

1201) Private Erastus Zebulon MATHEWS trough **1300) Private Wellington MOATS**

1201) Private Erastus Zebulon MATHEWS - Inscription on tombstone #2039 reads "***E. Z. MATHEWS CO. I 41 GA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina in April 1865.

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

Georgia Marriages listed Moses Mathews (spelled as Matthews) and Sarah Welch married in Morgan County, Georgia on December 21, 1815.

The 1850 United States census listed Erastus Z. Mathews (Spelled as Matthews) born about 1834 in Georgia and listed his occupation as a famer and living in the household of Moses R. Mathews, born about 1794 in North Carolina and Sarah Mathews, born about 1795 in Georgia. The household was living in District 41 in Heard County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 15, 1850.

Although the compiler cannot locate the marriage records of Erastus Z. Mathews to Matilda Emaline Brown, probably due to a fire at the Heard County, courthouse in 1894, it is believed they were married in Heard County, Georgia in the mid 1850's. Both had been living in Heard County according to the 1850 United States census.

Confederate pension records for Matilda E. Mathews stated that she was born in Georgia on April 12, 1832 and that she and E. Z. Mathews were married on December 22, 1853.

The 1860 United States census listed Erastus Z. Mathews, born about 1834 in Georgia as the head of the household and had a personal real estate value was listed as \$100.00 and it was noted he was a farmer and living with his wife Matilda E. Mathews, born about 1833 in Georgia. Other household members were: Mary E. Mathews, born about 1856 and David E. A. Mathews, age at time of census was one month old. The family household was living in Heard County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was mentioned as Houston and the census was enumerated on August 9, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Erastus Z. Mathews served in Company I in the 41st Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"41st Infantry Regiment was organized during the fall of 1861. Many of its members were recruited in Cobb, Troup, Taylor, and Heard counties. The unit moved to North Mississippi, sustained heavy casualties in Kentucky at Perryville, and then returned to Mississippi. Here it was assigned to General Barton's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, fought in the battles around Vicksburg, and was captured on July 4, 1863. After being exchanged and assigned to General Stovall's Brigade, the 41st participated in the operations of the Army of Tennessee from Chattanooga to Nashville, and fought its last battle at Bentonville. It sustained 17 casualties at Chattanooga, contained 269 men and 218 arms in December, 1863, and totalled [totalled] 197 effectives in November, 1864. Few

surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels William E. Curtiss [William Ezra Curtiss - Find A Grave Memorial # 85411026] and Charles A. McDaniel, [Charles Addison McDaniel – Find A Grave Memorial # 64619733] and Majors John Knight [Find A Grave Memorial # 135994746] and Mark S. Nall. [Marcus S. Nall – Find A Grave Memorial # 60385215]”

Company I was known as the “Heard County Rangers”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records listed a bounty pay roll dated March 29, 1862 at Camp McDonald, Georgia stated Private Erastus Z. Mathews of Company I of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Franklin, Georgia in Heard County and enrolled by (Captain) William B. Thomasson for three years or during the war and paid \$50.00 for re-enlisting and noted as present for duty.

In the compilers opinion because of the first Confederate conscription act of April 16, 1862 many of the soldiers were asked to re-enlist for three years although some of them may just have just enlisted for one year and were thus eligible for the \$50.00 bounty.

The compiler notes Camp McDonald located at Big Shanty, Georgia was also a large training camp for Confederate soldiers. On April 12, 1862 Union soldiers dressed as civilians stole the locomotive the “General” and cars near the Lacy Hotel located across from Camp McDonald while the original crew was having breakfast. Private Erastus Mathews may have heard the stolen train screeching up the tracks of the Western & Atlantic Railroad if he was still at Camp McDonald. This event was better known as the Great Locomotive Chase.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated “Erastus Z. Mathew’s name appeared on a list of soldiers of the 1st Corps, Army of Mississippi, commanded by Major General L. Polk, to be discharged, they having been declared unfit for service by the Medical Board of Inspectors.” It was dated at Tupelo, Mississippi on June 30, 1862.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records for regimental returns for November of 1862 stated he was discharged on July 1, 1862 at Tupelo, Mississippi.

In the compilers opinion although he was discharged as a soldier this does not necessarily mean he was discharged from Confederate government service. While he could have been a teamster as a civilian it would not make sense for him to be mentioned so prominently within the records of the 41st Georgia. It appears to the compiler he was assigned as a teamster and if so he may have still have been carried on the regimental muster rolls. From the compilers experience the standard rate of pay for a teamster was .25 cents per day.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private E. Z. Mathews’ name appeared on a list of roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty with the Army Supply Train during the months of June, July, August and September 1863. And it was noted the nature of his service was a teamster.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. Z. Mathews of Company I of the 41st Georgia appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 4th quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on October 5, 1864.

The compiler notes the 41st Georgia Infantry was at Vicksburg, Mississippi and surrendered on July 4, 1863 and the name of Private Mathews does not appear as being paroled thus suggesting he was not with the 41st Georgia at the surrender but rather on detached service.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. Z. Matthews of Company I of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 10, 1863 at Franklin, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain William) B. Thomasson for three years and last paid by (Captain Anderson D.) Abraham on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent of detached service returned since muster and bounty due.

Federal POW Records stated he was taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

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

Union General George Stoneman with a superior force and many soldiers with repeating rifles entered Salisbury in the early hours of April 12th. The compiler further notes the 41st Georgia was present during the engagement at Salisbury on April 12, 1865 and 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 Asheville, 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 Erastus Z. (Spelled as) Matthews of Company I of the 41st 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 April 29, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on April 29, 1865 and noted captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Erastus Z. (Spelled as) Matthews of Company I of the 24th (But corrected to the 41st at the top of the page) 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.

The compiler notes the prison at Louisville, Kentucky was a distribution prison for Confederate prisoners until they could be assigned to other northern prisons.

Federal POW Records stated Private Erastus Z. (Spelled as) Mathews of Company I of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending May 5, 1865. Roll dated Office of Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky on May 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 Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Erastus Z. (Spelled as) Mathews of Company I of the 41st 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 (Spelled as) Erastmus (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) Z. Mathews of Company I of the 41st 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 Prisons Louisville, Kentucky on May 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Erastus Z. (Spelled as) Mathews of Company I of the 4th (But corrected to the 41st on the top of the page) Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on May 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records located at ancestry (24059) stated he was held in prison number three in barracks number barracks number nine.

Federal POW Records located at ancestry (23301) stated he was admitted to the Camp Chase hospital on June 10, 1865.

Private Erastus Zebulon Mathews died approximately 39 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 12, 1865 Robert Todd Lincoln officially resigned his commission and returned to civilian life and in San Francisco, California the First edition of the "Daily Examiner" appeared. It had been the "Democratic Press" which was forced to close because of its support of the South. William A. Moss remained editor.

And on Monday, June 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) E. Z. Mathews of Company I of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry at the Camp Chase hospital due to inflammation of bowels.

Confederate widow's pensions stated that Caswell Knight under oath served in the same company and regiment as E. Z. Mathews and was at Camp Chase in prison with him. He further stated "E. Z. Mathews was sickened and died and that he saw him placed in a rude box and carried out to be buried."

The compiler notes Private Caswell B. Knight does have Compiled Military Service Records within the same company and regiment and according to Federal POW Records he was a prisoner at Camp Chase and released on June 12, 1865 at Camp Chase.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Erastus Mathews of Heard County, Georgia did not own slaves.

1202) Private George W. MATHEWS - Inscription on tombstone #1298 reads "***GEO. W. MATHEWS CO. A 4 FLA. 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 23 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed George Mathews, born about 1842 in Florida and living in the household of Abram Mathews, born about 1810 in South Carolina and his wife Eliza Mathews, born about 1820 in South Carolina. Other household members were: John Mathews, born about 1836 in South Carolina and Thomas Mathews, born about 1838 in South Carolina (And also severed in Company A of the 4th Florida Infantry) and Shelton Mathews, born about 1840 in Florida and Mary Mathews, born about 1844 in Florida and Emily Mathews, born about 1846 in Florida and John Thompson, born about 1815 in Florida. The household was living in District 7 in Gadsden County, Florida and the census was enumerated on November 23, 1850.

The compiler notes Thomas Mathews who served in the same unit died at Tullahoma, Tennessee on March 12, 1863 from pneumonia and his father Abraham Mathews who lived in Bristol, Florida located in Liberty County, Florida claimed his sons back money in the amount of \$63.68.

The compiler further notes Liberty County, Florida was created on December 15, 1855.

The 1860 United States census listed George Mathews, born about 1841 in Florida and living in the household of Abram Mathews, born about 1807 in South Carolina and living with his wife Eliza Mathews, born about 1825 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Samuel Mathews, born about 1840 in South Carolina and Margaret Mathews, born about 1846 in Florida and Emily Mathews, born about 1848 in Florida and Elizabeth Mathews, born about 1850 in Florida and Jefferson Mathews, born about 1852 in Florida and Ivy (A male) Mathews, born about 1855 in Florida and Martha Mathews, born about 1856 in Florida and Viny (A female) Mathews, born about 1859 in Florida. The family household was living in Liberty County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as Bristol and the census was enumerated on June 27, 1860.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records are listed under the spelling of George W. Matthews.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George W. Mathews alternate name George W. Matthews served in Company A of the 4th Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“4th Infantry Regiment was organized in the summer of 1861 at Jacksonville, Florida. The men were raised in the counties of Gadsden, Franklin, Madison, New River, LaFayette, Columbia, Marion, Levy, Liberty, Washington, Jackson, and Hillsborough. For a time it served in Florida, then was assigned to General Preston's, Stovall's, Finley's, and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During December, 1863, it was consolidated with the 1st Florida [Florida] Cavalry Regiment. The 4th was engaged at Murfreesboro and Jackson, participated in the campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Nashville, and saw action in North Carolina. It was organized with 983 officers and men and lost forty-two percent of the 468 engaged at Murfreesboro, forty percent of the 217 at Chickamauga, and eighty-nine percent of the 172 at Missionary Ridge. The 1st/4th totalled [totalled] 198 men and 109 arms in December, 1863. The regiment surrendered 23 men in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Wiles L. L. Bowen, [Wylde Lyde Latham Bowen – Find A Grave Memorial # 89773942] Edward Hopkins, [Edward D. Hopkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 57030061] and James P. Hunt; Lieutenant Colonels Edward Badger [Edward Nathaniel Badger Find A Grave Memorial # 28418039] and M. W. Smith; [Matthew Whit Smith – Find A Grave Memorial #33149898] and Majors Jacob A. Lash [Jacob Alexander Lash taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee and died of pneumonia as a POW at Johnson's Island, Ohio – Find A Grave Memorial # 7775674] and John T. Lesley.[John Thomas Lesley – Find a Grave Memorial # 7796892]”

A Company Muster In-Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private George W. (Spelled as) Matthews of Captain Gee's Company of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry* was mustered into service at age twenty at Fort Mallory on Saint Vincent, Island, Florida on August 29, 1861 and

enlisted on May 22, 1861 at Bristol, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Charles) A. Gee for twelve months and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company A of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry.

The compiler notes that today Saint Vincent Island, Florida is located just off shore in Franklin County, Florida.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 24 to December 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Matthews of Company A of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 27, 1861 at St. Vincent, (Island, Florida) and enrolled by Captain Stockton for twelve months and paid from date of enlistment and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated allowance for clothing money.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Matthews of Company A of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 27, 1861 at St. Vincent, Island, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain James McKay (Junior) on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 31, 1862 and dated February 14, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Mathews of Company A of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 27, 1861 at St. Vincent (Island, Florida) and enrolled by Captain Stockton and re-enlisted for three years and last paid by Captain (James) McKay (Junior) on June 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in Chattanooga, (Tennessee) Hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1862 to February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Matthews of Company A of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 29, 1861 at Saint Vincent, (Island) Florida and enrolled by Captain Stockton and re-enlisted for three years and last paid by Captain (James) McKay (Junior) on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at hospital September 9, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1, to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Matthews of Company A of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 29, 1861 at Saint Vincent Island, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (James) McKay (Junior) on August 31, 1862 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) G. W. Mathis of Company A of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 29, 1861 at Saint Vincent Island, Florida and enrolled by (Captain) Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (James) McKay (Junior) on June 30, 1863 and under remarks stated deserted December 7, 1863.

When Private George W. Mathews of Company A of the 4th Florida Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Findley'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 (Can't transcribe first initial) W. (Spelled as) Mathews of Company A of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on 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. W. Matthews of Company A of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Matthews of Company A of the 4th Regiment Florida 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) Geo. W. Mathews of Company A of the 36th Regiment Mississippi (But corrected at the top of the page to 4th Regiment Florida) Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Mathews of Company A of the 4th Regiment Florida 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 George W. Mathews died approximately 42 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 15, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper the Evening Star stated during the twelve working days of the present month the receipts from Internal Revenue amounted to over ten million and a half dollars.

And on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Mathews of Company A of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules George W. Mathews of Florida did not own slaves.

1203) Corporal Edmond W. MATHIS - Inscription on tombstone #1175 reads "**CORP. E. MATHIS CO. K 29 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 28 years old.

The compiler notes Corporal Edmond Mathis was named after his grandfather Edmond Mathis and that his maternal ancestor had been Benjamin Register who had been a soldier during the American Revolution in the North Carolina Militia according to the U.S., Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications, 1889-1970.

The parents of Corporal Edmond W. Mathis, Tyre Mathis and Nancy Lee were married in 1826 according to the U.S., Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications, 1889-1970.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Edmund Mathis, born about 1836 in Georgia living in the household of Tyre Mathis, born about 1810 in Georgia and his wife Nancy Mathis, born about 1810 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Martha Mathis, born about 1833 in Georgia and Celia Mathis, born about 1835 in Georgia and Joshua Mathis, born about 1840 in Georgia and John Mathis, born about 1842 in Georgia. The family household was living in Division 89 in Ware County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 8, 1850.

The compiler notes today parts of the Okefenokee Swamp are located in Ware and Clinch Counties in Georgia however this should not insinuate the household was living in the swamp but rather to give the reader a broad idea of where the general location was of the household.

The 1860 United States census listed Edmond Mathis, born about 1836 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Igor but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Tyre Mathis, born about 1811 in Georgia and his wife Nancy Mathis, born about 1810 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Joshua Mathis, born about 1840 in Georgia and John Mathis, born about 1842 in Georgia and Mary Griffis, born about 1797 in North Carolina. The family 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 July 17 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Edmond Mathis was discharged as a corporal and served in Company K in the 29th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“29th Infantry Regiment, organized at Big Shanty, Georgia, during the summer of 1861, contained men from Thomas, Berrien, Tift, Stephens, [Both Tift and Stephens Counties were not created until 1905 and Stephens County was named after Alexander Stephens former Vice-President of the Confederate States of America] and Dougherty counties. For a time Companies A and G served as heavy artillerists in the Savannah area and the rest of the command was at Charleston. It then was assigned to General Wilson's, C. H. Stevens', and H. R. Jackson's Brigade, and in September, 1863, was consolidated with the 30th Regiment. The unit participated in the difficult campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and fought at Bentonville. In December, 1863, the 29th/30th totaled 341 men and 195 arms, but few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels W. D. Mitchell, [William Dickey Mitchell – Find A Grave Memorial # 26944690] R. Spaulding, [Randolph Spaulding] and William J. Young; [William Joshua Young – Find A Grave Memorial # 107203477] Lieutenant Colonels T. W. Alexander [Thomas Williamson Alexander – Find A Grave Memorial # 10071842] and W. W. Billopp; [William W. Billopp] and Majors Levi J. Knight, [Levi Jordan Knight – Find A Grave Memorial # 71630534] John C. Lamb, and John J. Owen.”

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

While Corporal Edmond W. Mathis has no Confederate enlistment records he does have other documents supporting his service in the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Regimental returns for May of 1862 listed his name as Private E. Mathis and that he had extra duty as a nurse in a hospital.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Regimental returns for October 1862 note Private E. Mathis was absent but with leave.

An entry within his within his Compiled Military Service Records for a register of payments stated Corporal E. Mathis of Company K of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry was paid \$89.25 on December 15, 1863 and under remarks stated his clothing was paid.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) E. Mathis of Company K of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a receipt for clothing during the 2nd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on October 10, 1864 and under remarks stated he was discharged from the convalescent camp.

The compiler notes the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee was fought on December 15th and 16th of 1864.

When Corporal Edmond W. Mathis of New Company K of the 29th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Jackson's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Edmon Mathis of Company K of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under

Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (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) Edmon Mathis of Company K of the 29th Regiment Georgia 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 Corporal (Spelled as) Edmond Mathis of Company K of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Edmon Mathis of Company K of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

The compiler notes the prison at Louisville, Kentucky was a distribution prison for Confederates until they could be transferred to other northern prisons.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Edmon Mathis of Company K of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Edmond Mathis of Company K of the 29th 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.

Corporal Edmond W. Mathis died approximately 38 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 11, 1865 Robert Todd Lincoln receives Army commission as captain and assistant adjutant to the staff of General Ulysses S. Grant.

And on Saturday, February 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) E. W. Mathews (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect surname spelling) of Company K of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes his brother Joshua Mathis died in Savannah, Georgia in 1862 of diarrhea and was also a member of the 29th Georgia Infantry.

According to the 1850 and 1860 slave schedules Edmond Mathis owned no slaves.

1204) Private William MAXWELL - Inscription on tombstone #696 reads "**Wm. MAXWELL**
CO. I 1 GA. REG. C.S.A." He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 –
September 2, 1864)

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

In the 1984 book "Walker County Georgia Heritage, 1838-1983", page 8, is a rather descriptive reminiscence of Camp Chase by Andrew Jefferson Caldwell, 1st Georgia State Troops" and is relevant to the 1st Georgia State Troops and their capture on August 7, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia.

"On the 7th day of August I was captured [Battle of Utoy Creek fought August 5 through 7, 1864] with sixty-five of our regiment of officers and privates and taken to Camp Chase Ohio Prison. We got there the 18th of August. They put us in closed box cars, as many in a car as it would hold, with guards at the doors. Before we got to prison they searched our pockets. They took my pocket knife and two minnie balls that had struck me. They were spent balls, one of them might have killed me if it had not been for a thick canteen and a cup I had which it struck. I was hurt but the skin not broken. The other ball that hit me dropped in my pocket. It struck a tree and bounced back and struck my side just above my coat pocket, which was a short Army coat. I wanted to keep them but they would not let me. I was struck with three balls and never had the skin broken. Although they hurt me some I never lost but little time from duty in Camp Chase.

There were three prisons side by side with a high wall with a project for the guards to walk around each prison. The prison was from one to three acres with tiny barred houses. They would hold about 100 men with a row of bunks on each side with a narrow passage in between. The bunks were three high and would hold twelve or more men. The houses were built with just a single wall up and down. This was well covered with paper, then tar and gravel. We had one big stove for each house and the winter of '64 was an awfully cold one. The ground was covered all winter with snow. We were fed very well for about two or three weeks, then they cut the quantity about one-half and would not let us buy anything from the jailers store to eat. We got mighty hungry and we suffered a lot from the cold. We had very little straw and one blanket to lie on.

They got up an exchange in March, 1865. The Federals did everything they could to get the prisoners not to go on exchange. They wanted us to stay there and take the oath promise. If we would as soon as they

got their exchange, they would give us free transportation anywhere in the lines. There were lots of our men that stayed. They suffered so much and were so dishearted they signed the oath and were put in the ditches in the Virginia Army.”

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

Federal POW Records stated Private William Maxwell of Company I of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private William Maxwell of Company I of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 15, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private William Maxwell of Company I of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Maxwell of Company I of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have applied for the oath of allegiance, from November 1 to 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 3, 1865 an abolitionist and reformer Lucretia Mott celebrated her 72nd birthday.

And on Tuesday, January 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Maxwell of Company I of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. MAXWELL CO. I 1 GA. STATE TROOPS C.S.A.”**

1205) Private Robert S. MAY- Inscription on tombstone #1700 reads **“ROB'T S. MAY CO. E 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Calhoun County, West Virginia in October 1864.

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

According to the West Virginia, Marriages Index, 1785-1971; Margaret Goldsmith, born about 1837 in Harrison County, (West) Virginia and noted her mother was Leanna Goldsmith and Margaret Goldsmith married Robert S. May on May 11, 1858 in Calhoun County, (West) Virginia. The marriage records also stated the father of Robert S. May was William and his mother's name was Mary and that Robert S. May was twenty-two years old when he was married.

The 1850 United States census listed Robert S. May, born about 1836 Virginia and living in the household of William May, born about 1807 in Virginia and living with his wife Mary A. May, born about 1807 in Ohio. Other family household members were: John R. May, 1832 in Virginia and Hannah E. May, born about 1838 in Virginia and William J. May, born about 1841 in Virginia and George B. May, born about 1843 in Virginia and Daniel B. May, born about 1845 in Virginia and Randolph L. May, born about 1847 in Virginia and Taylor F. May, born about 1850 in Virginia and noted his age as seven months. The family household was living in District 30 in Lewis County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on October 2, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Robert S. May, born about 1837 in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted his personal value as \$20.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Margaret May, born about 1830 in Harrison County, (West) Virginia. Other household members were: William J. May, born about 1860 in Calhoun County, (West) Virginia and listed his age as three months old and (Spelled as) Leana (A female) Goldsmith, born about 1775 in Fauquier County, Virginia and Nancy Goldsmith, born about 1834 in Harrison County, (West) Virginia. The household was living in Calhoun County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Manora and the census was enumerated on November 8, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Robert S. May served in Company E in the 19th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“19th Cavalry Regiment was formed in April, 1863, using the 3rd Regiment Virginia State Line as its nucleus. It served in Jenkin's and W. L. Jackson's Brigade and confronted the Federals in western Virginia. Later the unit took part in the operations in the Shenandoah Valley and disbanded during April,

1865. Its commanders were Colonel William L. Jackson, [William Lowther Jackson Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 8927] Lieutenant Colonel William P. Thompson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 79083067] currently has him incorrectly listed as being with the 19th Virginia Infantry] and Majors George Downs [Find A Grave Memorial # 13271916] and Joseph K. Kesler. [Joseph R. Kessler]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt S. May of Captain James W. Ball’s Company of Cavalry* enlisted on March 13, 1863 at Frankford, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Colonel William L. Jackson for three years or the war and duty status not reported.

NOTE: “This is a new company of North Western Virginians mustered in by me at the date indicated in pursuance of an authority from the Secretary of War. William L. Jackson, Colonel Inspector and Mustering Officer”

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company E of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. The 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry was organized April 11, 1863 with ten companies A to K which were composed principally of former members of the 2nd Regiment Virginia State Line.”

