) Masson of Company H of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners captured by Brigadier General (Grenville Mellen) Dodge, Commanding Left Wing, 16<sup>th</sup> Army Corps and forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee and turned over to Major General Rousseau on April 2, 1864 for exchange and noted as captured in Tennessee on March 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joshua Mason of Company H of the "27<sup>th</sup>" Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Provost Marshal General Louisville, Kentucky. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on April 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on March 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joshua Mason of Company H of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and sent to Louisville, Kentucky on April 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on March 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joshua Mason of Company H of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on March 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joshua Mason of Company H of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at and transferred from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending April 5, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville on April 6, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Pulaski, Tennessee on March 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joshua Mason of Company H of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on April 4, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on March 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joshua Mason of Company H of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase,

Ohio on April 13, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville, on April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on March 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joshua Mason of Company H of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio who desire taking the oath of allegiance June 10, 1864 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on March 29, 1864 and under remarks stated deserter.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joshua Mason (With an X by the name indicating the entry was cancelled except remarks at the bottom of the page) of Company H of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, enlisted in the United States Navy, July 21, 1864 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on March 29, 1864 and under remarks stated sick in hospital.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joshua Mason of Company H of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for the oath of allegiance from November 16 to 30, 1864 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on March 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joshua Mason of Company H of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on April 14, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General Burbridge and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on March 29, 1864.

Private died approximately 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 Joshua Mason of Company H of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

**1198) Private Joseph MASENGILL** - Inscription on tombstone #1695 reads "**JOS.**

**MASENGILL CO. B 37 VA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

The compiler notes he had previous duty with the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph Masengill served in Company B in the 37<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry (Dunn's Battalion Partisan Rangers) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company B of the 37<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry had many soldiers from Pickens District, South Carolina.

The compiler notes he was with the 37<sup>th</sup> Battalion, Virginia Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1863 to August 31, 1864 and dated December 30, 1864 stated Private Joseph Masengill of Company B of the 37<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry\* enlisted on May 6, 1863 in Pickens County, South Carolina and enrolled by (2<sup>nd</sup>) Lieutenant (James W.) Griffin for two years or the war and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since August 7, 1864.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was composed principally of former members of Captain A. C. Earle's Company South Carolina Cavalry and other men who had formerly served in the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry. It was transferred to the 19<sup>th</sup> Battalion South Carolina Cavalry by Special Order Number 44 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated February 22, 1865. The 37<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry (Also known as Dunn's Battalion Partisan Rangers) was organized about August 2, 1862. Company B was composed of former members of the 4<sup>th</sup> Regiment South Carolina Infantry, Company F of North Carolinians and Company K was formerly Captain Pack' Company, 21<sup>st</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Company H was transferred to Swann's Battalion Virginia Cavalry by Special Order Number 130 Headquarters Department West Virginia and East Tennessee dated December 28, 1864."

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph (Spelled as) Missingill (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 37<sup>th</sup> Battalion Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known at Athenaeum Prison) had a physical description made on August 10, 1864. Age 39; Height 5' 6"; Complexion dark; Eyes brown; Hair black; and told Union authorities prior to the war had been a farmer and listed his residence as Pickins (Pickens District) South Carolina and had been captured by General Averal (William W. Averell) at

Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph (Spelled as) Mesingill of Company B of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department West Virginia, Office Provost Marshal General, Harper's Ferry on August 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph (Spelled as) Missingill (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain Ew Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6<sup>th</sup> United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph (Spelled as) Messingill of Company B of the 37<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry appeared as a name on 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 on March 18, 1865 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled.

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

#### **Juxtaposition:**

On March 17, 1865 at Rochester, New York, the city witnessed its worst flood of its history.

And on Friday, March 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jos Messigill of Company B of the 37<sup>th</sup> Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JOS. MASENGILL CO. B 37  
BATT’N. VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

**1199) Private William L. MASTERS** - Inscription on tombstone #1848 reads **“W. L. MASTERS  
CO. F 10 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Franklin County, Alabama in March 1865.