The compiler notes Frankford, (West) Virginia was located in Greenbrier County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated from October 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 stated Private Robert S. May of Company E of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on April 1, 1863 at Frankford, (West) Virginia and enrolled by (Captain James) W. Ball for three years and last paid by F. G. Rock (Rocke) on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on horse detail time expired.

The compiler notes whenever a soldier had lost his horse he had sixty days to secure another one otherwise he would see duty in the Infantry.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Robert S. May of Company E of the 19th Virginia Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on March 1, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. S. May of Company E of the 19th Virginia Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on June 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Robert S. May of Company E of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was taken. Age 28; Height 5’ 6”; Complexion fair; Eyes blue; Hair black; and told Federal authorities by occupation he had been a farmer and lived in Calhoun County, (West) Virginia and had been arrested by Captain Chapman in Calhoun County, (West) Virginia in October 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on November 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt S. May of Company E of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and transferred in the Department of West Virginia from October 1, 1864 to January 1, 1865 and noted as captured in Calhoun County, (West) Virginia in October 1864 and under remarks stated stent to Camp Chase, Ohio on November 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt S. May of Company E of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from November 26 to 30, 1864 and specially arrived from Wheeling, (West) Virginia on November 29, 1864 and noted as captured in Calhoun County, (West) Virginia on October 29, 1864 and under remarks stated desires to take the oath.

Private Robert S. May died approximately 109 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 18, 1865 in Erie County, New York the future 22nd and 24th President of the United States Stephen Grover Cleveland celebrated his 28th birthday. Grover Cleveland had hired a substitute two years earlier to take his place in the United States Army hiring George (Spelled as) Benninsky, a thirty-two year old Polish immigrant and paying Benninsky \$150.00.

And on Saturday, March 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) R. S. May of Company E of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Robert May of Calhoun County, (West) Virginia owned no slaves.

1206) Private Thomas T. MAYBERRY - Inscription on tombstone #1770 reads **“THOS. MAYBERRY CO. I 9 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Blount County, Tennessee in November 1863.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas T. Mayberry alternate name T. T. Mabery served in Company I in the 19th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Biffle’s) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“19th (Biffle's) Cavalry Regiment, usually known as Biffle's 9th Cavalry, was organized in October, 1862. The men were from the counties of Wayne, Lawrence, Maury, Perry, Lewis, and Madison. It served in J. B. Biffle's and Dibrell's Brigade, and fought at Parker's Cross Roads, Thompson's Station, Brentwood, and Chickamauga. Later it skirmished in Tennessee, [and] then was active in the Atlanta Campaign and Forrest's operations during Hood's Campaign. It moved to Mississippi and ended the war in Alabama. During December, 1862, this regiment contained about 400 effectives and on May 3, 1865, there were 22 officers and 281 men present. It was included in the surrender of the Department of Alabama,

Mississippi, and East Louisiana as part of T. H. Bell's command. The field officers were Colonel Jacob B. Biffle, [Jacob Barnett Biffle – Find A Grave Memorial # 27560344] Lieutenant Colonel Albert G. Cooper, [Albert Gallatin Cooper – Find A Grave Memorial # 8510272] and Major Barclay Martin.”

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records are listed under Thomas T. Mabery in Company I 19th (Biffle's) Tennessee Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1863 to (Roll indorsed: “Received Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office March 19, 1864” stated Private (Spelled as) T. T. Mabery of Company I of the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry* enlisted on December 10, 1862 at Clifton, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel Biffle and duty status not reported.

NOTE: “I certify that the within Roll is a duplicate of the one as made August 31, 1863. A. G. COOPER Lieutenant Colonel and Mustering and Inspecting Officer.”

The above asterisk stated “This regiment was organized about October 3, 1862 and designated the 19th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry by the Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office but it was known in the field and mustered as the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry. While in process of formation the regiment appears to have been called Biffle’s Battalion. It was apparently consolidated into seven companies, A to G, in accordance with Special Orders Number 28, Headquarters Cavalry District of Mississippi and East Louisiana, dated February 13, 1865 and was paroled at Gainesville, Alabama in May 1865 as the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry.”

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos T. Maberry of Company I of the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the McLean Barracks, Cincinnati, Ohio on November 22, 1863 from Knoxville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Lee County, Virginia on November 12, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos T. Maberry of Company I of the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at McLean Barracks, Cincinnati, Ohio and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on November 23, 1863 and noted as captured in Lee County, Virginia on November 12, 1863 and under remark stated transferred by order of Lieutenant Colonel Eastman. See Special Order Number 308 paragraph I Headquarters Cincinnati, Ohio November 22, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos T. Maberry of Company I of the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at McLean Barracks, Cincinnati, Ohio and confined November 22, 1863 by order of Lieutenant Colonel Eastman and charged with being a prisoner of war and released on November 23, 1863 by order of Lieutenant Colonel Eastman Special Order Number 308 paragraph I Headquarters Cincinnati, Ohio.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos T. Maberry of Company I of the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the McLean Barracks in Cincinnati, Ohio and noted as captured in Lee County, Virginia on November 12, 1863 by Brigadier General Carter and confined on November 22, 1863 and charged with being a prisoner of war and released on November

23, 1863 and released by order of Lieutenant Colonel Eastman Special Order Number 308 Paragraph I and sent to Camp Chase.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos T. Mayberry of Company I of the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on November 23, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Cincinnati, Ohio by order of Lieutenant Colonel Eastman and noted as captured in "Blount County, Tennessee" on November 5, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas T. Mayberry of Company I of the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio, who desire taking the oath of allegiance, June 10, 1864 and noted as captured in "Blount County, Tennessee" on November 5, 1863 and under remarks stated deserter.

The compiler notes the date of death on his Federal POW Records of March 29, 1865 is incorrect according to the chronological order of graves and it should be March 27, 1865.

Private Thomas T. Mayberry died approximately 490 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

And on Monday, March 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos T. Mayberry of Company I of the 9th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1207) Private Henry C. MAYHAR - Inscription on tombstone #1220 reads "**HENRY C. MAYHAR CO. A 18 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign.
(May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed Henry C. Mayhar, born about 1843 in Georgia and living in the household of Robert Mayhar, born about 1815 in Georgia and living with his wife Charlotte Mayhar, born about 1819 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: John M. Mayhar, born about 1839 in Georgia and Jane E. Mayhar, born about 1841 in Georgia and Betsy T. Mayhar, born about 1845 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Hulda C. Mayhar, born about 1847 in Alabama and Robert T. Mayhar, born about 1849 in Alabama. The family household was living in Coffee County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 14, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Henry C. Mayhar, born about 1843 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and had attended school within the year and living in the household of Robert Mayhar, born about 1815 in Georgia and his wife Charlotte Mayhar, born about 1819 in Georgia. Other household members were: John N. Mayhar, born about 1839 in Georgia and Jane E. Mayhar, born about

1841 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Epsey F. Mayhar, born about 1846 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Hulda Mayhar, born about 1847 in Alabama and Robert Mayhar, born about 1849 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Permella A. Mayhar, born about 1852 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Rodiscu (A female) Mayhar, born about 1855 in Alabama and Rosetta Mayhar, born about 1857 in Alabama and John Wells, born about 1838 in Georgia. The household was living in Covington County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Leon and the census was enumerated on September 14, 1860.

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

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

Company A of the 18th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Bullock Guards”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 7, to November 30, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) H. C. Mayhair of Company A of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 22, 1861 in Coffee County, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain) William M. Moxley for the war and under remarks stated sick in quarters.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 30, to December 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) H. C. Mayhair of Company A of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 22, 1861 at Elba, Alabama (Elba, Alabama was located in Coffee County) and enrolled by (Captain William) M. Moxley for the war and last paid on November 30, 1861 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on sick furlough.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) H. C. Mayhare of Company A of the 18th Alabama Regiment appeared on a report of soldiers, who have lost their arms and accoutrements, in Wither's Division, 2nd Corps, "Army of the Mississippi." Report dated near Tupelo, (Mississippi) on June 28, 1862 and under remarks stated lost one knapsack.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1862 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) Henry C. Mayhar (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 22, 1861 at Elba, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William M.) Moxley for the war and last paid on April "31", 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) Henry C. Mayhair of Company A of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on July 22, 1861 at Elba, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (William M.) Moxley for the war and last paid by Captain McVoy on August 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on detached service.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) F. C. Mayhar of Company A of the 18th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on April 4, 1864 and signed his name as H. C. Mayhar.

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry C. Mayhair of Company A of the 18th Regiment Alabama 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 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry C. Mayhar of Company A of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 4, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry C. Mayhar of Company A of the 18th 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 4, 1864.

Private Henry C. Mayhar died approximately 183 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 13, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper the Evening Star stated ANOTHER BLOCKADE RUNNER DESTROYED – A communication received at the Navy Department yesterday announces the destruction of a blockade-runner off Charleston. She was discovered aground by the Potamska and Wamsutta, of the outside blockade which vessels moved toward her but she was abandoned and fired by her crew. She is a complete wreck, being burnt entirely out. Her hull was of iron.

And on Monday, February 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Henry C. Mayhar of Company A of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1208) Private J. M. J. Mc ALISTER - Inscription on tombstone #12 reads **“J. M. J. McALLISTER CO. L 2 (DUKE’S) KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Rankin Point, Ohio in July 1863.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private J. M. McCallister alternate name J. M. J. McAlister served in Company L in the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry (Duke’s) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets

“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 from August 14 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. J. McAlister of Company M of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry* enlisted on August 14, 1862 at Hartsville, (Tennessee) for three years and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became (New) Company L 2nd Regiment (Duke’s) Kentucky Cavalry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. J. McAlister of (New) Company L of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on August 14, 1862 at Hartsville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Duke by three years and last paid by Captain (William H.) Wilson on October 31, 1862 and was noted as being paid \$50.00 in bounty and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) McCallister of Company L of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky (Duke’s) appeared on a list of the rebel and political prisoners released at Kemper Barracks, Cincinnati, Ohio on July 26 and 27, 1863. List dated July 27, 1863. Confined on July 26, 1863 by Major General Burnside and released on July 27, 1863 by Lieutenant Colonel Boone and charged with being a prisoner of war and sent to Camp Chase.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. McCallister of Company L of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on July 27, 1863 and had been sent from Lawrence County, Ohio and noted as captured at Rankin Point, Ohio on July 21, 1863.

The compiler notes a Rankin Point, Ohio cannot be located however ancestry listed 33 prisoners of Morgan’s command taken prisoners there.

Private J. M. J. McAlister died approximately 28 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 24, 1863 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln hears from Union General McClelland, who writes: “Feeling that I have done my duty I shrink from no charges that General Grant may prefer...I only ask...for an impartial court. Such investigation would bring to light many things, both military and personal, which are unwritten or unheeded.”

From Wikipedia: "A close friend and political ally of Abraham Lincoln, McClernand was given permission to recruit a force to conduct an operation against Vicksburg, Mississippi, which would rival the effort of Grant, his department commander. Grant was able to neutralize McClernand's independent effort after it conducted an expedition to win the Battle of Arkansas Post, and McClernand became the senior corps commander in Grant's army for the Vicksburg Campaign in 1863. During the Siege of Vicksburg, Grant relieved McClernand of his command by citing his intemperate and unauthorized communication with the press, finally putting an end to a rivalry that had caused Grant discomfort since the beginning of the war. McClernand left the Army in 1864 and served as a judge and a politician in the post bellum era."

(The compiler notes General McClernand was a political general from Illinois. Prior to Grant taking Vicksburg President Lincoln had authorized McClernand to organize an Army for the purpose of taking Vicksburg. McClernand took General Sherman from Grant and many of his troops and took Fort Hindman in Arkansas. [The Battle of Arkansas Post was also called the Battle of Fort Hindman fought on January 9th through the 11th of 1863] It remained the largest Confederate surrender west of the Mississippi River during the war with more than 5,000 Confederate POW's some of which would die at Camp Chase.)

And on Sunday, August 24, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. M. McCallister (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect entry) due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1209) Private John B. Mc CALL - Inscription on tombstone #2060 reads "***J. B. McCALL CO. E 29 GA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Spring Hill, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed John McCall, born about 1843 in Georgia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Kames but corrected by the compiler to James G. McCall, born about 1809 and what appears to be his wife Rebecca McCall, born about 1812. Other family household members were: William McCall, born about 1834 and Elisabeth McCall, born about 1836 and George McCall, born about 1839 and (Spelled as) Lavina McCall, born about 1841 and Martha McCall, born about 1846 and Mary McCall, born about 1848. The family household was living in District 81 in Thomas County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 21, 1850.

The compiler notes ancestry subcontracted their work to third world countries for transcription purposes for some census reports such as the 1850 and 1860 United States census. Some of the actual census takers of the day had bad handwriting and a host of various problems including people who could not spell or write and folks who were not at home and census takers had to attain information from neighbors. Some people of third world counties were not familiar with American surnames or given names and sometimes all of these elements above would come into play and create a perfect

storm of mistakes. The 1860 United States census for the McCall family of Thomas County, Georgia is but one example of a series of mistakes. Sometimes the surname was spelled as Call and other times as Cea.

The 1860 United States census listed his name as John Cea but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to McCall. The compiler notes it was a careless error caused by a previous page on the census script and will be noted as John McCall. This particular census also listed many members as Call but the compiler believes it was McCall and will be noted this way and other times as Cea. The compiler will also attempt to place the family members in chronological order by dates of birth insofar as the children without our soldier of subject. The census listed John McCall, born about 1844 in Georgia and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of Jas. G. Call, corrected to McCall, born about 1809 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Rebecca Cea, corrected to McCall, born about 1812 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Wm Call corrected to McCall, born about 1834 in Georgia and Elizabeth Cea, corrected to McCall, born about 1836 in Georgia and George Call, corrected to McCall, born about 1838 in Georgia and Sarah Cea, corrected to McCall, born about 1841 in Georgia and Martha Cea, corrected to McCall, born about 1846 in Georgia and Mary Cea, corrected to McCall, born about 1848 in Georgia and Ann Cea, corrected to McCall, born about 1852 in Georgia and James Cea, corrected to McCall, born about 1856 in Georgia. The family household was living in Thomas County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Thomasville and the census was enumerated on July 5, 1860.

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

“29th Infantry Regiment, organized at Big Shanty, Georgia, during the summer of 1861, contained men from Thomas, Berrien, Tift, Stephens, [Both Tift and Stephens Counties were not created until 1905 and Stephens County was named after Alexander Stephens former Vice-President of the Confederate States of America] and Dougherty counties. For a time Companies A and G served as heavy artillerists in the Savannah area and the rest of the command was at Charleston. It then was assigned to General Wilson's, C. H. Stevens', and H. R. Jackson's Brigade, and in September, 1863, was consolidated with the 30th Regiment. The unit participated in the difficult campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and fought at Bentonville. In December, 1863, the 29th/30th totaled 341 men and 195 arms, but few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels W. D. Mitchell, [William Dickey Mitchell – Find A Grave Memorial # 26944690] R. Spaulding, [Randolph Spaulding] and William J. Young; [William Joshua Young – Find A Grave Memorial # 107203477] Lieutenant Colonels T. W. Alexander [Thomas Williamson Alexander – Find A Grave Memorial # 10071842] and W. W. Billopp; [William W. Billopp] and Majors Levi J. Knight, [Levi Jordan Knight – Find A Grave Memorial # 71630534] John C. Lamb, and John J. Owen.”

Old Company B of the 29th Georgia Infantry became New Company E of the 29th 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.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records listed a regimental return dated for May 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. McCall of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry was on duty at Mackay's Point, (Georgia) on May 15, 1862.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records listed a regimental return dated for October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. McCall of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry and noted as sick at home.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records listed a regimental return dated for November 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. McCall of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry and noted as absent and sick.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. B. McCall of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of Confederate States Army General Hospital Number 4 at Wilmington, North Carolina on January 10, 1863 for what appears to be Febis Intermittent (Which is alternating body temperatures sometimes associated with malaria) and noted his Post Office Box as Thomasville, Georgia and furloughed on January 12, 1865 for twenty-five days.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records listed a regimental return dated for August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. McCall of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry and noted as absent and sick at Springfield, (Georgia).

When Private John B. McCall of Company E of the 29th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 18, 1864 after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Jackson's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private John B. McCall of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno B. McCall of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno B. McCall of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison

in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John B. McCall of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno B. McCall of Company E of the 29th 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 near Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. McCall of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to the Post Hospital on July 11, 1865, by direction of Commissary General of Prisoners Brevet Brigadier General William Hoffman dated July 3, 1865 and noted as captured at Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. McCall of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry was admitted to the United States Army Post Hospital at Camp Chase near Columbus, Ohio on July 11, 1865 for pneumonia.

Private John B. McCall died approximately 205 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On July 30, 1865 in Europe Dr. Ignaz Semmelweis was committed to an insane asylum. Dr. Semmelweis of Hungary helped changed the medical profession in 1850 when he stepped up to the podium at the Vienna Medical Society's lecture hall and released his research and findings. His lecture could be summed up in three words. Wash your hands. Some physicians would not acknowledge Semmelweis's work for decades later.

And on Sunday, July 30, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. B. McCall at the Camp Chase hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John McCall of Thomas County, Georgia did not own slaves.

1210) Private Hamilton Mc CARROLL - Inscription on tombstone #66 reads "**H. McCARROLL CO. B WELKER'S BATT'N TENN. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Roane County, Tennessee in October 1863.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 44 years old.

According to Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; (Spelled as) Hambleton McCarroll married Nancy Collen on December 20, 1838 in Roane County, Tennessee.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelling as Canole but corrected to McCarroll by an ancestry transcriber and the compiler agrees after looking at the actual script and will be noted this way. The census listed Hamilton McCarroll, born about 1819 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Nancy McCarroll, also born about 1819 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Collambres but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Columbus McCarroll, born about 1841 in Tennessee and also served with his father in Kincaid's Company Welcker's Tennessee Cavalry) and (Spelled as) Hiram but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Hiram McCarroll, born about 1843 in Tennessee and also served with his father in Kincaid's Company Welcher's Tennessee Cavalry) and William G. McCarroll, born about 1845 in Tennessee and Sarah M. McCarroll, born about 1847 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Subdivision 20 in Roane County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 7, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelling as McCawd but corrected to McCarroll by an ancestry transcriber and looking at the actual census it clearly says McCarroll and will be noted this way. The census listed Hamilton McCarroll, born about 1818 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Nancy McCarroll, born about 1818 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Hiram McCarroll, born about 1843 in Tennessee and Wm G. McCarroll, born about 1846 in Tennessee and Sarah McCarroll, born about 1847 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 11 in Roane County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Cross Kings and the census was enumerated on August 9, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Hamilton McCarroll served in Company B of Welcher's Battalion Tennessee Cavalry State Troops and did not have an overview of the unit.

The compiler notes Benjamin Franklin Welcher – born 1821 and died in 1884 in Roane County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records not dated stated Private (Spelled as) Hamilton McCarroll of Captain Benjamin F. Welcker's Company Tennessee Cavalry* appeared on a muster roll of that organization named above, mustered into the service of the Confederate States for the period of six months and for service only in Tennessee, and entitled only to pay and subsistence while on duty under the orders of the President or by his direction.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Captain Kincaid's Company, Welcker's Battalion Tennessee Cavalry."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hamilton McCarroll of Company B of (Spelled as) Welkers Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on November 14, 1863 and had been sent from Camp Nelson, Kentucky by order of Colonel S. Griffin and noted as captured in Roane County, Tennessee on October 27, 1863.

The compiler notes he was shot by guards.

The compiler notes there was an inquiry as to the shooting of Hamilton McCarroll and the following are some statements from fellow Confederates.

“Statement of G. S. Barnes, Company A, Fourth Tennessee Cavalry (prisoner of war), in the case of the shooting of Hamilton McCarroll, prisoner of war.

I was present when H. McCarroll was shot. He (McCarroll) came into prison 3 on the 13th or 14th of November, 1863, stopped in some other mess one or two nights before he came into ours.

Came into our mess, which is 49, on the 15th. That night I got up to go to the sink; I think it was between 1 and 3 o'clock. I found McCarroll up. He said he had had fire all night. When I came back from the sink he asked me if it was not almost day. I told him he was an older man than I and ought to know better than I. He said he thought it was almost day. I told him if that was the case he had better build more fire, which he did, and sat down on the south side of the stove door to light the room in order to find the kettle to make some coffee. The stove door was open about a minute while filling the kettle with water; and while filling the kettle (which was, I suppose, the reason I did not hear the guard call "lights out") I heard the shot. The ball passed through the building, hit McCarroll in the left breast, passed through him, and lodged in his elbow.

The mess door was not open at the time he was shot. McCarroll said the evening before that if he was cold he would have a fire at nights. We cautioned him particularly that it was against orders. McCarroll and myself were the only ones up at the time. He did not live but a few minutes after he was shot.

G. S. BARNES,

Company A, Fourth Tennessee Cavalry.”

“Statement of H. P. J. Hatchcock, Company B, Sixteenth Tennessee Infantry (prisoner of war), in the case of the shooting of Hamilton McCarroll, prisoner of war.

I was awake at the time Hamilton McCarroll was shot. McCarroll was sitting by the stove at the time. The stove door was open and threw considerable light. I did not hear the guard call "lights out." I was sick and did not take much notice of what was said or done. I think McCarroll knew it was against orders to have a fire at night. McCarroll had no blanket and I suppose that was the reason he was sitting by the fire. I think it was between 12 and 3 o'clock a. m., the 15th day of November, 1863.

H. P. J. (his x mark) HATCHCOCK,

Company B, Sixteenth Tennessee Infantry.”

Private Hamilton McCarroll was shot 1 day after arriving at the Camp Chase Prison and died approximately 2 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 16, 1863 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln receives Commandant Isola and Lt. Martinez, from Italian ships docked at New York.

And on Monday, November 16, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Hamilton McCorrell (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B (Spelled as) Welker's Tennessee Cavalry died due to a gun-shot from a Camp Chase guard.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Hamilton McCarroll of Tennessee did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"H. McCARROLL CO. B WELCHER'S BATT. TN. CAV. C.S.A."**

1211) Private Joseph Mc Entire Mc CARTER - Inscription on tombstone #475 reads **"J. M. Mc CARTER CO. H 1 GA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to Franklin County Georgia, GenWeb Marriages Thomas M. McCarter was married to Rebecca McCarter (a cousin) on March 10, 1850.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as McCarte but the compiler believes it was McCarter and will be noted this way. The census listed Joseph M. McCarter, born about 1824 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$100.00 and noted as married within the year and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Rebecca S. McCarter, also born about 1824 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 32 in Franklin County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 25, 1850.

The compiler will note the following found at the Georgia Archives: "The History of Franklin County, Georgia" By the Franklin County Historical Society – Ann Belle Little Tabor, President.

Page 483: "James McCarter and wife Susannah came to Georgia in the mid 1780's with their older children who were born in Virginia. He acquired a large plantation in Franklin County. In 1796 James gave 10 acres of land for Hebron Presbyterian Church. In 1806 he gave 7 more acres. He was a hatter.

James' son Matthew married on January 28, 1809 in Franklin County, Georgia to Margaret (Peggy) McEntire, daughter of John and Elizabeth McEntire born on December 18, 1785 and died on June 2, 1855 and buried at Hebron. Children all born in Franklin County; (1) John Kuchen died DeKalb County and married Rebecca Chapman, daughter of Louise E. (2) Matthew , Junior died Cobb County. (3) Joseph McEntire 1828-1864 (Died Ohio, Civil War) married cousin Rebecca Small McCarter daughter of Alexander McCarter, on March 10, 1850, one son John. (4) Rev. James R. (Presbyterian minister) 1813-

1857, died Florida, married Lucy Virginia Pearce 1847, 3 children James; Mary Ann married Fredrick Fisher; Margaret Eudora (Dora). (5) Rev. William M. (Baptist minister) 1818-1899, died Alabama married 1845 Arminda E. Cook 1826-1862, 8 children: John S. 1846-1915 married Rebecca; James Newton 1848-1923 married Sarah Louisa Sherard; William Jasper 1850-1922 married Sally Garett; Martin Luther 1852-1862; Daniel Webster 1854-1922 married Mattie T. Oliver; Martha Jane (twin) 1857-1938 married Noah Clifford Henry; Susannah Elizabeth (twin) 1857-1862; Henry Baxter 1859-1862. William married 2nd Mary E. Ham. Children; (6) Thomas J. 1826-1865, died Ohio in Civil War Camp, married Susan L. LeRoy, children Sarah M.; M. E. ; Thomas M. (7) Elizabeth died Arkansas (8) Susannah died Arkansas.”

Parts of the McCarter plantation is still owned by descendants today, 200 years after James first acquired it.

The compiler notes he only has Federal POW Records are they listed with the 6th Regiment, Georgia Infantry. The compiler notes the 6th Georgia Infantry was not present during the Atlanta Campaign.

The compiler notes J. McCarter was reported in Company H of the 1st Regiment, Georgia State Troops also known as the 1st Regiment State Line Regiment led by Colonel E. M. Galt.

Company H of the 1st Georgia Regiment State Troops was known as the “Gilmer Browns” and many soldiers came from Gilmer County, Georgia.

The compiler also notes Joseph M. McCarter was the older brother of Thomas J. McCarter who also died at Camp Chase and was buried in grave number 1301.

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

Juxtaposition:

And on Wednesday, November 16, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Wednesday, November 16, 1864 due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“J. M. McCARTER CO. H 1 REG. GA. S.T. C.S.A.”**

1212) Private Thomas J. Mc CARTER - Inscription on tombstone #1301 reads **“T. J. McCARTER CO. B 1 GA. S.T. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 38 years old.

According to Georgia Marriages, 1699-1944; Thomas J. McCarter married to Susan L. Leroy on September 9, 1858 in Franklin County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas J. McCarter, born about 1826 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$500.00 and a personal value of \$450.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Susan L. McCarter, born about 1831 in Georgia. Other household members were: Sarah M. McCarter, born about 1859 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Martha but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Matthew (A male) McCarter, born about 1781 in Virginia and looking at the actual transcribe the compiler agrees and James Gran, born about 1815 in South Carolina and Samuel (Spelled as) Benett, born about 1842 in Georgia. The household was living in a Subdivision in Franklin County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Carnesville and the census was enumerated on June 5, 1860.

The compiler will note the following found at the Georgia Archives: "The History of Franklin County, Georgia" By the Franklin County Historical Society – Ann Belle Little Tabor, President.

Page 483: "James McCarter and wife Susannah came to Georgia in the mid 1780's with their older children who were born in Virginia. He acquired a large plantation in Franklin County. In 1796 James gave 10 acres of land for Hebron Presbyterian Church. In 1806 he gave 7 more acres. He was a hatter.

James' son Matthew married on January 28, 1809 in Franklin County, Georgia to Margaret (Peggy) McEntire, daughter of John and Elizabeth McEntire born on December 18, 1785 and died on June 2, 1855 and buried at Hebron. Children all born in Franklin County; (1) John Kuchen died DeKalb County and married Rebecca Chapman, daughter of Louise E. (2) Matthew, Junior died Cobb County. (3) Joseph McEntire 1828-1864 (Died Ohio, Civil War) married cousin Rebecca Small McCarter daughter of Alexander McCarter, on March 10, 1850, one son John. (4) Rev. James R. (Presbyterian minister) 1813-1857, died Florida, married Lucy Virginia Pearce 1847, 3 children James; Mary Ann married Fredrick Fisher; Margaret Eudora (Dora). (5) Rev. William M. (Baptist minister) 1818-1899, died Alabama married 1845 Arminda E. Cook 1826-1862, 8 children: John S. 1846-1915 married Rebecca; James Newton 1848-1923 married Sarah Louisa Sherard; William Jasper 1850-1922 married Sally Garrett; Martin Luther 1852-1862; Daniel Webster 1854-1922 married Mattie T. Oliver; Martha Jane (twin) 1857-1938 married Noah Clifford Henry; Susannah Elizabeth (twin) 1857-1862; Henry Baxter 1859-1862. William married 2nd Mary E. Ham. Children; (6) Thomas J. 1826-1865, died Ohio in Civil War Camp, married Susan L. LeRoy, children Sarah M.; M. E. ; Thomas M. (7) Elizabeth died Arkansas (8) Susannah died Arkansas."

Parts of the McCarter plantation is still owned by descendants today, 200 years after James first acquired it.

The compiler notes Thomas J. McCarter was the younger brother of Joseph M. McCarter who also died and was buried at Camp Chase in grave number 475.

The compiler notes Tom J. McCarter was reported in Company B of the 1st Regiment, Georgia State Troops also known as the 1st Regiment State Line Regiment led by Colonel E. M. Galt.

Company B of the 1st Regiment, Georgia State Troops also known as the 1st Regiment State Line Regiment was known as the "Joe Brown's Defenders" Many soldiers from Franklin County, Georgia.

The original muster rolls for this company are located at the Georgia Archives near Atlanta.

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

In the 1984 book "Walker County Georgia Heritage, 1838-1983", page 8, is a rather descriptive reminiscence of Camp Chase by Andrew Jefferson Caldwell, 1st Georgia State Troops" and is relevant to the 1st Georgia State Troops and their capture on August 7, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia.

"On the 7th day of August I was captured [Battle of Utoy Creek fought August 5 through 7, 1864] with sixty-five of our regiment of officers and privates and taken to Camp Chase Ohio Prison. We got there the 18th of August. They put us in closed box cars, as many in a car as it would hold, with guards at the doors. Before we got to prison they searched our pockets. They took my pocket knife and two minnie balls that had struck me. They were spent balls, one of them might have killed me if it had not been for a thick canteen and a cup I had which it struck. I was hurt but the skin not broken. The other ball that hit me dropped in my pocket. It struck a tree and bounced back and struck my side just above my coat pocket, which was a short Army coat. I wanted to keep them but they would not let me. I was struck with three balls and never had the skin broken. Although they hurt me some I never lost but little time from duty in Camp Chase.

There were three prisons side by side with a high wall with a project for the guards to walk around each prison. The prison was from one to three acres with tiny barred houses. They would hold about 100 men with a row of bunks on each side with a narrow passage in between. The bunks were three high and would hold twelve or more men. The houses were built with just a single wall up and down. This was well covered with paper, then tar and gravel. We had one big stove for each house and the winter of '64 was an awfully cold one. The ground was covered all winter with snow. We were fed very well for about two or three weeks, then they cut the quantity about one-half and would not let us buy anything from the jailers store to eat. We got mighty hungry and we suffered a lot from the cold. We had very little straw and one blanket to lie on.

They got up an exchange in March, 1865. The Federals did everything they could to get the prisoners not to go on exchange. They wanted us to stay there and take the oath promise. If we would as soon as they got their exchange, they would give us free transportation anywhere in the lines. There were lots of our men that stayed. They suffered so much and were so dishearted they signed the oath and were put in the ditches in the Virginia Army."

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos S. McCarter of Company B of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos J. (With an X by the initial indicating an incorrect initial) McCarter of Company B of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Private Thomas J. McCarter died approximately 182 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 16, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* stated the Overland telegraph, so seriously damaged by the Indians lately, is again repaired and in working order as far westward as Denver, Colorado. Bands of the savages are still at different points on the Overland Mail route west of Fort Kearny. They are estimated to number two thousand altogether and there are only two hundred troops to combat them. A series of engagements, continuing through six days, recently took place between Collins' command and the Indians near Julesburg, Colorado.

(The compiler notes Collins' command was the 11th Regiment Ohio Cavalry and that many members of Company F had been former Confederate prisoners at Camp Chase then known as galvanized Yankees. Members of Company F were stationed at Camp Collins which later became Fort Collins, Colorado. Colonel Collins son, Lieutenant (Spelled as) Caspar Collins was killed by Indians and eventually Casper, Wyoming would be named for him despite the spelling error).

And on Thursday, February 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) T. J. McCarter of Company B of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry due to apoplexy.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1213) Private Bryant Mc CARTY - Inscription on tombstone #1909 reads “**BRYAN McCARTY CO. A 7 MISS. BATT’N C.S.A.**” He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed Bryant McCarty, born about 1825 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farmer and could not read nor write and was listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Susan McCarty, born about 1825 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Florinda McCarty, born about 1844 in Mississippi and Melissa McCarty, born about 1846 in Mississippi and Alonzo McCarty, born about 1848 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Jasper County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 31, 1850.

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

“7th Infantry Battalion was organized during the early spring of 1862 near Quitman, Mississippi. After participating in the conflict at Corinth the unit was assigned to Hebert's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and was captured when Vicksburg fell. After the exchange only 15 officers and 116 men were present. The battalion then served in Mackall's and Sears' Brigade, was prominent throughout the Atlanta Campaign, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and aided in the defense of Mobile. It reported 65 casualties at Corinth, 50 during the siege of Vicksburg, 72 at Kenesaw [Kennesaw] Mountain, and 9 at the Chattahoochee River. Few were included in the surrender in May, 1865. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonels L. B. Pardue and James S. Terral, [James Stephens Terral Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 110952438] and Major Joel E. Welborn.”

Company A of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry was raised in Jasper County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Bryant McCarty of Company A of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on October 5, 1863 at Jasper County, Mississippi and enrolled for three years or war and noted as never paid and present for duty. And under NOTE: stated “Since last mustered this command has been captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi and paroled and marched to Enterprise, Mississippi, a distance of 140 miles.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Bryan McCarty of Company A of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers

enlisted on October 5, 1863 at Jasper County, Mississippi and enrolled for three years or 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) Bryan (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) McCarty of Company A of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on October 5, 1863 at Jasper County, Mississippi and enrolled for three years or war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since February 22, 1864.

When Private Bryant McCarty of Company A 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Sears' Brigade in French's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Brien McCarty of Company A of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on 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) Brien McCarty of Company A of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Brien McCarty of Company A of the 7th Battalion Mississippi 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 16, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Brian McCarty of Company A of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Bryan McCarty of Company A of the 7th Battalion Mississippi 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 23, 1865 at Olathe, Kansas the newspaper *The Olathe News* reported “Last Wednesday the lamented President Lincoln’s funeral took place at Washington. The day was duly observed by the citizens of Olathe as also by the soldiers stationed at this post; the stores and public offices were closed and business suspended; about half past 11 o’clock a.m., the troops marched through the principal streets, with arms reversed; after firing a salute of twenty-one guns the soldiers and citizens repaired to the new quarters to listen an address delivered by Colonel John T. Burriss; the occasion was one of mourning and sadness and the remarks of the Colonel were touching and impressive.”

And on Sunday, April 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Brian McCarty of Company A of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“BRYAN McCARTY CO. A 7 BATT’N. MISS. INF. C.S.A.”**

1214) Sergeant William H. Mc CARTY - Inscription on tombstone #502 reads **“SGT. W. H. McCARTY CO. C 3 KY. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Paducah, Kentucky in March 1864.

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

According to the Caldwell County, Kentucky Marriage Index, 1809-1828; William McCarty married Sally Mitchison on October 21, 1824 in Caldwell County, Kentucky.

The 1850 United States census listed William H. McCarty, born about 1840 in Kentucky and living in the household of William McCarty, born about 1800 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Mildred McCarty born about 1825 in Kentucky and John E. McCarty, born about 1829 in Kentucky and Sarah F. McCarty, born about 1832 in Kentucky and Clarinda L. McCarty, born about 1834 in Kentucky and Elijah M. McCarty, born about 1836 in Kentucky and Mary A. McCarty, born about 1838 in Kentucky. The family household was living in District 2 in Caldwell, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on September 17, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William McCarty, born about 1841 in Kentucky and noted as attending school within the year and noted his occupation as a farm hand (The compiler notes according to the copy of the actual census he was listed as a farm hand but an ancestry transcriber apparently decided to have a tongue and cheek moment and listed him as a family grocery man.) and living in the household of (Spelled as) W. McCarty, born about 1802 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Mildred McCarty, born about 1826 in Kentucky and John McCarty, born about 1830 in Kentucky and Clarinda McCarty, born about 1833 in Kentucky and Elijah McCarty, born about 1836 in Kentucky and Mary McCarty, born about 1837 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Caldwell County,

Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Princeton and the census was enumerated on June 15, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant William H. McCarty served in Company G of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry and under notes said W. H. McCarty 3rd Kentucky Mounted Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“3rd Infantry Regiment was organized during July 1861, at Camp Boone, Tennessee. Many of the men had previous service in the Kentucky State Guard. The unit took an active part in the Battle of Shiloh and reported 174 casualties. Later it was assigned to Rust's and Buford's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It lost 26 men at Baton Rouge then participated in various conflicts around Vicksburg and Jackson. During the spring of 1864 the regiment was mounted and continued the fight by confronting the Federals in Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama. It was included in the surrender on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Gustavus A. C. Holt, [Gustavus Adolphus Christian Holt – Find A Grave Memorial # 90960900] Albert P. Thompson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 10439080] and Lloyd Tilghman; [Find A Grave Memorial # 11093] Lieutenant Colonels Benjamin Anderson, [Benjamin M. Anderson – Find A Grave Memorial # 13533780] T. T. Barnett, [Thomas T. Barnett – Find A Grave Memorial # 43600925] and Alfred Johnston; [Find A Grave Memorial # 64498613] and Majors James H. Bowman, William P. Johnston, and Al. McGoodwin. [Albert Marion McGoodwin – Find A Grave Memorial # 154818907]”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. McCarty of Company C of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted at age twenty at Camp Boone, Tennessee on August 19, 1861 and date of muster was not shown and that he joined for duty on July 18, 1861 at Camp Boone, (Tennessee) and enrolled for the war and noted traveling to place of rendezvous was 60 miles.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. McCarty of Company C of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky Infantry from October 1, 1861 to January 1, 1862 enlisted on July 10, 1861 at Camp Boone, (Tennessee) for the war and last paid by Major (A.) Boyd on October 1, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 30, 1862 to January 1, 1863 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) W. H. McCarty (With an X by the name indicating a misspelled name) of Company C of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on July 10, 1861 at Camp Boone for three years and last paid by Captain (W. M.) Cargill on September 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to July 1, 1863 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) W. H. McCarty of Company C of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on July 10, 1861 at Camp Boone 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 July and August 1863 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) W. H. McCarty of Company C of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on July 10, 1861 at Camp Boone for three years and last paid on July 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) W. H. McCarty of Company C of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll of Breckinridge's Division Hospital Number 1 at Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi to August 31, 1863 and enlisted on July 5, 1861 at Camp Boone, (Tennessee) for three years and attached to the hospital on August 23, 1863 and last paid on July 1, 1863 and noted as present and under remarks stated died September 6, 1863. (The compiler notes this is an obvious mistake about his death)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) W. H. McCarty of Company C of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on July 10, 1861 at Camp Boone for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at hospital at Lauderdale Springs, (Mississippi).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) W. H. McCarty of Company C of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on July 10, 1861 at Camp Boone for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on furlough from hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) W. H. McCarty of Company C of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on July 10, 1861 at Camp Boone for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded and captured at Paducah, Kentucky on March 25, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) W. H. McCarty of Company C of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry* enlisted on July 10, 1861 at Camp Boone for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded and captured at Paducah, Kentucky on March 25, 1864.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was also known as Company C 3rd Regiment Kentucky Infantry (Mounted)"

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant William H. McCarty of Company C of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky Confederate Cavalry was admitted on March 26, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 3 in Paducah, Kentucky from the field hospital and his diagnosis was a gun-shot wound left shoulder and transferred to the General Hospital at Cairo, Illinois on May 29, 1864 and under remarks stated to Military Prison at Cairo, Illinois and noted as age twenty-two.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm H. McCarty of Company C of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky Confederate Cavalry appeared on a report of changes in United States Army General Hospitals at Paducah, Kentucky for the month of May 1864 and transferred on the 29th.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm H. McCarty of Company "G" of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on June 6, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Cairo, Illinois and noted as captured at Paducah, Kentucky on March 25, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 20, 1864 Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts wrote a letter to Abraham Lincoln. "Republican Senator Charles Sumner of Massachusetts was a leading abolitionist in Congress. In this letter to the president, Sumner expressed his view that slavery was the main cause of the Civil War and that emancipation, once declared could not be revoked. He urged President Lincoln to take a strong stand in dealing with the leaders of the rebellion."

And on Sunday, November 20, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm H. McCarty of Company "G" of the Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William H. McCarty did not own slaves in Caldwell County, Kentucky.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"SGT. Wm. H. McCARTY CO. C 3 KY. MTD. INF. C.S.A."**

1215) Private William L. Mc CARVER - Inscription on tombstone #122 reads "**Wm. L. McCARVER CO. I 59 TENN. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Hawkins County, Tennessee in October 1863.

According to Tennessee Marriages, 1851-1900; William L. McCarver married Sarah Jane Robinson on September 11, 1851 in Hawkins County, Tennessee.

The 1860 United States census listed William L. McCarver, born about 1830 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$2,500.00 and a personal value of \$500.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Sarah McCarver, born about 1822 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Margaret McCarver, born about 1853 Jane McCarver, born about 1854 and Prudence McCarver, born about 1857 and Catherine McCarver, born about 1858 and Nancy McCarver, born about 1859. The family household was living in District 13 in Hawkins County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on July 17, 1860.

His service records are listed under William L. Caron.

The complier notes he enlisted at Noe's Ferry in Grainger County, Tennessee and Hawkins County is adjacent to Grainger County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private William L. (Spelled as) McCaron of Company I of the 59th Regiment Tennessee Infantry* enlisted on September 20, 1862 at Noe's Ferry, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (William H.) Smith for three years and noted as never paid and present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "The 1st (Eakin's) Battalion Tennessee Infantry, which was originally formed of five independent companies, was organized about February 17, 1862. It was increased to a regiment by the addition from time to time of new companies and officially designated the 59th Regiment Tennessee Infantry, June 30, 1862 but was also known in the field as Cooke's Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The regiment was captured and paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi in July 1863 and after exchange it was assigned to Brigadier General Vaughn's Cavalry Brigade and mounted."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private William L. (Spelled as) McCaron of Company I of the 59th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 20, 1862 at Noe's Ferry, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (William H.) Smith for three years and last paid by (Captain) S. S. Stakely on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty due.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private William L. (Spelled as) McCarver (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling of the surname) of Company I of the 59th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 20, 1862 at Noe's Ferry, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (William H.) Smith for three years and last paid by (Captain) S. S. Stakely on December 31, 1862 and again noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty due.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private William L. (Spelled as) McCaron of Company I of the 59th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 20, 1862 at (Noe's) Ferry, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (William H.) Smith for three years and last paid by (Captain) S. S. Stakely 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 William L. (Spelled as) McCarver of Company I of the 59th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 20, 1862 at Noe's Ferry, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (William H.) Smith for three years and last paid by (Captain) S. S. Stakely on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private William L. (Spelled as) McCarver of Company I of the 59th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 20, 1862 at Noe's Ferry, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (William H.) Smith for three years and last paid by (Captain) S. S. Stakely on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

When Private William L. McCarver of Company I of the 59th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Colonel Alexander W. Reynolds' 4th Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, William McCaron a private of Company I Regiment 59th Tennessee Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as Wm L. McCarver and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 9, day of July 1863.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William McCarren (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect surname spelling) of Company I of the 59th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi, according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces on July 4, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

He was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863 and paroled on July 9, 1863 and although the name noted on the parole paper was William McCaron he signed the name William L. McCarver.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm L. McCarver (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 59th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on November 14, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Camp Nelson, Kentucky by order of Colonel Griffin and noted as captured in Hawkins County, Tennessee on October 8, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William McCarver of Company I of the "29" Tennessee Infantry was admitted on February 20, 1864 at the Camp Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase near Columbus, Ohio and noted as never vaccinated from small-pox.

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

Juxtaposition:

And on Thursday, March 10, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm L. McCarver of Company I of the 59th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1216) Private James R. Mc LELLAND - Inscription on tombstone #2151 reads "**J. R. McCLELLAN CO. C 55 TENN. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee in April 1862.

The compiler notes there was a James R. McLelland living in Iredell County, North Carolina and born about 1844.

The compiler notes the American casualties at the Battle of Shiloh exceeded those of all American casualties of the American Revolution and War of 1812 combined.

The compiler notes the strict policy Confederate General Beauregard had set into place prior to the Battle of Shiloh. The following are his actual orders concerning the wounded.

"IV. Soldiers must not be permitted to leave the ranks, even to assist in removing our own dead, unless by special permission, which shall only be given when the action has been decided. The surest way to protect the wounded is to drive the enemy from the field. The most pressing, highest duty, is to win the victory." "VIII. Before and immediately after the battle, the roll of each company will be called, and absentees must be strictly accounted for. To quit their standard on the battle field, under fire, under pretense of removing or aiding the wounded, will not be permitted. Any one persisting in it will be shot on the spot, and whosoever shall be found to have quit the field, or his regiment or company, without authority, will be regarded and proclaimed as a coward, and dealt with accordingly. By command of General Beauregard, Thomas Jordan, A.A.G."

When Private James R. McLelland of Company C of the 55th Tennessee Infantry was wounded and taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh in April of 1862 he had been in the 3rd Brigade in Major General William J. Hardees' 3rd Army Corps with General Albert S. Johnston and Pierre Beauregard as Commanding Generals of the Army of Mississippi.