The compiler notes his Federal POW Records are listed in the 11<sup>th</sup> Alabama Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1, 1863 to March 1, 1864 and dated September 15, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. L. Masters of Company F of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry\* enlisted on November 1, 1862 at Burton, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain W. R.) Julian for three years and last paid on July 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

The above asterisk stated "The Company subsequently became Company F of the 11<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm L. Masters of Company F of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain C. B. Pratt, Commissary of Prisoners, Louisville, Kentucky on March 27, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee on March 27, 1865 and noted as captured in Franklin County, Alabama on March 10, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private William L. Masters of Company F of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 27, 1865 and noted as captured in Franklin County, Alabama on March 10, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm L. Masters of Company F of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending March 31, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary Prisoners at Louisville, Kentucky on April 1, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Franklin County, Alabama on March 10, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm L. Masters of Company F of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on March 28, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on April 3, 1865 and noted as captured in Franklin County, Alabama on March 10, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm L. Masters of Company F of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 3, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky on April 3, 1865 and noted as captured in Franklin County, Alabama on March 10, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. L. Masters of Company F of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a list of prisoners of war, citizens, refugees and Federal prisoners, received at Eastport, Mississippi on March 18, 1865. List dated Headquarters 5<sup>th</sup> Division Cavalry Corps, M. D. M., Eastport, Mississippi March 18, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm L. Masters of Company F of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on April 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Franklin County, Alabama on March 10, 1865.

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

**Juxtaposition:**

On April

And on Tuesday, April 4?, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. L. Masters of Company F of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

**1200) Private Andrew Seymour MATHEWS** - Inscription on tombstone #1148 reads **"A. S. MATHEWS CO. H 18 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign.  
(May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to Georgia Marriages, 1699-1944; Malinda Mayo and Griffin (Spelled as) Matthews were married on January 7, 1835 in Stewart County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Andrew Mathews, born about 1837 in Georgia and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of Griffin Mathews, born about 1808 in Georgia and his wife Malinda Mathews, born about 1821 in Georgia. Other family household members were: James Mathews, born about 1842 in Georgia and Joseph Mathews, born about 1846 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 21 in Macon County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 7, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Mattews however the siblings of Andrew S. Mathews spelled their surname as Mathews on post war tombstones and will be spelled with one T for this census. The census listed Andrew S. Mathews, born about 1837 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Griffin Mathews, born about 1809 in Georgia and his wife Malinda Mathews, born about 1821 in Georgia. Other family household members were: James C. Mathews, born about 1843 in Georgia and Joseph F. Mathews, born about 1846 in Alabama and Nancy E. Mathews, born about 1851 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Arran J. (A male) Mathews, born about 1856 in Alabama and Isaiah G. Mathews, born about 1859 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Eastern Division of Pike County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Troy and the census was enumerated on June 29, 1860.



According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private A. Seymour Mathews served in Company H of the 18<sup>th</sup> Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

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

The compiler notes Troy, Alabama was located in Pike County, Alabama.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 30, to December 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) A. S. Mathews of Company H of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July “29”, 1861 at Troy, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William L.) Hamner for the war and last paid on November 30, 1861 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sick in hospital at camp.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1861 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) A. Seymour Mathews of Company H of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July “29”, 1861 at Troy, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William L.) Hamner for the war and last paid on December 31, 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) A. S. Mathews of Company H of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 19, 1861 at Troy, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William L.) Hamner for the war and last paid by (Captain Alexander) McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) A. S. Mathews of Company H of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 19, 1861 at Troy, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William L.) Hamner for the war and last paid by (Captain Alexander) McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. S. Matthews of Company H of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for the periods May 1 to April 30, 1863 and paid in the amount of \$22.00 on May 5, 1863 by (Captain Benjamin F.) Bomar (Assistant Quartermaster)

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew F. Matthews of Company H of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew F. Mathews of Company H of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending 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) Andrew F. Matthews of Company H of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew F. Mathews of Company H of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at the Military

Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew F. Mathews of Company H of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio 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) Andrew F. Mathews of Company H of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 14, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Private Andrew Seymour Mathews died approximately 179 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) A. F. (With an X above the initial F indicating an incorrect initial) Mathews of Company F of the 18<sup>th</sup> Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Andrew Mathews or spelled as Matthews did not own slaves in Pike County, Alabama.