The compiler notes that 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 2nd Texas Infantry (Moore's) at the Battle of Shiloh wrote the following words about the battle afterwards. Private M. B. Smith's lieutenant, Samuel Houston Junior, the oldest son of famous Sam Houston of Texas was left for dead at Shiloh but later found to be wounded and taken to the northern prison Camp Douglas, Illinois.

"Come all ye valiant soldiers -- a story I will tell
About the bloody battle that was fought on Shiloh Hill.
It was an awful struggle and will cause your blood to chill;
It was the famous battle that was fought on Shiloh Hill.

'Twas on the sixth of April, just at the break of day;
The drums and fifes were playing for us to march away.
The feeling of that hour I do remember still,
When first my feet were tromping on the top of Shiloh Hill.

About the hour of sunrise the battle it began;
Before the day was ended, we fought 'em hand to hand.
The horrors of that field did my heart with anguish fill
For the wounded and the dying that lay on Shiloh Hill.

There were men from every nation laid on those bloody plains,
Fathers, sons, and brothers were numbered with the slain,
That has caused so many homes with deep mourning to be filled,
All from the bloody battle that was fought on Shiloh Hill.

The wounded men were crying for help from everywhere,
While others who were dying were offering God their prayer,
"Protect my wife and children if it is Thy holy will!"
Such were the prayers I heard that night on Shiloh Hill.

And early the next morning we were called to arms again,
Unmindful of the wounded and unuseful to the slain;
The struggle was renewed again, and ten thousand men were killed;
This was the second conflict of the famous Shiloh Hill.

The battle it raged on, though dead and dying men
Lay thick all o'er the ground, on the hill and on the glen;
And from their deadly wounds, the blood ran like a rill;
Such were the mournful sights that I saw on Shiloh Hill.

Before the day was ended, the battle ceased to roar,
And thousands of brave soldiers had fell to rise no more;
They left their vacant ranks for some other ones to fill,
And now their mouldering bodies all lie on Shiloh Hill.

And now my song is ended about those bloody plains;
I hope the sight by mortal man may ne'er be seen again!

But I pray to God, the Saviour, "If consistent with Thy will,
To save the souls of all who fell on bloody Shiloh Hill."

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

Juxtaposition:

Federal POW Records stated he died on Thursday, June 12, 1862 due to a gun-shot wound. Federal POW Records located at the Ohio Historical Society stated he was buried in grave number 116 at the Waldschmidt Cemetery.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio upon the recommendation of Chaplain David W. Tolford. Private James R. McLelland 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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JAS. R. McLELLAND CO. C 55 (McKOIN'S) TENN. INF. C.S.A."**

1217) Private W. Alfred Mc CALLISTER - Inscription on tombstone #414 reads **"H. McCOLISTER CO. E 36 BATT'N VA. CAV. C.S.A."** **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Amherst County, Virginia on June 12, 1864.

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

The inference for McCallister being the correct surname spelling is based upon the McCallister Cemetery located at Hurricane, West Virginia in Putnam County and many of the tombstones are prior to the war and after.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as McCallaster. The census listed Alfred McCallaster, born about 1843 in Virginia and living in the household of Peter McCallaster, born about 1810 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Rebecca McCallaster, born about 1820 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Elvira McCallaster, born about 1841 in Virginia and William McCallaster, born about 1845 in Virginia and Peter A. McCallaster, born about 1848 in Virginia and John McCallaster, born about 1850 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 46 in Putnam County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 2, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as McCallister. The census listed (Spelled as) A. (A male) McCallister, born about 1842 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of (Spelled as) P. (A male) McCallister, born about 1815 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) R. (A female) McCallister, born about 1825 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) S. (A female) McCallister, (But corrected to E. [A female] by an ancestry transcriber McCallister) born about 1841 in Virginia and (Spelled as) W. H. (A male) McCallister, born about in Virginia and (Spelled as) P. A. (A male) McCallister, born about 1847 in Virginia and (Spelled as) J. (A male) McCallister, born about 1849 in Virginia and (Spelled as) J. (A male) McCallister, born about 1853 in Virginia and (Spelled as) M. J. (A male) McCallister, born about 1855 in Virginia and (Spelled as) A. (A male) McCallister, born about 1858 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 2 in Putnam County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Hurricane Bridge and the census was enumerated on June 9, 1860.

His service records are listed under W. Alfred McCollister with the 14th Virginia Cavalry and 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry.

He had prior duty with the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Alfred McCollister served in 1st Company F in the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“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 for March and April 1862 and dated April 30, 1863 and stated Private Alfred (Spelled as) McCollister of (1st) Company F of the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry* enlisted on September 27, 1862 in Putnam (County) Virginia and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain Cockran on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was transferred to the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry and became Company E of that organization. The 14th 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 on the other companies. Two of these companies failed to join the regiment and others were assigned in their places.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 10, 1862 to February 28, 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 and stated Private Alfred (Spelled as) McCollister of Captain James B. Morgan's Company 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on September 10, 1862 in Boon (Boone County, West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain Morgan for three years and last paid due by enlistment and noted as present for duty.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private W. A. McAllister alternate name Alfred McCollister served in Company E in the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to August 31, 1863 and dated September 2, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Alfred McCollister of Company E of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry* enlisted on September 27, 1862 at Putnam County, (West) Virginia and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (H. K.) Cochran on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated now in arrest at Culpeper Court House.

The above asterisk stated "This Company formerly served as 1st Company F of the 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 to December 31, 1863 and dated February 8, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Alfred McCollister of Company E of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on September 27, 1862 at Putnam County, (West) Virginia and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (H. K.) Cochran on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 and stated Private (Spelled as) Alfred McColuster (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on September 27, 1862 in Boon (Boone) County, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (James B.) Morgan for three years and last paid by (William C.) Eoff on June "31", 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured near Amherst Court House on June 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Alfred (Spelled as) McCalister of Company E of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and noted a physical description on July 1, 1864. Age 21; Height 5' 7"; Complexion fair; Eyes grey; Hair dark; and told Union authorities by occupation he had been a farmer and listed his residence as Putnam (County) (West) Virginia and arrested by General

Hunter in Amherst County, Virginia on June 12, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Private Alfred McAllister of Company E of the 36th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 3, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent to Camp Chase from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E. W. Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured in Amherst County, Virginia on June 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alfred McAlister of Company E of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared as a signature in an oath of allegiance to the United States, subscribed and sworn to at Camp Chase, Ohio on June 11, 1865 and noted his place of residence was Putnam County, Virginia and noted a physical description. Age 22; Complexion florid; Hair light; Eyes hazel; Height 5' 6 3/4" and noted as captured at Lynchburg, Virginia on June 12, 1864.

Private died approximately 125 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 5, 1864 at

And on Saturday, November 5, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. A. Allister (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 36th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to neuralgia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules no one with the surname spelled as McAllister or McCallister or McCollister owned slaves in Putnam County, (West) Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“W. A. McCALLISTER CO. E 36 BATT’N VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1218) Private David Mc COY - Inscription on tombstone #748 reads **“D. McCOY CO. A 57 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed David McCoy, born about 1846 in Alabama and living in the household of William N. McCoy, born about 1806 in Georgia and Elizabeth McCoy, born about 1822 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Mary McCoy, born about 1844 in Alabama and Thomas McCoy, born about 1848 in Alabama and Jasper McCoy, born about 1849 in Alabama. The family household was living in Division 23 in Barbour County, Alabama and the census was enumerated (Compiler unable to read date but appears to be later months of 1850)

The 1860 United States census listed David F. McCoy, born about 1847 in Alabama and living with Wm. N. McCoy, born about 1806 in Georgia and his wife Elizabeth McCoy, born about 1821 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Mary J. McCoy, born about 1845 in Alabama and Thomas B. McCoy, born about 1848 in Alabama and Wm. J. McCoy, born about 1851 in Alabama and Virginia A. McCoy, born about 1855 in Alabama and Rebecca A. McCoy, born about 1857 in Alabama and Augustus W. McCoy, born about 1860 and noted as three months old. The family household was living in Dale County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office listed as Newton and the census was enumerated on August 21, 1860.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) D. McCoy of Company A of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 6, 1863 at Pollard, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Daniel) Martin for the war and had never been paid and noted as present for duty.

When Private David McCoy of Company A of the 57th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Scott's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private David McCoy of Company A of the 57th 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 David McCoy of Company A of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and noted as sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private David McCoy of Company A of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private David McCoy of Company A of the 57th 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 died approximately 7 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 11, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, January 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private David McCoy of Company A of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules David McCoy did not own slaves in Alabama.

1219) Private Henry Mc COY - Inscription on tombstone #1573 reads ***“HENRY McCOY VA CSA”*** He was taken prisoner at Beverly, West Virginia in October 1864.

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

According to Virginia Select Marriages, 1785-1940; Henry McCoy married Mary Ann Bodkin.

The 1850 United States census listed Henry McCoy, born about 1847 in Highland County, Virginia and living in the household of Henry McCoy, born about 1803 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and living with his wife Mary A. McCoy, born about 1812 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia. Other family household members were: Jackson McCoy, born about 1832 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and Benjamin McCoy, born about 1834 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and Caroline McCoy, born about 1836 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and Margaret McCoy, born about 1837 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and Martha McCoy, born about 1840 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and Matilda McCoy, born about 1838 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and Mary McCoy, born about 1843 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and Lydia McCoy, born about 1848 in Highland County, Virginia. The family household was living in District 25 in Highland County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 28, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Henry McCoy, born about 1846 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Henry McCoy, born about 1803 in Virginia and living with his wife Mary Ann McCoy, born about 1814 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Matilda McCoy, born about 1843 in Virginia and Martha McCoy, born about 1845 in Virginia and Lydia McCoy, born about 1848 in Virginia and John McCoy, born about 1852 in Virginia and Amanda McCoy, born about 1855 in Virginia and Lucy McCoy, born about 1857 in Virginia. The family household was living in Highland County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Doe Hill and the census was enumerated on July 4, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Henry McCoy served in 2nd Company D in the 62nd Virginia Mounted Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“62nd Regiment Mounted Infantry completed its organization in September, 1862. The unit was composed of infantry and cavalry until December when the cavalry companies united with other companies to form the 18th Regiment Virginia Partisan Rangers, and at times the 62nd Partisan Rangers, the 62nd Infantry, and Imboden's Partisan Rangers. The command was mounted during the latter part of 1863 and served in Imboden's Brigade. It fought in western Virginia, was active in the Gettysburg Campaign, then participated in various conflicts in the Shenandoah Valley. The regiment took part in Early's operations and disbanded in April, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels John D. Imboden [John

Daniel Imboden – Find A Grave Memorial # 4658] and George H. Smith, [George Hugh Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 16296852] Lieutenant Colonels Robert L. Doyle [Find A Grave Memorial # 28845270] and David B. Lang, [David Berkeley Lang – Find A Grave Memorial # 141815376] and Majors Houston Hall and George W. Imboden. [George William Imboden – Find A Grave Memorial # 10296570]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private Henry McCoy of 2nd Company D of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Mounted Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1864 in Highland County, for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent prisoner of war since November 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry McCoy of Company D of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured at Beverly, West Virginia by the 8th Ohio Cavalry and forwarded November 2, 1864 from Clarksburg West Virginia to the Wheeling, West Virginia Military Prison) en route for (Athenaeum) Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. Roll dated Headquarters Forces West of Piedmont Clarksburg, West Virginia November 2, 1864 and noted as captured at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, 1864 and noted his residence as Highland County, Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry McCoy of Company D of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a tri-monthly report of prisoners of war received at Headquarters Forces West of Piedmont. Report dated Clarksburg, West Virginia on November 5, 1864 and a physical description was made. Age 17; Height 5’ 8”; Complexion Fair; Eyes blue; Hair Light and told Union authorities he had been born in Highland County, Virginia and enrolled on October 1864 in Highland County, Virginia and was captured on October 29, 1864 at Beverly, (West Virginia) and had been a member of Imboden’s Brigade and under remarks stated sent to Wheeling, (West Virginia) on November 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry McCoy of Company D of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and transferred in the Department of West Virginia from October 1, 1864 to January 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio November “29” 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry McCoy of Company D of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry C. S. A. appeared on a roll of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) A physical description was made; Age 17; Height 5’ 8”; Complexion light; Eyes hazel; Hair light and told Federal authorities he had been a farmer prior to enlisting and lived in Highland County, Virginia and had been arrested by the 8th Ohio Cavalry at Beverly, (West) Virginia on October 29, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on November 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry McCoy of Company D of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from November 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived on November 4, 1864 and had been sent to Camp Chase from Wheeling, West Virginia and noted as captured at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, 1864.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

Private died approximately 122 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

And on Monday, March 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Henry McCoy of Company D of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry at the Camp Chase hospital due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Henry McCoy did not own slaves in Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“HENRY McCOY 2nd CO. D 62 MTD INF. VA. C.S.A.”**

1220) Private William F. Mc COY - Inscription on tombstone #1530 reads **“W. F. McCOY CO. D MORELAND’S BATT’N ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Huntsville, Alabama in December 1864.

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

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

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private William F. McCoy of Company D of Moreland’s Regiment Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 3, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 3, 1865 and noted captured near Huntsville, Alabama on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private William F. McCoy of Company D of Moreland’s Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 5, 1865 and noted as captured near Huntsville, Alabama on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. McCoy of Company D of Moreland's Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending 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 Huntsville, Alabama on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. McCoy of Company D of Moreland's Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received o January 3, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 7, 1865 and noted as captured at Huntsville, Alabama on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. McCoy of Company D of Moreland's Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured near Huntsville, Kentucky on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. McCoy of Company D of Moreland's Regiment Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 11, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Huntsville, Alabama on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. McCoy of Company D of Moreland's Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia on February 25, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters, Camp Chase, Ohio on February 25, 1865 and noted as captured near Huntsville, Alabama on December 23, 1864 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled on roll.

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

Juxtaposition:

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1221) Sergeant Wilson W. Mc CRACKEN - Inscription on tombstone #1371 reads "**SGT. W. W. McCRACKEN CO. B 10 S.C. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 31 years old based on his enlistment records.

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

The 1850 United States census spelled the family surname as McRakin (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to McCracken) and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed (Given name spelled as)Willson McCracken, born about 1830 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of John McCracken, born about 1798 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Jane McCracken, born about 1805 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Elith (A female) McCracken, born about 1824 in South Carolina and Ann McCracken, born about 1832 in South Carolina and William McCracken, born about 1838 in South Carolina and John McCracken, born about 1840 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Emaline (But corrected to Emeline by an ancestry transcriber) (A female) McCracken, born about 1843 in South Carolina and Sarah McCracken, born about 1845 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Horry District in South Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 17, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Wilson W. McCracken and discharged as a sergeant served Company B in the 10th South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“10th Infantry Regiment was organized at Camp Marion, near Georgetown, South Carolina, in July, 1861. Its members were raised in the counties of Georgetown, Horry, Williamsburg, Marion, and Charleston. The regiment moved to Cat Island where many of the men suffered from typhoid fever, measles, [measles] and mumps. In March, 1862, it was sent to Mississippi, then in the Kentucky Campaign it was involved in the capture of Munfordsville. During the war it was assigned to General Manigault's and Sharp's Brigade and from September, 1863 to April, 1864, was consolidated with the 19th Regiment. The unit served with the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter campaign in Tennessee, and saw action in North Carolina. It lost 16 killed, 91 wounded, and 2 missing at Murfreesboro, and the 10th/19th had 236 killed or wounded at Chickamauga and totalled [totalled] 436 men and 293 arms in December, 1863. During the Atlanta Campaign, July 20-28, the 10th Regiment lost 19 of 24 officers engaged and surrendered on April 26, 1865, with no officers and 55 men. The field officers were Colonels Arthur M. Manigault [Arthur Middleton Manigault – Find A Grave Memorial # 9255] and James F. Pressley, [James Fowler Pressley – Find A Grave Memorial # 18668907] Lieutenant Colonels Julius T. Porcher [Julius Theodore Porcher – Killed at Chattanooga Campaign – Find A Grave Memorial # 6602644] and C. Irvine Walker, [Cornelius Irvine Walker – Find A Grave Memorial # 9090100] and Major A. J. Shaw.”

Company B of the 10th South Carolina Infantry was known as the “Brooks Guards” many soldiers from the Horry District.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. W. McCracken of Captain J. H. Norman's Company 10th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers* was mustered in and enrolled on July 19, 1861 at White's Bridge, (South Carolina) at age twenty-eight and the roll was dated on August 19, 1861 at Georgetown, South Carolina.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company B, 10th Regiment South Carolina Infantry. The 10th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was organized for State service and most of the companies were accepted into the service of the Confederate States in August, 1861, for twelve months, but some appear to have been disbanded and others were added at various times until the regiment was finally composed of twelve companies. It was re-organized for the war in May, 1862, and temporarily consolidated with the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry about January 1, 1863, this regiment forming six companies of the consolidated organizations but each company of the original regiments was mustered separately. The 10th and the 19th Regiments South Carolina Infantry were again consolidated about April 10, 1865, and formed the South Carolina Battalion of Infantry (Walker's), the men of this regiment being finally paroled May 1, 1865, at Greensboro, North Carolina as Companies A and B of that battalion.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated August 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) W. W. (Spelled as) McCracken of Captain J. H. Norman's Company 10th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted at age twenty-eight on July 19, 1861.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) W. W. McCracken of Company B of the 10th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was last paid by Captain Hutson Lee C. S. A. Adjutant Quartermaster on August 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) W. W. McCracken of Company B of the 10th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on July 19, 1861 at Camp Marion, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel (Arthur Middleton) Manigault for one year and last paid by (John Stoney) Porcher 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 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) W. W. McCracken of Company B of the 10th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on July 19, 1861 at Camp Marion, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel (Arthur Middleton) Manigault for one year and last paid by (John Stoney) Porcher 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 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) W. W. McCracken of Company B of the 10th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on July 19, 1861 at Camp Marion, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel (Arthur Middleton) Manigault for one year and last paid on March 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) Wilson W. McCracken of Company B of the 10th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on July 19, 1861 at Camp Marion, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel (Arthur Middleton) Manigault for one year and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) W. W. McCrackin of Company B of the 10th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on July 19, 1861 at Camp Marion, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel (Arthur Middleton) Manigault for one year and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) W. W. McCrackin of Company B of the 10th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on July 19, 1861 at Camp Marion, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel (Arthur Middleton) Manigault for one year and last paid by (Captain James) B. Sullivan on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) Wilson W. McCracken of Company B of the 10th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on July 19, 1861 at Camp Marion, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel (Arthur Middleton) Manigault for one year and last paid by Captain (John Stoney) Porcher on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) Wilson W. McCracken of Company B of the 10th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on July 19, 1861 at Camp Marion, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel (Arthur Middleton) Manigault for one year and last paid by Captain (John Stoney) Porcher on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) W. W. McCrackin of Company B 10th South Carolina Regiment appeared on a receipt for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864.

When Sergeant Wilson W. McCracken of Company B of the 10th South Carolina 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 the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Wilson W. McCracken of Company B of the 10th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Wilson W. McCracken of Company B of the 10th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville &

Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Wilson W. McCracken of Company B of the 10th Regiment South Carolina 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 Sergeant Wilson W. McCracken of Company B of the 10th South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Wilson W. McCracken of Company B of the 10th South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private died approximately 48 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 21, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* stated REBEL RAID ON CUMBERLAND – Wheeling, February 21 – A party of rebel cavalry dashed into Cumberland this morning before daylight, surprised and captured our pickets and carried off Generals Crook and Kelly. It seems to have been a very daring and well planned affair. Cavalry have been sent in pursuit.

(The compiler notes the raid was conducted by members of McNeil's Rangers).

And on Tuesday, February 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) W. W. McCracken of Company B of the 10th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1222) Private James F. Mc CRARY - Inscription on tombstone #1774 reads **“J.F. McCRARY CO. H 18 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as McCray but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to McCrary and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed James F.

McCrary, born about 1825 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of (Spelled as) W. S. Daniel Auman, born about 1807 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Mary Auman, born about 1809 in Tennessee. The compiler notes an ancestry transcriber corrected the Auman surname to Donnell. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Jno. W. Auman, born about 1828 in Tennessee and Isabel Auman, born about 1836 in Tennessee and James W. Auman, born about 1841 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Geo. M. Auman, born about 1844 in Tennessee and Jane McCrary, born about 1832 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Cely (A female) Daniel, born about 1775 in North Carolina. The household was living in the Yourees District in Rutherford County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) I. fille Cray but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to James F. McCrary and will be noted this way. The census listed James F. McCrary, born about 1825, in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$200.00 and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) S. E. J. McCrary, born about 1832 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Joseph McCrary, born about 1852 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) W. A. (A male) McCrary, born about 1855 in Tennessee and James McCrary, born about 1859 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Yansie in Rutherford County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Readyville and the census was enumerated on July 4, 1860.

The compiler notes his service records are listed under James T. McCrary of the 18th Tennessee Infantry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private J. F. McCrary served in Company H in the 18th 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 H of the 18th Tennessee Infantry had some soldiers from Rutherford and Cannon Counties in Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. F. McCrary of Company H of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 20, 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) by (Marcus) J. Wright for three years and last paid by (Robert P.) Crockett on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

“The 18th 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 on 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 26th 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 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 15th, 18th, 20th, 26th, 30th, 33rd, 37th and 45th Regiments and the 23rd Battalion Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 4th Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. F. McCrary of Company H of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 20, 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) by (Marcus) J. Wright for three years and last paid by (Benjamin) P. Roy (Roy was a Major and Quartermaster in Brown’s Division) on March 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. F. McCrary of Company H of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 20, 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) by (Marcus) J. Wright for three years and last paid by (Benjamin) P. Roy (Roy was a Major and Quartermaster in Brown’s Division) 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) J. F. McCrary of Company H of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 20, 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) by (Marcus) J. Wright for three years and last paid by (Robert P.) Crockett on September 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records taken at Dalton, Georgia on January 20, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. F. McCrary of Captain B. G. Wood’s Company of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Volunteer* and noted his age as thirty-six years old enlisted on November 20, 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by (Marcus) J. Wright for three years. 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.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was also known as Company H 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. F. McCrary of Company H of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 20, 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) by (Marcus) J. Wright for three years and last paid by (Robert P.) Crockett on January 1, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

"The 18th 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 26th 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 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 15th, 18th, 20th, 26th, 30th, 32nd, 37th and 45th, Regiments and the 23rd Battalion Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 4th Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. F. McCrary of Company H of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 20, 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) by (Marcus) J. Wright for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Atlanta, (Georgia) on July 30, 1864.

When Private James F. McCrary of Company H of the 18th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 30, 1864 he had been in Brown'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) Jas T. McCrary of Company H of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 4, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas F. McCrary of Company H of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas F. McCary (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 18th 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 August 5, 1865 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas F. McCary of Company H of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 5, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James T. McCary of Company H of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James T. McCary of Company H of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 6, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James F. (Unable to transcribe surname) of Company H of the 18th Regiment Tennessee was admitted on October 8, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio and transferred from the Camp Chase Prison for small pox and vaccinated and returned to duty on October 15, 1864.

Private died approximately 234 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 28, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported "REFUGEE – Robert Wilson, formerly of this city, residing on York Avenue, near Eager Street, reported yesterday at Major Wiegel's office, as a refugee from the South and took the oath of allegiance under the President's proclamation, giving bond of \$2,000 for its observance. Major Wiegel then released him."

And on Tuesday, March 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas F. McCary of Company H of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules neither James McCary or spelled as McCary owned slaves in Rutherford County, Tennessee.

1223) Corporal James Madison McCRARY - Inscription on tombstone #1539 reads "**CORP. J. M. McCRARY CO. E 25 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.

The 1850 United States census listed James M. McCary, born about 1839 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Thomas E. McCary, born about 1805 in

South Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Letta McCrary, born about 1807 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Moses McCrary, born about 1829 in South Carolina and served in Company E of the 25th Alabama Infantry with his brothers and killed at the Battle of Chickamauga on September 20, 1863 and Columbus McCrary, born about 1833 in South Carolina and also served in Company E of the 25th Alabama Infantry and killed at the first charge at the Battle of Shiloh on April 6, 1862 and (Spelled as) Genetta E. (A female) McCrary, born about 1836 in South Carolina and Thomas J. McCrary, born about 1837 in Alabama and who also served in Company E of the 25th Alabama Infantry and served as head nurse and survived the war and George A. McCrary, born about 1841 in Alabama and also served in Company E of the 25th Alabama Infantry and killed at the Battle of Missionary Ridge, Tennessee on November 25, 1863 and John E. C. McCrary, born about 1843 in Alabama and also served in Company E of the 25th Alabama Infantry and died of disease in 1864 in Georgia and Love (A male) (Probably William H.) McCrary, born about 1846 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Southern District of Pickens County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 5, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Jas M. McCrary, born about 1839 in Alabama and living in the household of Thos E. McCrary, born about 1807 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Lettilia McCrary, born about 1806 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Thos J. McCrary, born about 1837 in Alabama and Geo A. McCrary, born about 1841 in Alabama Jno E. McCrary, born about 1843 in Alabama and Wm H. McCrary, born about 1846 in Alabama and Dianna McCrary, born about 1800 and Lucinda C. Ragillo, born about 1851 in Alabama. The household was living in the Palmetto Beat in Pickens County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Palmetto and the census was enumerated on August 4, 1860.

The compiler notes this family had seven brothers in the war and five would not return. Because of their families sacrifice their full names will be noted in order of death during the war. Christopher Columbus McCrary killed at Shiloh, Tennessee; Moses McCrary killed at Chickamauga, Georgia; George Augustus McCrary, killed at Missionary Ridge, Tennessee; John Edwin McCrary died of disease in Georgia in 1864; James Madison McCrary died at Camp Chase, Ohio in 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James M. McCrary was discharged as a corporal and served in Company E in the 25th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"25th Infantry Regiment was formed at Mobile, Alabama, in December, 1861, by consolidating the 1st and 6th (McClellan's) Alabama Infantry Battalions. The men were from the counties of Saint Clair, Talladega, Pickens, Shelby, Calhoun, Randolph, Coffee, and Pike. Sent to Tennessee, the regiment was assigned to General Gladden's Brigade, but because of illness had only 305 effectives at Shiloh. It saw little action in the Kentucky Campaign under General Gardner, then was attached to General Deas', G. D. Johnston's, and Brantley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 25th participated in the difficult campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, fought with Hood in Tennessee, and was engaged at Kinston and Bentonville. It reported 90 casualties at Shiloh and 117 at Murfreesboro. This unit lost thirty-three percent of the 330 at Chickamauga, and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 304 men and 174 arms.

Forty-one percent of 273 were disabled in the Battle of Atlanta and thirteen percent of 173 at Ezra Church. It surrendered with 70 officers and men. Colonels John Q. Loomis [Find A Grave Memorial # 544443341] and George D. Johnston, [Later General George Doherty Johnston – Find A Grave Memorial # 11001] Lieutenant Colonel William B. McClellan, [William Blount McClellan – Find A Grave Memorial # 7172149] and Major Daniel E. Huger were its field officers.”

Company E of the 25th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Pickens County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private James M. McCrary of Company E of the 25th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on May 12, 1862 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled by (Lieutenant Duke O.) Baird for the war and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records dated June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) McCerary of Company E of the 25th Regiment Alabama Infantry and as noted as absent and sick in the interior.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) McCreary (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 25th Regiment Alabama Infantry and was noted as sick in Columbus, Mississippi.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. McCrary of Company E of the 25th Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for period of service from May 10, 1862 to August 31, 1862 and paid on September 26, 1862 in the amount of \$41.06.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. McCrary of Company E of the 25th Regiment Alabama Infantry and was noted as absent and sick in Columbus, Mississippi.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for November 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) McCrary of Company E of the 25th Regiment Alabama Infantry and was noted as absent and sick in Columbus, Mississippi May 10.

When Corporal James M. McCrary of Company E of the 25th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on August 17, 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 Corporal (Spelled as) J. M. (Unable to transcribe surname) of Company E of the 25th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General Department of the Cumberland from May 9, to September 8, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 17, 1864 and forwarded the same day.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jas M. McCrary of Company E of the 25th 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 Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 30, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 30, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jas M. McCrary of Company E of the 25th Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 6, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) James M. McCrary of Company E of the 25th 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 September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jas M. McCrary of Company E of the 25th Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 1, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jas M. McCrary of Company E of the 25th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 2, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) James M. McCrary of Company E of the 25th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 17, 1864.

Private James Madison McCrary died approximately 182 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 Corporal (Spelled as) J. M. McCrary of Company E of the 25th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules James M. McCrary did not own slaves in the State of Alabama.

1224) Private Daniel A. Mc CURDY - Inscription on tombstone #477 reads **“DAN’L McCURDY CO. F 1 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign.
(May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The 1850 United States census listed his name as Daniel E. but the compiler notes it was Daniel A. and will be noted this way. The census listed Daniel A. McCurdy, born about 1824 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of James McCurdy, born about 1789 in South Carolina and his wife Rachael McCurdy, born about 1797 in Georgia. Other household members were: William McCurdy, born about 1822 in South Carolina and Hugh F. (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Hugh L.) McCurdy, born about 1827 in Georgia (Also a member of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers) and James G. McCurdy, born about 1830 in Georgia (The compiler notes James G. McCurdy was also a member of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers and also would die at the Camp Chase prison and is located at grave 1112) and Augustus J. McCurdy, born about 1833 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Margaret Marter, born about 1834 in Alabama. The household was living in the Powder Springs District in Cobb County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 16 1850.

According to the Confederate widow pension of Amanda J. McCurdy married Daniel A. McCurdy in 1852 in Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as McCurley but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to McCurdy and the compiler agrees and will be listed this way. The census listed D. R. but according to other records including his widow’s pension his name was Daniel A. Curdy and will be noted this way. The census listed (Spelled as) D. A. (A male) McCurdy, born about 1829 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$400.00 and a personal value of \$600.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife A. J. (A female) McCurdy, born about 1835 in Georgia. (The compiler notes she stated her birth as 1833 on her Confederate widow’s pension) Other family household members were: (Spelled as) J. D. (A male) McCurdy, born about 1853 in Georgia and (Spelled as) E. L. (A female) McCurdy, born about 1855 in Georgia and (Spelled as) M. E. (A female) McCurdy, born about 1857 in Georgia and (Spelled as) M. J. R. (A female) McCurdy, born about 1858 in Georgia and (Spelled as) C. D. (A female) McCurdy, born about 1860 and noted as five months old. The family household was living in the Oregon District in Cobb County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Lost Mountain and the census was enumerated on July 13, 1860.

The compiler notes he was with 2nd Company F of the 1st Regiment Confederate Infantry also known as the 1st Confederate Regiment, Georgia Volunteers.

2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers was known as the “Powder Springs Guards.”

The compiler notes he was the older brother of James J. McCurdy also buried at Camp Chase in grave number 1112.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Daniel A. McCurdy was discharged as a private and served in 2nd Company F in the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers Infantry and did not report an overview of the unit.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and dated December 31, 1862 stated Private Daniel A. McCurdy of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on December 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain Goodwin for the war and noted as present for duty.

The following is noted "This Company subsequently became (2nd) Company F 1st Regiment Confederate Infantry. The designation of the 36th (Villepigue's) Regiment Georgia Infantry was changed to the 1st Confederate Infantry (Also known as the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers) by Special Order Number 25 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated January 31, 1862. About April 9, 1865 the 1st Regiment Confederate Infantry, the 25th, 29, 30, and 66th Regiments Georgia Infantry and the 1st Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters were consolidated and formed the 1st Confederate Battalion Georgia Volunteers which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private Daniel A. McCurdy of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on December 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Goodwin for the war and last paid by Captain (Alexander) McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private Daniel A. McCurdy of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on December 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain Goodwin for the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 stated Private Daniel A. McCurdy of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on December 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain Goodwin for the war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated August 31, 1863 stated Private Daniel A. McCurdy of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on December 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain Goodwin for the war and last paid by Captain (Marion C.) Kiser on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated on extra duty or daily duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated Private Daniel A. McCurdy of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on December 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain Goodwin for the war and last paid by Captain (Marion C.) Kiser on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private Daniel A. McCurdy of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on December 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Goodwin for the war and last paid by Captain (Marion C.) Kiser 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 Private Daniel A. McCurdy of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on December 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain Goodwin for the war and last paid by Captain (Marion C.) Kiser on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 and dated August 30, 1864 stated Private Daniel A. McCurdy of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on December 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain Goodwin for the war and last paid by Captain (Marion C.) Kiser on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated in hands of the enemy.

When Private Daniel A. McCurdy of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Stevens' Brigade in Walker's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Daniel A. McCurdy of Company F of the 1st Regiment Confederate Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l A. McCurdy of Company F of the 1st Regiment Confederate Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l A. McCurdy of Company F of the 1st Regiment Confederate Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l A. McCurdy of Company F of the 1st Regiment Confederate Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l A. McCurdy of Company F of the 1st Regiment Confederate Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l A. McCarty of Company F of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private Daniel A. McCurdy died approximately 106 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 16, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln consults with Thurlow Weed about recent elections.

And on Wednesday, November 16, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) D. A. McCurdy of Company F of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

The widow of Daniel A. McCurdy was Amanda Jane McCurdy and she received a Confederate widow's pension in DeKalb County, Georgia.

On May 31, 1916 the Adjutant General stated in a letter "Respectfully returned to the Commissioner of Pensions, State of Georgia, Atlanta. The records show that Daniel A. McCurdy, private, 2d Company F, 1st Regiment Confederate Infantry (Also known as the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers) enlisted December 1, 1862; that he was captured near Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864 and that he died of small pox on November 16, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio."

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Daniel A. McCurdy did not own slaves in Cobb County, Georgia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"D. A. McCURDY 2ND CO. F 1ST CONFED. REG. GA. VOLS. C.S.A."**

1225) Private James J. Mc CURDY - Inscription on tombstone #1112 reads ***"J. J. McCURDY CO. F 1 CONFED. INF. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 31 years old based on enlistment records.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) James G. McCurdy, (The compiler believes it was initial J. and will be noted this way) born about 1830 in Georgia and living in the household of James McCurdy, born about 1789 in South Carolina and his wife Rachael McCurdy, born about 1797 in Georgia. Other household members were: William McCurdy, born about 1822 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Daniel E. but the compiler notes it was Daniel A. and will be noted this way. The census listed Daniel A. McCurdy, born about 1824 in South Carolina. (The compiler notes Daniel A. McCurdy was also a member of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers and also would die at the Camp Chase prison and is located at grave 477) and Hugh F. but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Hugh L. McCurdy, born about 1827 in Georgia (Also a member of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers) and Augustus J. McCurdy, born about 1833 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Margaret Marter, born about 1834 in Alabama. The household was living in the Powder Springs District in Cobb County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 16 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname Spelled as McCurly but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to McCurdy and looking at the copy of the census report the compiler agrees and will be noted as spelled as McCurdy) J. J. McCurdy, born about 1835 in Georgia and listed his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of James McCurdy, born about 1798 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Rachel McCurdy, born about 1805 in Georgia. Another family household member was (Spelled as) H. L. McCurdy, born about 1833 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Oregon District in Cobb County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Lost Mountain and the census was enumerated on July 13, 1860.

The compiler notes his Service Records are listed under James J. McCurdy.

2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers was known as the "Powder Springs Guards."

The compiler also notes he was the younger brother of Daniel A. McCurdy in grave number 477.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private James J. McCurdy of Captain W. H. Goodwin's Company 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers* appeared on a bounty pay and receipt roll of recruits of the organization name above dated May 13, 1862 and volunteered on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey) J. Sprayberry for three years or the war and paid \$50.00 for bounty and signed his name J. J. McCurdy.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became (2nd) Company F 1st Regiment Confederate Infantry. The designation of the 36th (Villepigue's) Regiment Georgia Infantry was changed to the 1st Confederate Infantry (Also known as the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers) by

Special Order Number 25 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated January 31, 1862. About April 9, 1865 the 1st Regiment Confederate Infantry, the 25th, 29, 30, and 66th Regiments Georgia Infantry and the 1st Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters were consolidated and formed the 1st Confederate Battalion Georgia Volunteers which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 and dated August 31, 1862 stated Private James J. McCurdy of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted at age twenty-eight on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 and dated October 31, 1862 stated Private James J. McCurdy of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and dated December 31, 1862 stated Private James J. McCurdy of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry 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 January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private James J. McCurdy of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid by Captain (Alexander) McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private James J. McCurdy of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 stated Private James J. McCurdy of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated August 31, 1863 stated Private James J. McCurdy of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid by Captain (Marion C.) Kiser on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated Private James J. McCurdy of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid by Captain (Marion C.) Kiser on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private James J. McCurdy of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid by Captain (Marion C.) Kiser 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 Private James J. McCurdy of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid by Captain (Marion C.) Kiser on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. J. McCurdy of Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 and dated August 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. McCurdy of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Harvey J.) Sprayberry for the war and last paid by Captain (Marion C.) Kiser on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. McCurdy of Company F of the 1st Confederate appeared on a receipt roll for clothing at the Buckner & Gamble Hospital at Fort Valley, Georgia for the 4th quarter 1864 and specifically issued on October 19, 1864.

When Private James J. McCurdy of 2nd Company F 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers 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.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas J. McCurdy of Company F of the 1st Regiment Confederate 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) Jas J. McCurdy of Company F of the 1st Regiment Confederate Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the 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) Jas J. McCurdy of Company F of the 1st Regiment Confederate Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas J. McCurdy of Company F of the 1st Regiment Confederate Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James J. McCurdy of Company F of the 1st Regiment Confederate Georgia 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 Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private James J. McCurdy died approximately 33 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 8, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President and Mrs. Lincoln host a dinner party at Executive Mansion for a dozen guests including Postmaster General William Dennison, Attorney General James Speed, and Vice Admiral David Farragut. Marine Band provides music for the event which ends at 10 P. M.

And on Wednesday, February 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. J. McCurdy of Company F of the 1st Confederate Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules James McCurdy did not own slaves in Cobb County, Georgia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JAS. J. McCURDY 2ND CO. F 1ST CONFED. REG. GA. VOLS. C.S.A.”**

1226) Private Anderson W. Mc DANIEL - Inscription on tombstone #566 reads **"A. W. McDANIEL CO. A 5 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Morgan County, Alabama in July 1864.

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

According to Alabama Compiled Marriages from Selected Counties, 1809-1920; Anderson McDaniel married Ann Leeper on December 23, 1830 in Lawrence County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed Anderson McDaniel, born about 1848 in Georgia and living in the household of (Spelled as) P. A. (A male) McDaniel, born about 1808 in Tennessee and his wife Ann McDaniel, born about 1808 Georgia. Other household members were: James McDaniel, born about 1832 in Georgia and Jane McDaniel, born about 1834 in Georgia and William McDaniel, born about 1836 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Elizah (A male) McDaniel, born about 1838 in Georgia and Martha McDaniel, born about 1840 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Vasti (A female) McDaniel, born about 1844 in Georgia and Carson (Spelled as) Crosthwait, born about 1837 in Georgia. The household was living in District 8 in Lawrence County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 5, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Anderson W. McDaniel, born about 1847 in Alabama noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) P. M. (A male) McDaniel, born about 1808 in Tennessee and his wife Ann McDaniel, born about 1828 in Georgia. (The Find A Grave Memorial for Ann McDaniel 79514095 stated she was born on September 30, 1807 and is buried in Lawrence County, Alabama) Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Eliga (Corrected to Elijah by an ancestry transcriber) N. McDaniel, born about 1838 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Vashti A. McDaniel, born about 1844 in Alabama and Jefferson McDaniel, born about 1851 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Southern Division in Lawrence County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Moulton and the census was enumerated on July 28, 1860.

The compiler notes Lawrence and Morgan Counties in Alabama are adjacent.

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 A. W. McDaniel of Company A of the 5th Alabama Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was an unreadable McDaniel and listed the Post Office as Moulton, Alabama.

The compiler notes there was another Anderson McDaniel who was a soldier with Company G of the 29th Alabama Infantry and appears to have been from Barbour County, Alabama however he does not have any Federal POW Records.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Anderson W. McDaniel served in Companies C and A in the 5th Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“5th Cavalry Regiment, organized at Tusculumbia, Alabama, in December, 1862, recruited its men in Morgan, Lawrence, Fayette, Franklin, Lauderdale, Tuscaloosa, and Marion counties. It was placed in General W. T. Martin's, [and] then Roddey's Brigade, and took an active part in the operations in East Tennessee and Northern Alabama. Later the unit transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana and fought at Brice's Cross Roads, Pond Spring, [Springs] and Selma, where many were captured. The small force that remained surrendered at Danville, Alabama, on May 6, 1865. Its field officers were Colonel Josiah Patterson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 7787065] Lieutenant Colonel James M. Warren, and Major R. F. Gibson. [Richard Fendal Gibson – Find A Grave Memorial # 144242117]”

Company C of the 5th Alabama Cavalry had many soldiers from Lawrence County, Alabama.

The compiler notes he only has Federal POW Records and is listed as Anderson W. McDaniel and not as Mc Daniel with the extra space between the Mc and Daniel.

Federal POW Records stated Private Anderson W. McDaniel with no Company stated of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky, Louisville, Kentucky July 30, 1864*

Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, July 30, 1864 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on July 28, 1864.

The above asterisk stated “Indorsement on roll shows: “Roll of Prisoners of War transferred from Nashville, Tennessee to Louisville, Kentucky July 30, 1864”

Federal POW Records stated Private Anderson W. McDaniel with no Company stated of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison, Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andw W. McDaniel with no Company stated of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andw W. McDaniel in Company C of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Anderson W. McDaniel with no Company stated of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 31, 1864 at the Military Prison in

Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) W. McDaniel of Company A of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 4, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on July 28, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

And on Wednesday, December 7, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. W. McDaniel of Company A of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Anderson McDaniel did not own slaves in the State of Alabama.

1227) Private John L. Mc DANIEL - Inscription on tombstone #887 reads ***"J. L. McDANIEL CO. A 38 TENN. 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 L. McDaniel alternate name J. L. McDaniel served in Company A in the 38th Tennessee Infantry (Looney's) (8th Infantry) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"38th Infantry Regiment, formerly the 8th (Looney's) Regiment, was organized at Camp Abington, Fayette County, Tennessee, in September, 1861. The men were recruited in the counties of Shelby, Madison, and Wilson. Members of Company G were from Alabama, and Company H, later F, contained men from Georgia. During December it was at Knoxville with 988 men but only 250 arms. As most of these were worthless, the General commanding the department did not allow the unit to participate in the Battle of Fishing Creek. Later it was involved in the conflicts at Shiloh and Perryville. It then was assigned to General M. J. Wright's, Strahl's, Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During the summer of 1863 the 22nd Tennessee Infantry Battalion merged into the regiment. It was active from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations, and ended the war in North Carolina. The unit lost thirty percent of the 282 engaged at Murfreesboro, and there were 264 in action at Chickamauga. Only a handful surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John C. Carter [John Carpenter Carter – Find A Grave Memorial # 10843] and Robert F. Looney; [Robert Fain Looney – Find A Grave Memorial # 8715825] Lieutenant Colonels Andrew D. Gwynne, [Andrew Dunn Gwynne – Find A Grave

Memorial # 74069021] Edward J. Golladay, and Hugh D. Greer; [Hugh Dunlap Greer – Find A Grave Memorial # 133943952] and Majors Hardeman A. Abington, Hamilton W. Cotter, and David H. Thrasher. [David Hughey Thrasher – Find A Grave Memorial # 30897796]”

Company A of the 38th Tennessee Infantry was known as the “Sumter Grays” Many soldiers from Shelby County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. McDannell (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry* enlisted on January 24, 1862 at Brownsville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (John Carpenter) Carter for one year and last paid by Captain (Eugene A.) Shryrock on March 1, 1862 and noted as absent on sick furlough and returned to duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was successively designated as Captain Cotter’s Company, Looney’s Regiment Tennessee Infantry: Company F and the (2d) Company A, 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The regiment was organized September 23, 1861, as the 8th (Also known as Looney’s) Regiment Tennessee Infantry, but the designation was changed to the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry on November 16, 1861 by the Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office. Companies H, K and M were transferred to the 5th Battalion Alabama Infantry (Subsequently a part of the 50th Regiment Alabama Infantry) by Special Order Number 27, Headquarters 2d Corps, Army of Mississippi, dated April 3, 1862 and the regiment was re-organized in May, 1862. (1st) Company A was re-organized as an artillery organization in April 1862, and it subsequently served as Captain Rice’s Independent Company, Tennessee Light Artillery. The 22nd Battalion Tennessee Infantry was temporarily consolidated with this regiment in 1863 and in the latter part of 1864 the 4th, 5th, 31st, 33d and 38th Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated but each company of the original designation during the periods covered by these consolidations. About April 9, 1865, the 4th, 5th, 19th, 24th, 31st, 33d, 35th, 38th and 41st Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 3d 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 May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. McDanel of 2nd Company A of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on January 24, 1862 at Brownsville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (Hamilton W.) Cotter for one year and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. McDanel of 2nd Company A of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on January 24, 1862 at Brownsville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (Hamilton W.) Cotter for one year and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1, 1862 to January 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. McDanel of 2nd Company A of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on January 24, 1862 at Brownsville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (John C.) Carter for one year and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in Knoxville, (Tennessee) hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. McDanel of 2nd Company A of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on January 24, 1862 at Brownsville, (Tennessee) and enrolled for one year and noted as absent and under remarks stated at home on furlough from hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. McDanel of 2nd Company A of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on January "26", 1862 at Brownsville, (Tennessee) and enrolled for one year and noted as absent and under remarks stated at home on furlough from hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. McDanel (With an X beside of surname and stated below on page under remarks that his name appears in column of names present as J. L. McDaniel) of 2nd Company A of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on January "2", 1862 at Brownsville, (Tennessee) and enrolled for one year and last paid on May 1, 1862 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1863 to February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. McDaniel of 2nd Company A of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on January "26", 1862 at Brownsville, (Tennessee) and enrolled for one year and last paid on December 31, 1863 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. McDaniel of 2nd Company A of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on January "26," 1862 at Brownsville, (Tennessee) and enrolled for one year and last paid on March 1, 1864 noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. L. McDaniel of Company A of the 38th Tennessee Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for May and June 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1863 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. McDaniel of 2nd Company A of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on "February 26," 1862 at Iuka, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel Looney for one year and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on August 31, 1863 noted as absent and under remarks stated captured July 22, 1864.

When Private John L. McDaniel of Company A of the 38th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Wright's Brigade in Cheatham's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. McDannel of Company A of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and forwarded by the Provost Marshal 17th Army Corps from July 16 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured in battle of July 22, 1864 and under remarks stated forwarded to Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. L. McDaniel Company A of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. L. McDaniel Company A of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. L. McDaniel Company A of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John L. McDaniel Company A of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged 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 L. McDaniel Company A of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 ad noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John L. McDaniel Company A of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

And on Thursday, January 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. L. McDaniel of Company A of the 38th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules John L. McDaniel did not own slaves in Tennessee.

1228) Private Richard A. Mc DANIEL - Inscription on tombstone #1702 reads "**R. McDONALD CO. B 29 MISS. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The compiler notes the Federal POW Records had his name correct except for the last entry and that he does have Confederate enlistment records.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Richard A. McDaniel alternate name R. A. McDaniel served in Company B of the 39th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"39th Infantry Regiment was organized at Jackson, Mississippi, during the late spring of 1862. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Simpson, Rankin, Scott, Newton, Hinds, and Monroe. About twenty-five percent of this unit was sick in June, and there were 29 officers and 541 men present for duty in July. Company I took part in the fight at Baton Rouge, then, assigned to General Beall's command, the regiment was captured at Port Hudson in July, 1863. After the exchange in December it totaled 220 effectives. Attached to Ross' and Sears' Brigade it was involved in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's Tennessee operations, and the defense of Mobile. The regiment reported 7 casualties at New Hope Church, 30 at Kenesaw [Kennesaw] Mountain, 5 at the Chattahoochee River, and 48 in the Battle of Atlanta. Few surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its commanders were Colonel W. B. Shelby, [Winchester Bledsoe Shelby – Find A Grave Memorial # 14297646] Lieutenant Colonel William E. Ross, and Majors R. J. Durr [Robert Jacob Durr – Find A Grave Memorial # 32745526] and W. Monroe Quin."

Company B of the 39th Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Rankin Rebels"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. A. McDaniel of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 20, 1864 at Brandon, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Samuel) C. Myers for three years and noted as present for duty.

When Private Richard A. McDaniel of Company B of the 39th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Sears' Brigade in French's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rich'd A. McDaniel of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (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 Richard A. McDaniel of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rich'd A. McDaniel of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rich'd A. McDaniel of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi 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) Rich'd A. McDaniel of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rich A. McDaniel of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

And on Saturday, March 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Rich'd A. McDaniel of Company B of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry at the Camp Chase hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“R. A. McDANIELS CO. B 39 MISS. INF. C.S.A.”**

1229) Private Robert A. Mc DONALD - Inscription on tombstone #965 reads **“R. A. McDONALD CO. B 5 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Morgan County, Alabama in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as McDannel but the compiler believes it was McDonald and will be noted this way. The census listed Robert A. McDonald, born about 1820 (But looking at the actual census copy it also could be 1830) in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted he had been married within the year and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Merilda McDonald, born about 1826 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 26 in Cherokee County, Alabama and the census was enumerated in December 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Robt A. McDonald, born about 1830 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farm laborer with a real estate value of \$65.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Mahala McDonald, born about 1828 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Edy (A female) McDonald, born about 1850 in Alabama and Sarah A. W. McDonald, born about 1851 in Alabama and Martha A. McDonald, born about 1853 in Alabama and Mary E. McDonald, born about 1855 in Alabama and Louisa M. McDonald, born about 1857 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Eastern Division of Morgan County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as (Spelled as) Valhermoso and the census was enumerated on June 28, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Robert A. McDonald served in Company B in the 5th Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“5th Cavalry Regiment, organized at Tuscumbia, Alabama, in December, 1862, recruited its men in Morgan, Lawrence, Fayette, Franklin, Lauderdale, Tuscaloosa, and Marion counties. It was placed in General W. T. Martin's, [and] then Roddey's Brigade, and took an active part in the operations in East Tennessee and Northern Alabama. Later the unit transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana and fought at Brice's Cross Roads, Pond Spring, [Springs] and Selma, where many were captured. The small force that remained surrendered at Danville, Alabama, on May 6, 1865. Its field officers were Colonel Josiah Patterson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 7787065] Lieutenant Colonel James M. Warren, and Major R. F. Gibson. [Richard Fendal Gibson – Find A Grave Memorial # 144242117]”

Company B of the 5th Alabama Cavalry had many soldiers from Tuscaloosa County, Alabama.

The compiler notes he did not have service with the 10th Alabama Cavalry and that his death records state that he was with the 10th Alabama and only has Federal POW Records.

The compiler agrees he was with Company B of the 5th Alabama Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt A. McDonald of Company B of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen

Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865 and noted captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Robert A. McDonald of Company B of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15 1865 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt A. McDonald of Company B of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt A. McDonald of Company B of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 16, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky discharged to Camp Chase on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt A. McDonald of Company B of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt A. McDonald of Company B of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 18, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 28, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

And on Monday, January 30, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Robt A. McDonald of Company B of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry at the prison number three hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Robert A. McDonald did not own slaves in Morgan County, Alabama.

1230) Private Joseph Jackson Mc ELRATH - Inscription on tombstone #1159 reads **“JOS. McELRATH CO. B 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 25 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as McElrash but in the compilers opinion it should have been spelled as McElrath and will be noted this way. The census reported Joseph McElrath, born about 1840 in North Carolina and living in the household Mary McElrath, born about 1806 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Margaret McElrath, born about 1838 in North Carolina and Victoria McElrath, born about 1842 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Burke County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 27, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Joseph (Spelled as) McElrath, born about 1839 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,000.00 and a personal value of \$5,400.00 and living in the household of Mary McElrath, born about 1810 in North Carolina. Another family household member was Victoria McElrath, born about 1842 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Burke County, North Carolina and reported the nearest Post Office as Morganton and the census was enumerated on June 27, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 20 which noted Private Jackson McElrath of Company B of the 54th North Carolina Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Mary McElrath and listed her Post Office as Morgantown, North Carolina.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 57 the Post Office at Morgantown Court House was located in Burke County, North Carolina.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph J. McElrath served in Company B of the 54th North Carolina State Troops and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

7156908] and John Wimbish; [John Wimbish – Find A Grave Memorial # 8754237] Lieutenant Colonel Anderson Ellis; and Major James A. Rogers.”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Joseph J. McElrath of Captain James C. S. McDowell’s Company North Carolina Volunteers* appeared on a Company Muster-In and Descriptive Roll and mustered into service of North Carolina on May 19, 1862 at Camp Mangum, (North Carolina) and noted a physical description. Age twenty-three; Born in Burk [Burke] County, North Carolina; Occupation farmer; Height 5 feet 10 inches and enrolled for active service on March 27, 1862 by (Captain George) B. Kibler at Morganton, (North Carolina) and signed his name as J. J. McElrath.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company B of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops)”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 19 to July 1, 1862 stated Private Joseph J. McElrath of Company B of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted March 27, 1862 at Morganton, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain George) B. Kibler for 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 Joseph J. McElrath of Company B of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted March 27, 1862 at Morganton, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain George) B. Kibler for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private Joseph J. McElrath of Company B of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted March 27, 1862 at Morganton, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain George) B. Kibler 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 Joseph J. McElrath of Company B of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted March 27, 1862 at Morganton, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain George) B. Kibler for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1862 to March 1, 1863 stated Private Joseph J. McElrath of Company B of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted March 27, 1862 at Morganton, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain George) B. Kibler for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. McElrath of Company B of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted March 27, 1862 at Morganton, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain George) B. Kibler for the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated one bayonet \$5.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. McElrath of Company B of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted March 27, 1862 at Morganton, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain George) B. Kibler for the war and last paid by (D. R.) Murchison on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated one bayonet \$5.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. McElrath of Company B of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted March 27, 1862 at Morganton, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain George) B. Kibler for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph McElrath of Company B of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted March 27, 1862 at Morganton, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain George) B. Kibler for the war and last paid by Captain (D. R.) Murchison on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated missing in action November 7, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph McElrath of Company B of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted March 27, 1862 at Morganton, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain George) B. Kibler for the war and last paid on February 28, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elrath of Company B of the 54th Regiment North Carolina appeared on a roll of prisoners of war as paroled, until exchanged at Point Lookout, Maryland March 9, 1864 and noted as captured at Rappahannock, (Virginia) on November 7, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. Elrath of Company B of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Point Lookout, Maryland and arrived in Washington on November 11, 1863 and noted as captured at Rappahannock, (Virginia) on November 7, 1863 and under remarks stated exchanged March 10, 1864.

The compiler notes Rappahannock Station was a relatively small battle in Virginia on November 7, 1863 and was a Union victory. After being exchanged Private Joseph J. Elrath would again be captured a few months later.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph McE bath (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and noted a physical description on July 24, 1864, Age 24; Height five foot eight inches; Complexion fair; Eyes blue; Hair light and told Union authorities by occupation had been a farmer and was a resident of Burk [Burke] County, North Carolina and had been arrested by General Crooks [General George R. Crook] at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph McElrath of Company B of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 28, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Ew Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864.

Private died approximately 197 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 10, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper the Evening Star stated LIEUTENANT GENERAL U. S. GRANT – Mrs. Grant two children, with two of the General's staff, arrived at Willards' at 12 o'clock this morning. The family and staff attend Ford's Theater tonight and in all probability the General to witness Clarke in De Boots.

(The compiler notes Willard's was a five story eloquent hotel. President Lincoln himself was a guest prior to his first inauguration).

And on Friday, February 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Joseph McElrath of Company B of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Joseph McElrath did not own slaves in North Carolina.

1231) Sergeant William M. Mc ELROY - Inscription on tombstone #1722 reads ***"SGT. W. M. McELROY CO. F 46 MISS. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed Wm M. McElroy, born about 1838 in Mississippi and living in the household of Mary C. McElroy, born about 1811 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Tennessee A. (A female) McElroy, born about 1834 in Mississippi and Sarah F. McElroy, born about 1842 in Mississippi and Ransom L. McElroy, born about 1844 in Mississippi and Archibald J. McElroy, born about 1846 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Lauderdale County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 16, 1850.

According to Mississippi Marriages, 1776-1935 Mary Gardner married William M. McElroy on September 22, 1859 in Lauderdale County, Mississippi.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William M. McElroy and discharged as a sergeant and served in Company F in the 46th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company F of the 46th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Lauderdale Rifles”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September to October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. M. McElroy of Company F of the 6th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers* enlisted on May 10, 1862 at Meridian, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Constantine) Rea for the war and last paid by (Major) J. W. Patton (of the Quartermasters Department) on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated Company Commissary.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company F of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 6th (Balfour's) Battalion Mississippi Infantry was organized about April, 1862. It was afterward increased to a regiment and its designation changed to the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry by Special Order Number 32 Headquarters 2nd District Department for Mississippi and East Louisiana dated Vicksburg on December 2, 1862.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) W. M. McElroy of Company F of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 10, 1862 at Meridian, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Constantine) Rea for the war and last paid by (Major) J. W. Patton (of the Quartermasters Department) on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated in arrears for clothing overdrawn by .60 cents.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to October 31, 1863 stated 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) W. M. McElroy of Company F of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 10, 1862 at Meridian, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Constantine) Rea for the war and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted present for duty and under NOTE: stated paroled at capitulation of Vicksburg and furloughed July 23, to August 23, 1863 by order of Lieutenant General Pemberton. Under remarks stated absent without leave from August 23 to October 29, 1863.

When Sergeant William M. McElroy of Company F of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General William E. Baldwin's Brigade in Major

General Martin L. Smith's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, W. M. McElroy a sergeant of Company F Regiment 46th Mississippi Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as W. M. McElroy and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 10, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) W. M. McElroy of Company F of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) W. M. McElroy of Company F of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 10, 1862 at Meridian, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Constantine) Rea for the war and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) W. M. McElroy of Company F of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 10, 1862 at Meridian, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Constantine) Rea for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) W. M. McElroy of Company F of the 46th Mississippi appeared on a report of officers and men, of Sears' Brigade, who reached the main line of the enemy's works at Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864. Report dated Nashville, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

When Sergeant William M. McElroy of Company F of the 46th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Sears' Brigade in French's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The compiler notes at the Battle of Nashville, Major General French was absent and brigades were temporarily attached to Walthall's Division.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm M. Elroy of Company F of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant William M. Elroy of Company F of the 46th Regiment Mississippi 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm M. Elroy of Company F of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm M. Elroy of Company F of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm M. Elroy of Company F of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm M. Elroy of Company F of the 46th Mississippi 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.

Private died approximately 75 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

And on Monday, March 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) W. M. McElroy of Company F of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William M. Elroy did not own slaves in Mississippi.

1232) Private William Mc FERRIN - Inscription on tombstone #991 reads ***“W. McFERRIN CO. G 39 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Allatoona, Georgia in October 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 29 years old based on the 1850 United States census.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as McFerren (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to McFerrin and will be noted this way) The census listed William McFerrin, born about 1835 in Mississippi and listed his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of James McFerrin, born about 1808 in Mississippi and what appears to be his wife Rebecca McFerrin, born about 1813 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: Abraham McFerrin, born about 1832 in Mississippi and Henry McFerrin, born about 1838 in Mississippi (Henry was also a member of Company G of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry) and David McFerrin, born about 1840 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Almanza (A female) McFerrin, born about 1845 in Mississippi and Thomas H. McFerrin, born about 1847 in Mississippi and James W. McFerrin, born about 1849 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Simpson County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on either October 21 or 22, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William McFerrin served in Company G of the 39th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“39th Infantry Regiment was organized at Jackson, Mississippi, during the late spring of 1862. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Simpson, Rankin, Scott, Newton, Hinds, and Monroe. About twenty-five percent of this unit was sick in June, and there were 29 officers and 541 men present for duty in July. Company I took part in the fight at Baton Rouge, then, assigned to General Beall's command, the regiment was captured at Port Hudson in July, 1863. After the exchange in December it totaled 220 effectives. Attached to Ross' and Sears' Brigade it was involved in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's Tennessee operations, and the defense of Mobile. The regiment reported 7 casualties at New Hope Church, 30 at Kenesaw [Kennesaw] Mountain, 5 at the Chattahoochee River, and 48 in the Battle of Atlanta. Few surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its commanders were Colonel W. B. Shelby, [Winchester Bledsoe Shelby – Find A Grave Memorial # 14297646] Lieutenant Colonel William E. Ross, and Majors R. J. Durr [Robert Jacob Durr – Find A Grave Memorial # 32745526] and W. Monroe Quin.”

Company G of the 39th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Price Rebels” Many soldiers from Rankin County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm McFerrin of Company G of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Monmouth, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (William) Price for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in camp at Grenada, (Mississippi).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm McFerrin of Company G of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Monmouth, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (William) Price for three years and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm McFerrin of Company G of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Monmouth, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (William) Price for three years and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital wounded.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm McFerrin of Company G of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Monmouth, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (William) Price 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) W McFerrin of Company G of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Monmouth, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (William) Price for three years and last paid by (W. G.) Magee on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated has not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm McFerrin of Company G of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Monmouth, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (William) Price for three years and last paid by (W. G.) Magee on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated not reported since paroled and by General Polk's order a deserter.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm McFerrin of Company G of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Monmouth, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (William) Price for three years and last paid by (W. G.) Magee on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated absent without leave from September 15, 1863 to May 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wm. (Spelled as) McFarren of Company G of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Port Hudson, Louisiana on July 12 and 13, 1863 and noted as captured at Port Hudson, Louisiana on July 9, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wm. (Spelled as) McFarren of Company G of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a list of non-commissioned officers and privates, prisoners of war, who have been this day released upon their paroles.

The compiler notes enlisted soldiers were paroled at Port Hudson, Louisiana but the officers were taken to prison camps.

When Private William McFerrin of Company G of the 39th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Allatoona Pass, Georgia on October 5, 1864 he had been in Sears' Brigade in French's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

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

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

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

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

General Hood ordered General Alexander Stewart one of his corps commanders to take a division and take Allatoona Pass and General Stewart elected to send General French's Division for the task. On October 5, 1864 a brief but hotly contested battle ensued. The battle had two names, the Battle of Allatoona and the Battle of Allatoona Pass. Confederate cavalry had incorrectly informed Confederate General French that additional Union troops were on their way and the following day his division limped

back toward the Army of Tennessee. Faulty intelligence had prevented General French in taking his objective with superior Confederate numbers. In a message sent to General Sherman, General Corse is quoted as saying "I am short a cheek-bone and an ear, but am able to whip all hell yet." Through a series of misunderstandings General Sherman never sent major reinforcements to General Corse in more ways than one Corse had dogged a bullet. The Union ballad of "Hold the Fort" was inspired by General Corse and his defiant stand at Star Fort at Allatoona Pass. For Hood's Army it was another missed opportunity as the Army of Tennessee began its pivotal and fateful return to Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm McPherrin (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G f the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General William T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and for forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones, Add'l A.D.C. (Additional Aide De Camp), Louisville, Kentucky on October 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department, Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee on October 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm McPherrin of Company G f the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at Louisville, Kentucky Military Prison during five days ending October 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville on October 26, 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 Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm McPherrin of Company G f the 39th Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private William McFerrin of Company G f the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 21, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm McPherrin of Company G f the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm McPherson of Company G f the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 24, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Private died approximately 100 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 1, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported "As many as a thousand of the Pope's soldiers recently applied to the American Consul to be received into our service."

And on Wednesday, February 1, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm McPherson of Company G of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1233) Sergeant Henderson Mc GARITY - Inscription on tombstone #1636 reads "**SGT. H. McGARITY CO. H 24 S.C. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 37 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 H. (A male) McGarity, born about 1827 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a mechanic and living in the household of (Spelled as) Claisa McGarity, born about 1791 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Mary McGarity, born about 1811 in South Carolina and F. (A male) McGarity, born about 1825 in South Carolina and E. (A female) McGarity, born about 1832 in South Carolina and M. J. (A female) McGarity, born about 1840 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Chester District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 27, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Henderson McGarity, born about 1828 in South Carolina and noted his occupations as both a farmer and a carpenter with a real estate value of \$570.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Amyrillie McGarity, born about 1837 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Barry D. McGarity, born about 1855 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Emeline J. (A female) McGarity, born about 1857 in South Carolina and Jno H. McGarity, born about 1859 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Chester District, South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Rich Hill Crossroads and the census was enumerated on August 22, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Henderson was discharged as a sergeant and served in Company H of the 24th South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"24th Infantry Regiment was organized during the winter of 1861-1862 with men from Charleston and the counties of Marion and Edgefield. The unit served in the Charleston area, fought at Secessionville, and in May, 1863, moved to Mississippi. Assigned to General Gist's Brigade, it was engaged at Jackson,

and then joined the Army of Tennessee. The 24th participated in the campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations, and saw action in North Carolina. It lost 3 killed, 7 wounded, and 2 missing at Secessionville, had 105 killed or wounded at Jackson, and reported 43 killed, 114 wounded, and 12 missing at Chickamauga. The regiment totalled [totalled] 430 men and 342 arms in December, 1863. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 6 to July 18, it reported 21 killed, 80 wounded, and 18 missing, and on July 27, there were 53 disabled. Of the 285 engaged at Franklin, fifty-three percent were killed, wounded, or missing. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Ellison Capers [Find A Grave Memorial # 8961] and C. H. Stevens; [Clement Hoffman Stevens – Find A Grave Memorial # 9503] Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Jones; [Jesse Stancel Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 89239822] and Majors M. T. Appleby, [Morgan Thomas Appleby – Find A Grave Memorial # 25175365] Andrew J. Hammond, [Andrew Jackson Hammond – Find A Grave Memorial # 162553344] D. F. Hill, [David F. Hill] and C. B. Sigwald. [Christian Baker Sigwald – Find A Grave Memorial # 60769139]”

Company H of the 24th South Carolina Infantry had many soldiers from Chester District, South Carolina.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Henderson McGarity of Captain James A. Thomas’ Company of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers* was mustered into service at age thirty-seven at Camp Johnson on April 15, 1862 and joined for duty in March 1862 in the Chester District, South Carolina and enrolled by (James) A. Thomas for the war.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company H of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry. The 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was organized and the field officers designated by Special Order Number 23 Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office, State of South Carolina dated Columbia, April 1, 1862. Most of the companies appear to have been in the service of the State prior to their acceptance into the service of the Confederate States. About April 9, 1865 the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was consolidated with the 16th Regiment South Carolina Infantry and formed the 16th and 24th Consolidated Regiment South Carolina Infantry, which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina o May 1, 1865.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 19 to April 30, 1862 stated Private Henderson McGarity of Company H of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 in Chester (District South Carolina) and enrolled by (James) A. Thomas for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private Henderson McGarity of Company H of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 in Chester (District South Carolina) and enrolled by (James) A. Thomas for the war and last paid on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private Henderson McGarity of Company H of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on

March 19, 1862 in Chester (District South Carolina) by (James) A. Thomas and enrolled for the war and last paid by R. H. Kingman on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated 4th Corporal Henderson McGarity of Company H of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 in Chester (District South Carolina) and enrolled by (James) A. Thomas for the war and last paid by R. H. Kingman on September 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated 4th Corporal Henderson McGarity of Company H of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 in Chester (District South Carolina) and enrolled by (James) A. Thomas for the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated 4th Corporal Henderson McGarity of Company H of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 in Chester (District South Carolina) and enrolled by (James) A. Thomas for the war and last paid by (Thomas) Addison on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated 5th Sergeant Henderson McGarity of Company H of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 in Chester (District South Carolina) and enrolled by (James) A. Thomas for the war and last paid by (Thomas) Addison on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated appointed June 30, 1863 from corporal.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated 5th Sergeant Henderson McGarity of Company H of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 in Chester (District South Carolina) and enrolled by Captain (James) A. Thomas for the war and last paid by (Thomas) Addison on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated 5th Sergeant Henderson McGarity of Company H of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 in Chester (District) South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (James) A. Thomas for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) Addison on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 5th Sergeant Henderson McGarity of Company H of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 in Chester (District) South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (James) A. Thomas for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) Addison on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 5th Sergeant Henderson McGarity of Company H of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 in Chester (District) South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (James) A. Thomas for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) Addison 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 5th Sergeant Henderson McGarity of Company H of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 19, 1862 in Chester (District) South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (James) A. Thomas for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) Addison on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

When Sergeant Henderson McGarity of Company H of the 24th South Carolina Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Gist's Brigade in Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Henderson McGarity of Company H of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on 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 Sergeant Henderson McGarity of Company H of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Henderson McGarity of Company H of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 4, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Henderson McGarity of Company H of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Henderson McGarity of Company H of the 24th Regiment South Carolina 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 Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Sergeant died approximately 64 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

And on Saturday, March 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Henderson McGuarliy of Company H of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry at the Camp Chase hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Henderson McGarity did not own slaves in the State of South Carolina.

1234) Private Anderson J. Mc GAUGHEY - Inscription on tombstone #1561 reads ***"A. J. McGAUGHRY CO. C 7 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner in Athens, Alabama in December 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed Anderson McGaughey, born about 1824 in Alabama and noted his occupation as an overseer and noted he had been married within the year and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Lucy A. McGaughey, born about 1827 in Alabama. Another household member was Mary E. Love, born about 1848 in Alabama. The household was living in District 3 in Limestone County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 27, 1850.

The compiler notes Athens, Alabama is located in Limestone County.

His records are listed under Anderson J. McGaughey.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Anderson J. McGaughey served in Company C in the 7th 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]"

The compiler notes there were two units from Alabama called the 7th Alabama Cavalry.

The first 7th Alabama Cavalry was only known as this unit designation in the field. However the Confederate authorities did not recognize the first 7th Alabama Cavalry designation. The Confederate authorities then recognized the first 7th Alabama Cavalry as the 9th Alabama Cavalry (Malone's). However many soldier's in the first 7th Alabama Cavalry refused to acknowledge the Confederate War Departments decision to reclassify them as the 9th Alabama Cavalry.

The following is what is said about the 9th Alabama Confederate Cavalry.

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

When Private Anderson J. McGaughey of Company C of the 7th Alabama Cavalry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Athens, Alabama 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 of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew J. McGauhey (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 7th Regiment Alabama “Infantry” appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 22, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 22, 1865 and noted captured in Athens, Alabama on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Anderson J. McGaughey of Company C of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and transferred to Louisville, Kentucky on January 22, 1865 and noted as captured at Athens, Alabama on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew J. McGauhey of Company C of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a signature of names on the oath of allegiance to the United States, subscribed and sworn to before William H. Bracken, Lieutenant, and Assistant Provost Marshal General Department of the Cumberland at Nashville, Tennessee on January 21, 1865 and a physical description was noted and told Union authorities he had a family and place of residence was in Limestone County, Alabama and was five foot eight inches in height with grey eyes and a fair complexion and brown hair and had deserted on December 17, 1864 and had volunteered for Confederate service on February 20, 1863. The compiler notes there was an X by his name indicating the entry was cancelled.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) And'w J. McGaughey of Company C of the 7th 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 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 26, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Athens, Alabama on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Anderson J. McGaughey of Company C of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 22, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Athens, Alabama on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Anderson J. McGauhey of Company C of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Athens, Alabama on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Anderson J. McGaughey of Company "H" of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 25, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Athens, Alabama on December 17, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 5, 1865 at Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah the newspaper *The Salt Lake Daily Telegraph and Commercial Advertiser* reported "COLORADO NEWS – Fort Rankin, February 13 – Honorable Sam H. Elbert: Two coaches filled with mail for Colorado will be sent forward from Kearney today. I will see them safely through. Shall guarantee protection to coaches through my district. My troops are worn out working day and night on the California and Denver telegraph lines. Colonel Livingston"

And on Sunday, March 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. J. McGaughey of Company C of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules neither Anderson nor Andrew spelled as McGaughey or similar names owned slaves in Limestone County, Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"A. J. McGAUGHEY CO. C 7 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."**

1235) Private Lin Mc GEE - Inscription on tombstone #1468 reads ***"LIN McGEE CO. K 38 ALA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The compiler notes his given name was also spelled as Levi on some of his Federal POW Records but his given name was spelled as Lin on his Compiled Military Service Records.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Lin McGee served in Company K of the 38th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"38th Infantry Regiment was organized at Mobile, Alabama, in May, 1862, and remained there until February, 1863. Men of this command were raised in the counties of Clarke, Washington, Conecuh, Mobile, Wilcox, and Fayette. It was assigned to Clayton's, then Holtzclaw's Brigade, and took an active part in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville. Transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, it suffered many hardships defending Spanish Fort. The regiment lost thirty-seven percent of the 490 engaged at Chickamauga, reported 214 casualties at Chattanooga, and totaled 272 men and 71 arms in December, 1863. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 7-27, it lost 12 killed, 88 wounded, and 24 missing, had 236 fit for duty in November, 1864, and surrendered about 80 on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Charles T. Ketchum [Charles Thomas Ketchum – Find A Grave Memorial # 16042300] and A. R. Lankford, [Augustus R. Lankford – Find A Grave Memorial # 38194669] Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Hearin, [William Jefferson Hearin – Find A Grave Memorial # 50541657] and Major Origen S. Jewett. [Origen Sibley Jewett – Killed at Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 91258835]"

Company K of the 38th Alabama Infantry was known as the "Joe Murrell Bayonets" Many soldiers from Mobile County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records on May 15, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Lin McGee of Company K of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a Muster Roll of the organization named above, showing payment of bounty and roll dated June 3, 1862 near Mobile, Alabama and enlisted on April 7, 1862 at Blakely, Alabama by Captain Ben Lane Posey for three years or the war and duty status not reported and a \$50.00 bounty paid and made his mark with an X.

When Private Lin McGee of Company K of the 38th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Levi McGee of Company K of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky 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) Levi McGee of Company K of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Levi McGee of Company K of the 38th 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 "21", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Levi McGee of Company K of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on July 31, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Levi McGee of Company K of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July "21", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Levi McGee of Company K of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Levi McGee of Company K of the "28" Regiment Alabama Infantry name appeared as a signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia on March 4, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio March 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled.

Private Lin McGee died approximately 209 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 27, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* stated the Russian Government is about to make a very considerable reduction in its war expenditure. The budget for 1865 shows a decrease of twenty-four and a half million of roubles in the army estimates and four and a half million of roubles in the navy estimates as compared with those for 1861.

And on Monday, February 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) L. McGee of Company K of the (And corrected at the top of the page to the) 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1236) Private Augustus C. Mc GEHEE - Inscription on tombstone #1452 reads **"A. O. McGEHEE CO. I 46 GA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According Georgia United States Compiled Marriages, 1754-1850; Jacob (Spelled as) McGhee married (Spelled as) Jewlett G. Mays on April 5, 1842 in Harris County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Augustus McGehee, born about 1844 in Georgia and living in the household of Jacob C. McGehee, [According to Find A Grave his full name was Jacob Collier McGehee] born about 1822 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a preacher and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) G. J. McGehee, [But according to Find A Grave was Julietta Granville Mays McGehee] born about 1824 in Georgia. Another household member was Sarah E. Prather. The family household was living in the Ellerslie District of Harris County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 19, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) C. C. McGhee, born about 1843 in Georgia and listed as attending school within the year and living in the household of Jacob C. McGhee (But surname corrected by an ancestry transcriber to McGehee) born about 1823 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living with what appears to be his wife, (Spelled as) J. G. McGehee, born about 1825 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) J. C. (A male) McGehee, born about 1851 in Georgia and Ella D. McGehee, born about 1853 in Georgia (And was the mother of Mrs. Jessie McPhail Kimbrough) and Sarah C. McGehee, born about 1856 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Jos D. (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to James McGehee), born about 1859 in Georgia and Mary C. Clein (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Mary D. Clem, born about 1782 in Georgia. The family household was living in Georgia Militia District 695 in Harris County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Ellerslie and the census was enumerated on June 22, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private (Spelled as) A. O. McGehee alternate name Augustus McGee served in Company I in the 46th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"46th Infantry Regiment was formed during the spring of 1862 with men from Upson, Schley, Harris, Muscogee, Chattahoochee, Webster, Marion, and Talbot counties. The unit served in Georgia, then South Carolina where it was involved in the conflicts at Secessionville and Gaston and Frampton's

Plantation. In May, 1863, it was assigned to General Gist's Brigade, it moved to Mississippi. After taking part in the siege of Jackson the regiment joined the Army of Tennessee and fought on many battlefields from Chickamauga to Atlanta, then saw action in Tennessee and North Carolina. In December, 1863, this unit totalled [totalled] 628 men and 513 arms, but was greatly reduced when it surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Peyton H. Colquitt [Died of wounds received at Chickamauga – Find A Grave Memorial # 8092571] and Samuel J. C. Dunlop, [Samuel John Calhoun Dunlap – Find A Grave Memorial # 17615801] Lieutenant Colonel William A. Daniel, [Find A Grave Memorial # 46312943] and Major A. M. Speer. [Alexander Middleton Speer – Find A Grave Memorial # 16201182]”

Company I of the 46th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Talbot Volunteers”

His service records are listed under Augustus McGee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. O. McGehee of Company I of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 4, 1864 at Atlanta, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (William A.) Davie for three years or the war and listed as never being paid and noted as present for duty.

The following came from Volume 5 pages 193 & 194 of the Confederate Reminiscences and Letters 1861-1865.

From Augustus C. McGehee to his mother

Camp 46th Georgia Regiment near Franklin, Tennessee December 1st 1864

Dear Mother:

As there is some probability of sending a letter home in the morning by a Mr. Stanford, mail carrier of Bates Division, or rather, as far as Cherokee Georgia, I embrace the opportunity. Another bloody & desperate battle has been fought and another victory won. Having completely surrounded General Thomas, some say General Sc[h]ofield, who was in command of the Federal forces at Columbia, he was compelled to fall back on the Nashville Turn Pike towards Nashville by way of Spring Hill & Franklin. This Pike, for it is a splendid road, alone prevented the capture of his whole force variously estimated from 10 to 20 thousand. We marched up rapidly on the right & left flank & were about to cut him off entirely but as I said before, he had a good road and was able to advance his trains rapidly and save them from capture & himself from a sound whipping. But in his hasty retreat he left a good many wagons, burnt some, knocked mules in the head & tried to destroy everything as he went. We pushed him so close he left 30 wagons on the road from Spring Hill to Franklin, a distance of 12 miles. We pursued him on to within one mile of Franklin where I assure you we fought one of the severest battles of the War. We found a line of battle ½ mile from Town Cheatham, or Brown. Now, in the centre, Bate on the left, Cleburne on the right & marched with a bold dashing front on the enemy in entrenchments. They could see us coming in plain, open view in an open field ½ mile, and volley after volley the deadly missiles would come, killing my comrades on every side. Many of my friends fell to whom I had become endeared. I loved them, but onward I went double quicking over rocks, through cornfields until I reached the enemy's works. I was with the first who reached the works and I say it to the honor and bravery of the 46th. Her colors were the first to be planted upon the works. Soon as they were planted we rallied to

them & then poured volley after volley into them for several long hours. Yes, from one hour by sun till about 2 or 3 o'clock AM, when they began to retreat & fall back to Nashville. Whether they have succeeded in getting there I have not heard. Forrest is after them and doing all he can.

'Tis true we forced them out of these works & routed them but it was at a great sacrifice of men. We have to mourn the loss of many of our comrades. The boys say no battle field has ever equaled this. The killed & wounded lay thick everywhere. Oh! The sight of a battle field, it is horrible. The groans & sighs of dying & wounded is awful. I never want to see another. 2 of my company were killed in the charge-James Searcy and Bethune [probably Joseph L. Bethune] of Talbot County - & 5 wounded. We went in the fight with about 30 men. Our Brigade & Division suffered much in the loss of officers, also Captain [William A.] Davie killed, Lieutenant [George R.] Booker, Company "E" killed from _____. Major [Samuel John Calhoun] Dunlap commanding Regiment seriously wounded. Colonel Capers of the 16th & Colonel Jones 24th South Carolina wounded, though not mortally. Colonel Waters of the 8th Georgia wounded. General Gist, General Carter, General Strahl killed. General Gordon captured. All of our Division General Brown, Major General, wounded in the foot. Our regiment, brigade & Division suffered considerably. I cannot form any idea of our casualties. It was heavy and believe me I thought of your prayers all the while I was in the fight. I feel they alone saved me for the bullets fell around thick as hail. I was with the first to mount the works.

We captured any amount of clothing & rations. I got a good fly, haversack, rations, boots, splendid overshirt, pair of socks, good pair buck skin gloves &c. Overcoats, pants, boots, & clothing every description were captured. Watches & green backs any quantity. But all at a great cost. We will now move on toward Nashville. Pray for me. Love to all.

Your son Gus.

P.S. This is Yankee paper & envelopes. I have a quantity. Has Tommie gone back? My love to them. Be easy about me. I am doing well.

Submitted by Jessie McPhail (Mrs. Grafton Kimbrough of Muscogee County, Georgia. Her maternal grandfather, Augustus C. McGehee, was a private in Company I, 46th Georgia Infantry (Talbot Guards) He was captured at Nashville, Tennessee, on December 17, 1864 and died of pneumonia at Camp Chase, Ohio on February 26, 1865. He is interred at Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery.

[The compiler notes that upon examining the genealogy between Jessie Kimbrough to her ancestor, Augustus C. McGehee, it turned out to be her maternal uncle and not maternal grandfather and thanks to Joanie Jackson for noticing the error].

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Augustus McGee of Company I of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison, at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky January 6, 1865

and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Augustus McGee of Company I of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and noted captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 186(4).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as Augustus McGee of Company I of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 4, 1865 to Camp Chase and had been captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Augustus McGee of Company I of the 46th Regiment Georgia 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 Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private Augustus C. McGehee died approximately 51 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 26, 1865 at Leavenworth, Kansas a local newspaper *The Leavenworth Times* stated INCOMES OF 1864 – There seems to be an impression abroad that the recent propositions in Congress in regard to amending the income tax bill are a part of the first efforts toward framing our next payable income taxes that is, those of the year 1864. But those taxes are already fixed by the law approved June 30, 1864. As they have received but little public attention and as they differ considerably in some respects from those of 1863, it may be worthwhile to glance at their chief features. The new scale of taxation is as follows: On incomes between \$600 and \$5,000 the tax is to be five percent; between \$5,000 and \$10,000 seven and a half per cent; on all over \$10,000 ten per cent.

And on Sunday, February 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Augustus McGee of Company I of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Augustus C. McGehee did not own slaves in Harris County, Georgia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“A. C. McGEHEE CO. I 46 GA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1237) Private Daniel Mc GILBERRY - Inscription on tombstone #744 reads **“D. McGILBERRY CO. B 38 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The compiler notes his surname was listed as McGibberry on some of his Federal POW Records.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 37 years old.

It is rare the compiler will go into detail about the soldier’s father however in this case it will be noted. Angus McGilberry was an enlisted soldier in the United States Army during the War of 1812 and had duty with the 12th United States Infantry. He also enlisted in Company A of the 23rd Alabama Infantry in 1861 and served for a few months before being discharged. Angus was last noted on the Alabama census in 1870.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Gillburg but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Gilberry and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed Daniel McGilberry, born about 1827 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Angus M. McGilberry, born about 1795 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Keziah McGilberry, born about 1796 in Georgia. The family household was living in Wilcox County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Daniel McGilberry, born about 1827 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$298.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Eliza McGilberry, born about 1829 in Alabama. Other family household members were: John McGilberry, born about 1852 in Alabama and Mary E. McGilberry, born about 1853 in Alabama and Robert McGilberry, born about 1854 in Alabama and Peter F. McGilberry, born about 1855 in Alabama and Daniel S. McGilberry, born about 1857 in Alabama and Sarah J. McGilberry, born about 1860 in Alabama and noted as two months old. The family household was living in the Western Division of Wilcox County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Prairie Bluff and the census was enumerated on August 22, 1860.

Company B of the 38th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Wilcox Farmers”

The compiler notes his name was listed as Daniel McGibberry on his service records.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan McGibberry of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama appeared on a register at the Saint Mary’s Hospital in Dalton, Georgia on June 27, 1863 and the complaint was neuralgia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Daniel (Spelled as) McGilberry of Company B 38th Regiment Alabama appeared on a list of soldiers in the Convalescent Camp at Dalton, Georgia who were received from the Saint Mary’s Hospital on August 3, 1863.

When Private Daniel McGilberry I of Company B of the 38th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 3, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l McGilbery of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a report of Confederate prisoners captured by the 2nd Division 23rd Army Corps from June 1 to September 9, 1864. Report dated Office Provost Marshal, 2nd Division 23rd Army Corps Decatur, Georgia on September 9, 1864 and noted as captured on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Daniel McGilberry of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in charge of the Provost Marshal General of the 23rd Army Corps and noted as captured on August 3, 1864 and had been in Holtzclaw's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps and under remarks stated turned over to the Army of the Cumberland on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Daniel McGilberry of Company B of the 38th 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) Dan'l McGilbery of Company B of the 38th 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) Dan'l McGibbery of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l McGibbery of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 13, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l McGibbery of Company B of the 38th 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) Daniel McGibbery of Company B of the 38th 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 Daniel McGilberry died approximately 150 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

And on Wednesday, January 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Daniel McGibbery of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox

(Chronological order) Originally listed as died on December 11, 1864.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1238) Private Isaac B. McGINNIS - Inscription on tombstone #726 reads "***I. B. McGINNIS CO. E 34 GA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

Georgia Marriages, 1808-1967 as found on family search stated that Isaac B. (Spelled as Maginnes) McGinnis married Mary Ann M. (Spelled as Maginnes) McGinnis on July 13, 1845 in Jackson County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Isaac McGinnis as the head of household; born about 1825 in Georgia and listed as a farmer and living with his wife Mary A.A.M. McGinnis; born about 1829 in Georgia and noted she could not read or write. Other household members were: Nathaniel C. McGinnis; born about 1826 in Georgia and noted he could not read or write and was listed as a laborer and Reuben J. McGinnis; born about 1846 in Georgia and Isaac M. McGinnis; born about 1849 in Georgia. The family household was living in Subdivision 45 in Jackson County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 15, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Isaac B. (Spelled as Maginnis) McGinnis as the head of the household; born about 1824 in Georgia and listed as a farmer with real estate valued at \$800.00 and his personal estate valued at \$300.00 and it was noted he had attended school for three years. He was living with his wife Mary M. M. (Spelled as Maginnis) McGinnis born about 1829. Other household members were: (The compiler notes all household members surnames were spelled as Maginnis but correctly transcribed later on as McGinnis) Reuben McGinnis born about 1846 and Isaac M. McGinnis born about 1844 and listed as a farm laborer and Mary C. McGinnis born about 1854 and Sarah E. McGinnis born about 1856 and (Spelled as Malitta) McGinnis born about 1858. The family household

was living in the Minish District in Jackson County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office reported as Harmony Grove and the census was enumerated on July 25, 1860.

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

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

Company E of the 34th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Jackson Farmers”

The compiler notes Private Isaac B. McGinnis does not have Confederate enlistment records and while this raises a red flag the compiler notes many of the soldiers in this unit also do not have them.

According to the history of the 34th Georgia Infantry per the National Park Service the regiment was organized at Camp McDonald in May of 1862. Other sources such as Lillian Henderson work reported him enlisting on May 13, 1862.

The compiler notes the 34th Georgia Infantry participated in the Vicksburg Campaign and fought in some of the battles around Vicksburg before the General Pemberton surrendered the Confederate Army.

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

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, Isaac B. McGinnis a private of Company E Regiment 34th Georgia Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually

performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as Isaac B. McGinnis and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8, day of July 1863.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac B. McGinnis of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 8, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, (Mississippi) on July 4, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) "J" B. McGinnis of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a list of effective men of the 34th Georgia Regiment. List not dated*

The asterisk stated "Other records indicate date as about July 22, 1863."

After being paroled and exchanged the 34th Georgia Infantry participated in the Chattanooga Campaign in November of 1863. It can only be assumed the Private McGinnis was with his regiment.

When Private Isaac B. McGinnis of Company E of the 34th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Cumming's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) "J" B. McGinis of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a report of commissioned officers and enlisted men who have absented themselves without leave from the 34th Georgia Regiment since last report and report dated January 15, 1865 and was from the 6th Congressional District in Jefferson, Georgia and under remarks stated on December 16, 1864 he remained in the trenches at Nashville.

The compiler notes Private McGinnis was one of sixteen soldiers with Company E of the 34th Georgia who were from Jackson County, Georgia and taken prisoners on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac B. McGinnis of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

The compiler notes the prison at Louisville, Kentucky was a distribution point to other northern prisons.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac B. McGinnis of Company E of the 34th "Alabama" Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged on January 2, 1865 to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac B. (Spelled as) McGuinu of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 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 Isaac B. McGinnis of Company E of the 34th "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.

Federal POW Records located at ancestry (23213) stated he was admitted to the Camp Chase hospital on January 4, 1865 for pneumonia thus he was immediately placed in the hospital when arriving at the Camp Chase prison.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 9, 1865 in Washington, D.C. President Lincoln transmits to Senate information regarding limitation of naval armament on Great Lakes.

And on Monday, January 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Isaac B. McGinnis of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase hospital.

(Chronological order)

The compiler notes the Camp Chase death records incorrectly listed him as died on December 9, 1864 and other Federal POW Records located on ancestry (23213) correctly listed his death date as January 9, 1865 and this would also be in chronological order concerning his grave number as 726.

According to the 1850 and 1860 slave census Isaac B. McGinnis did not own slaves.

1239) Private George Mc GLOTHEN - Inscription on tombstone #1575 reads "**GEO. McGLOTHEN CO. A 29 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Columbia, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) George McGlothlin, born about 1835 in Georgia and noted he had a value of \$100.00 in real estate and a personal value of \$66.00. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Elizabeth McGlothlin, born about 1857 in Georgia and (Spelled as) William Thomas McGlothlin, born about 1859 and noted as seven months old and (Spelled as) Clrissa (A female) Rump, born about 1809 in Georgia and Joanna Rump, born about 1854 in Georgia. The household was living in Wayne County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Doctortown and the census was enumerated on July 9, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George McGlothen alternate name George McGlothlin served in Company A in the 29th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"29th Infantry Regiment, organized at Big Shanty, Georgia, during the summer of 1861, contained men from Thomas, Berrien, Tift, Stephens, [Both Tift and Stephens Counties were not created until 1905 and Stephens County was named after Alexander Stephens former Vice-President of the Confederate States of America] and Dougherty counties. For a time Companies A and G served as heavy artillerists in the Savannah area and the rest of the command was at Charleston. It then was assigned to General Wilson's, C. H. Stevens', and H. R. Jackson's Brigade, and in September, 1863, was consolidated with the 30th Regiment. The unit participated in the difficult campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and fought at Bentonville. In December, 1863, the 29th/30th totaled 341 men and 195 arms, but few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels W. D. Mitchell, [William Dickey Mitchell – Find A Grave Memorial # 26944690] R. Spaulding, [Randolph Spaulding] and William J. Young; [William Joshua Young – Find A Grave Memorial # 107203477] Lieutenant Colonels T. W. Alexander [Thomas Williamson Alexander – Find A Grave Memorial # 10071842] and W. W. Billopp; [William W. Billopp] and Majors Levi J. Knight, [Levi Jordan Knight – Find A Grave Memorial # 71630534] John C. Lamb, and John J. Owen."

The compiler notes his service records are located under George McGlothlin.

Old Company F of the 29th Georgia Infantry became New Company A of the 29th Georgia upon the Confederate reorganization on May 7, 1862 and this company was known as the "Georgia Foresters"

Many soldiers from Chatham County, Georgia and the compiled notes Savannah was and is located in Chatham County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 9 to October 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo McGlothin of Captain W. W. Billopp's Company (The Georgia

Foresters)* enlisted on September 9, 1861 at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel (William S.) Rockwell for the war and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was successively designated as Captain Billopp's Company (Old) Company F and (New) Company) A of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo McGlothen of Captain W. W. Billopp's Company (Georgia Foresters) 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 9, 1861 at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled by (William) S. Rockwell for the war and last paid on October 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. McGlothen of Company A of the 29th Georgia Infantry appeared on a regimental return in August 1862.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. McGlothen of Company A of the 29th Georgia Infantry appeared on a regimental return in December 1862.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. "MGlothlin" of Company A of the 29th Regiment Georgia "Volunteers" appeared on a receipt roll for pay during the 3rd quarter 1863 and had duty at the River Batteries from August 1 to 31, 1863 at the rate of .25 cents per day and signed his name as G. (Spelled as) McGlothlin.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) G. McGlothlin of Company A of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 1st quarter 1863 and signed his name as George McGlathlin and was paid .25 cents per day and under remarks stated River Batteries.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. McGlothlin of Company A of the 29th Regiment Georgia appeared on a hospital muster roll at the first Georgia hospital in Charleston, South Carolina from December 31 1863 and dated January 5, 1864 and enlisted on September 9, 1861 at Savannah, Georgia and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. McGlothlin of Company A of the 29th Regiment Georgia appeared on a hospital muster roll at the first Georgia hospital in Charleston, South Carolina for January and February 1864 and dated March 1, 1864 and enlisted on September 9, 1861 at "Summit", Georgia for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present.

When Private George McGlothen of Company A 29th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner near Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864 after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee 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) George McGlothlin of Company A of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll

dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo McGlothlin of Company A of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo McGlothlin of Company A of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo McGlothlin of Company A of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo McGlothlin of Company A of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Private died approximately 59 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

And on Monday, March 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo McGlothen of Company A of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules George McGlothlin and surname also spelled in similar ways did not own slaves in Georgia.

1240) Private George W. Mc GOWIN - Inscription on tombstone #945 reads "**S. W. McGOWAN CO. E 54 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as McGowan and living in the household of John T. Moore and his family. The census listed George W. McGowan, born about 1839 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living with James McGowan, born about

1807 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Eliza McGowan, born about 1811 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Martha J. McGowan, born about 1847 in Alabama and Mary A. McGowan, born about 1848 in Alabama and Jacob L. McGowan, born about 1836 in Alabama and James T. McGowan, born about 1838 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Wm A. McGowan, born about 1841 in Alabama and John C. McGowan, born about 1843 in Alabama and Samuel W. McGowan, born about 1844 in Alabama. The household was living in Conecuh County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 20, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed George McGowan, born about 1834 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of James McGowan, born about 1808 in Georgia and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Eliza McGowan, born about 1811 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: James McGowan, born about 1838 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Wm McGowan, born about 1841 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Jno McGowan, born about 1843 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Saml McGowan, born about 1845 in Alabama and Martha McGowan, born about 1847 and Mary McGowan, born about 1848 in Alabama and Margaret McGowan, born about 1851 in Alabama and Sarah McGowan, born about 1854 in Alabama and Susan McGowan, born about 1857 in Alabama and Joseph McGowan, born about 1845 and Sarah McGowan, born about 1849 in Alabama. The family household was living in Conecuh County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Brooklyn and the census was enumerated on June 15, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 52 which noted Private G. W. McGowin of Company E of the 54th Alabama Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was James McGowin and listed his Post Office as Brooklyn, 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 456 the Post Office at Brooklyn was located in Conecuh County, Alabama.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George W. McGowin alternate name George W. McGowen served in Company E in the 54th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“54th Infantry Regiment [also called 50th Regiment] was organized in October, 1862, by adding four Alabama companies of Walker's 5th Confederate Regiment to the 4th Confederate Regiment. Its members were from Coffee, Macon, Choctaw, Limestone, Blount, Morgan, and De Kalb counties. The unit served in General Tilghman's and Buford's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and saw action at Fort Pemberton and Champion's Hill. After the siege of Jackson, it was assigned to A. Baker's, Gibson's, and Brantley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 54th participated in the Atlanta Campaign, moved to Mobile, then returned to the army in North Carolina. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 7-June 2, it lost 12 killed and 49 wounded, and in the Battle of Atlanta more than half of the regiment was disabled. Few were included in the surrender on April 25, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Alpheus Baker [Find A Grave Memorial # 8796] and John A. Minter, [John Abner Minter – Find A

Grave Memorial # 7967175] and Lieutenant Colonel T. H. [Taddeus Henry Shackelford – Find A Grave Memorial # 26944553]”

Company E of the 54th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Gulf Rangers” Many soldiers from Coffee County, Alabama.

Compiled Military Service Records listed his name as George W. Gowin.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. McGowan of Company E of the 54th Regiment Alabama appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at French’s Division Hospital at Enterprise, Mississippi from February 25 to June 30, 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 and enlisted on September 14, 1861 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled for one year and last paid by Captain (Porter) Bibb on December 31, 1862.

When Private George W. McGowin of Company E of the 54th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Baker’s Brigade in Clayton’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Mceing (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland, from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and under remarks stated forwarded on July 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. McGowin of Company E of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on 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) Geo W. McGowin of Company E of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. McGowan (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on July 30, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. McGowrn (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on July 30, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. McGowin of Company E of the 54th 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, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. McGowin of Company E of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 1, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

And on Sunday, January 29, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) G. W. Gowin of Company E of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules George W. McGowin did not own slaves in Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“GEO. W. MCGOWIN CO. E 54 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1241) Sergeant John W. Mc GOWEN - Inscription on tombstone #1478 reads **“JNO. W. MCGOWEN CO. I 25 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed a John W. McGowen, born about 1843 in Georgia living in the household of Gideon McGowen, born about 1813 in Georgia and Nancy A. McGown, born about 1819 in Georgia. Other household members were: The family household was living in District 16 in Liberty County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 20, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed a John W. McGowen, born about 1843 in Georgia and listed his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Ann McGowen, born about 1819 in Georgia. Other household family members were: Mathew McGowen, born about 1845 in Georgia and Sarah McGowen, born about 1847 in Georgia and Augustus McGowen, born about 1849 in Georgia and Joseph McGowen, born about 1852 in Georgia and Henrietta McGowen, born about 1854 in Georgia and Alice McGowen, born about 1856. The family household was living in District 1132 in Liberty County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 6, 1860.

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

“25th Infantry Regiment was organized at Savannah, Georgia, in September, 1861. The men were raised in the counties of Bryan, Screven, Liberty, Telfair, Henry, and Calhoun. Assigned to the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, the unit served on the coast until the summer of 1863 when it was ordered to Mississippi. After serving at Jackson it was attached to Wilson's, C. H. Stevens', H. R. Jackson's, and in 1865, Henderson's Brigade. The regiment was consolidated for a time with the 1st Georgia Battalion Sharpshooters and in December, 1863, the 25th/1st Battalion totaled 341 men and 151 arms. It fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, moved with Hood into Tennessee, and saw action at Bentonville. The unit was greatly reduced when it surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Claudius C. Wilson [Claudius Charles Wilson – Find A Grave Memorial # 10063] and William J. Winn; [William John Winn – Find A Grave Memorial # 81494160] Lieutenant Colonels W. P. M. Ashley, [William P. M. Ashley] Andrew J. Williams, and W. Henry Wylly; [William Henry Wylly – Find A Grave Memorial # 101997797] and Major Albert W. Smith. [Find A Grave Memorial # 30696335]”

Lillian Henderson listed him in 1st Company F of the 25th Georgia Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 14 to 31, 1861 stated 3rd Corporal John W. McGowen of Captain George T. Dunham's Company (Alabama Scout)* enlisted on August 14, 1861 at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel (William S.) Rockwell for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was successively designated as Captain Dunham's Company, (1st) Company F and (2nd) Company I 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1861 stated 2nd Corporal John W. (Spelled as) McGown (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of (1st) Company F (Altamaha Scout) 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 14, 1861 at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel (William S.) Rockwell for twelve months and last paid on August 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) Jno W. McGowen of (1st) Company F (Altamaha Scout) 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 14, 1861 at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel (William S.) Rockwell for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) J. W. McGowen of (1st) Company F (Altamaha Scout) 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 14, 1861 at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel (William S.) Rockwell for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) J. W. McGowen of (1st) Company F (Altamaha Scout) 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 14, 1861 at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled by (Lieutenant) Colonel (William) S. Rockwell for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Nash) O. Tilton on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted from corporal to sergeant April 29, (1862)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated "Private" (Spelled as) J. W. McGowen of (2nd) Company I 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 14, 1861 at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled by (Lieutenant) Colonel (William) S. Rockwell for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Nash) O. Tilton on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated pay due as sergeant for 13 days.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated "Private" (Spelled as) J. W. McGowen of (2nd) Company I 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 14, 1861 at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled by (Lieutenant) Colonel (William) S. Rockwell for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Nash) O. Tilton on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated "Private" (Spelled as) J. W. McGowen of (2nd) Company I 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 14, 1861 at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled by (Lieutenant) Colonel (William) S. Rockwell for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Nash) O. Tilton on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

When Sergeant John W. McGowen of 2nd Company I of the 25th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 7, 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.

From Wikipedia:

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

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

Union forces:

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

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

Confederate

Cavalry Corps – Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest

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

Attached Infantry

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

On December 2, Hood had ordered Bate to destroy the railroad and blockhouses between Murfreesboro and Nashville and join Forrest for further operations. On December 4, Bate's division attacked Blockhouse No. 7 protecting the railroad crossing at Overall's Creek, but Union forces fought it off. On the morning of December 5, Forrest marched toward Murfreesboro in two columns, one to attack the fort on the hill and the other to take Blockhouse No. 4, both at La Vergne. Forrest demanded the garrisons at both locations surrender, which they did. Outside La Vergne, Forrest joined Bate's division and the command advanced on to Murfreesboro along two roads, driving the Union forces into their Fortress Rosecrans fortifications, then encamped in the city outskirts for the night. The next morning, on December 6, fighting flared for a couple of hours, but the Union troops ceased firing and both sides glared at each other for the rest of the day. Brig. Gen. Claudius W. Sears's and Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Palmer's infantry brigades joined Forrest's command in the evening, further increasing his numbers.

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

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Jno. W. McGowen of Company I of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) John W. McGowen of Company I of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno. W. McGowen of Company I of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jas (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) W. McGowen of Company I of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) John W. McGowen of Company I of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno. W. McGowen of Company I of the 25th Regiment Georgia 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 Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 28, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported "A young lady in Brooklyn, New York is making a large number of young men unhappy. She is employed by the Provost Marshal to draw the names from the draft wheel."

And on Tuesday, February 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) J. W. McGowan (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 25th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules John McGowen did not own slaves in the State of Georgia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"SGT. JNO. W. MCGOWEN 2ND CO. I 25 GA. INF. C.S.A."**

1242) Private Henry C. Mc GUIRE - Inscription on tombstone #1911 reads **"A. C. McGUIRE CO. D 46 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to the Alabama, select Marriages, 1816-1942; Mary Louisa McDaniel was married to Henry McGuire on December 15, 1859 in Tallapoosa County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Magurpe but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to MaGuire and will be listed this way. The census listed Henry McGuire, born about 1840 in Georgia and living in the household of Francis McGuire, born about 1805 in New York and his wife Anna McGuire, born about 1809 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Wiley McGuire, born about 1829 in Georgia and Margaret McGuire, born about 1833 in Georgia and Elizabeth McGuire, born about 1842 in Georgia and Amanda McGuire, born about 1845 in Alabama and Francis M. McGuire, born about 1850 in Alabama and noted as ten months old. The family household was living in Township 23 in Tallapoosa County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 8, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Henry C. McGuire, born about 1839 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a day laborer with a personal value of \$30.00 and noted as married within the year and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary L. McGuire, born about 1844 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Western Division of Beat 12 in Tallapoosa County,

Alabama with the nearest Post Office reported as Emuckfaw and the census was enumerated on July 14, 1860.

The compiler notes today Tallapoosa County and Macon County, Alabama are adjacent to each other.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Henry C. McGuire alternate name H. McGuire served in Company "I" of the 46th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"46th Infantry organized at Loachapoka, Alabama, in May, 1862, contained men from Randolph, Pike, Blount, Coosa, Macon, Montgomery, and Henry counties. Sent to East Tennessee, it sustained several casualties in the fight at Tazewell. After serving in the Kentucky Campaign, the unit was assigned to General Tracey's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. A number of men were disabled at Port Gibson and about half were captured at Champion's Hill, including all its field officers. The remaining men were captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized, the 46th was attached to General Pettus' Brigade and continued the fight with the Army of Tennessee. It was active at Chattanooga and Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and saw action at Kinston and Bentonville. The regiment lost 15 killed and 45 wounded at Vicksburg and 1 killed and 14 wounded at Chattanooga. It totalled [totalled] 367 men and 266 arms in December, 1863, had 174 present in January, 1865, and surrendered with no more than 75 in April. Colonel M. L. Woods, [Michael Leonard Woods – Find A Grave Memorial # 55823177] Lieutenant Colonel Osceola Kyle, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26618013] and Majors George E. Brewer [Captain George Evans Brewer – Find A Grave Memorial # 93946981] and J. M. Handley [James Madison Handley – Find A Grave Memorial # 7489233] were in command."

The compiler notes many soldiers of Company D of the 46th Alabama Regiment came from Macon County, Alabama.

The compiler notes he is listed as A. C. McGuire on his Compiled Military Service Records.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private A. C. McGuire of Captain Croft's Company Infantry Regiment of Alabama Volunteers* enlisted on April 12, 1862 at Tallapoosa County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain Croft for three years or the war and the Company was mustered in at Loachapoka, Alabama on April 16, 1862.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company D of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry."

Compiled Military Service Records stated Henry (Spelled as) Maguire of the 46th Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for pay during the 1st quarter 1863 and dated in the month of February and noted his occupation as a teamster and period of pay was from December 1, 1862 to February 1, 1863 at .25 cents per day.

When Private Henry C. McGuire of Company D of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Stephen D. Lee's 3rd Brigade in Major

General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, H. C. Maguire a private of Company D Regiment 46th Alabama Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as H. C. Maguire and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 9, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. C. Maguire of Company D of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 10, 1863 and noted as captured on July 4, 1863.

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

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. McGuire of Company D of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a list of officers and men of the 46th Alabama Regiment, who will be effective at the expiration of their furlough. List not dated* "The asterisk stated other records indicate men were furloughed at (Spelled as) Enterprise, [Enterprise] Mississippi about July 22, 1863."

When Private Henry C. McGuire of Company D of the 46th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Pettus's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry (With an X by his given name indicating an incorrect spelling) C. McGuire of Company D of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry C. McGuire of Company D of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to 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 Henry C. McGuire of Company D of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 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 Henry C. McGuire of Company D of the 46th Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

And on Monday, April 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) H. C. McGuire of Company D of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Henry McGuire did not own slaves in Alabama.

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

1243) Private James F. Mc INTOSH - Inscription on tombstone #228 reads **“J. T. McINTOSH CONSCRIPT, N.C. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Camp Vance, North Carolina in June 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 17 years old based in census records.

The 1850 United States census listed James McIntosh, born about 1847 in North Carolina and living in the household of George W. McIntosh, born about 1806 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Jane McIntosh, born about 1815 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Jane E. McIntosh, born about 1831 in North Carolina and William McIntosh, born about 1836 in North Carolina and Caroline McIntosh, born about 1838 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Danie (A male) McIntosh, born about 1841 in North Carolina and Margaret McIntosh, born about 1844 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Alexander County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 19, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) J. F. McIntosh, born about 1847 in North Carolina and living in the household of George McIntosh, born about 1807 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Jane McIntosh, born about 1812 in North Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) D. J. (A male) McIntosh, born about 1841 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) M. A. (A female) McIntosh, born about 1844 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) S. M. (A female) McIntosh, born about 1850 in North Carolina and Francis Matheson, born about 1784 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Alexander, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Taylorsville and the census was enumerated on July 16, 1860.

The compiler notes the third and final Confederate Conscription Act was on February 17, 1864 and forcing men ages of 17-50 into Confederate Service.

He only has Federal POW Records.

The compiler notes he was an unassigned conscript.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas F. McIntosh of Conscripts Unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones, A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp), District of Kentucky, Louisville, Kentucky on August 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee August 2, 1864 and noted as captured at Camp Vance, North Carolina on June 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. F. Mackentosh (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of McLane's command, North Carolina was admitted to the Military Prison Hospital in Knoxville, Tennessee on July 7, 1864 for rubeola and returned to duty on July 20, 1864 and under remarks stated returned to prison.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. F. McIntosh not assigned appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Camp Vance, North Carolina on June 28, 1864 and under disposition stated sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James F. McIntosh of Conscripts Unassigned 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 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 Camp Vance, North Carolina on June 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas F. McIntosh of Conscripts Unassigned 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 Camp Vance, North Carolina on June 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James F. McIntosh of Conscripts Unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Camp Vance, North Carolina on June 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas F. McIntosh of Conscripts Unassigned 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 Camp Vance, North Carolina on June 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas T. (With an X by the initial T indicating an incorrect initial) McIntosh of Conscripts Unassigned appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 4, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Camp Vance, (North Carolina) on "July 22," 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

And on Saturday, September 3, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. F. McIntosh of the Unassigned Conscripts due to measles.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules James F. McIntosh did not own slaves in Alexander County, North Carolina.

1244) Private James Mc INTOSH - Inscription on tombstone #1899 reads "**JAS. McINTOSH CO. B 43 BATT'N VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Loudoun County, Virginia in June 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed James McIntosh, born about 1830 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and noted his personal value as \$20.00 and noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Adeline McIntosh, born about 1833 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Lucien (A male) McIntosh, born about 1852 in Virginia and William McIntosh, born about 1853 in Virginia and Crawford McIntosh, born about 1857 in

Virginia and Joseph McIntosh, born about 1859 in Virginia and noted as nine months old. The family household was living in Prince William County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Groveton and the census was enumerated on June 16, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 36 which noted Private James McIntosh of Company B of the 43rd Virginia Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was Adeline McIntosh and listed her Post Office as Fairfax, 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 Fairfax was located in Fairfax County, Virginia.

The compiler notes Fairfax and Prince William Counties in Virginia are adjacent.

The compiler notes he was with Mosby's command.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 1 to December 31, 1863 and dated January 22, 1864 stated Private James McIntosh of Company B of the 43rd Battalion Virginia Cavalry (Partisan Rangers) enlisted on November 1, 1863 at Fauquier County, (Virginia) and enrolled by Major Mosby for the war and never paid and noted as paid for duty.

The 43rd (Also known as Mosby's) Battalion Virginia Cavalry Partisan Rangers was increased to a regiment about December 7, 1864 and designated Mosby's Regiment Virginia Cavalry Partisan Rangers.

Federal POW Records stated Private James McIntosh of Company B of Mosby's Battalion Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was made on June 15, 1864. Age 39; Complexion florid; Eyes grey; Hair dark and told Union authorities by occupation had been a laborer and stated his residence was Fairfax County, Virginia and had been arrested by Captain Keys in Loudon [Loudoun] County, Virginia on June 9, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on June 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James McIntosh of Company B of Mosby's Regiment Cavalry Virginia appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on June 17, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain Ew Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and a physical description was made Age 39; Height 5 foot 6 and one half inches; Eyes grey; Hair dark; Complexion florid and under remarks stated bushwhacker and horse thief.

Federal POW Records stated Private James McIntosh of Company B of Mosby's Virginia Cavalry name appeared as a signature on a roll of prisoners of war paroled and transferred from Camp Chase, Ohio to City Point, Virginia on March 2, 1865 for exchange and noted as captured in Loudon [Loudoun] County, Virginia on June 9, 1864 and at the bottom on the page stated entry cancelled.

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

Juxtaposition:

And on Saturday, April 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas McIntosh of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Virginia "Infantry" due to chronic diarrhea.

His widow, Adeline McIntosh filed for a widow's pension in 1888 from Prince William County, Virginia and stated her husband had been with Mosby's command.

The compiler notes his Find A Grave Memorial has an interesting account of his capture at 17265323.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules James McIntosh did not own slaves in the State of Virginia.

1245) Private Charles D. Mc KAY - Inscription on tombstone #1424 reads "***C. D. McKAY CO. E 8 S.C. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner near Opequon Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike in September 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 19 years old based on the 1850 United States census.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Charles McKay, born about 1845 in South Carolina and living with his father John McKay, born about 1795 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Sarah McKay, born about 1812 in South Carolina and Burrell McKay, born about 1831 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Jno McKay, born about 1835 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Isaaiah McKay, born about 1837 and Jacob McKay, born about 1838 in South Carolina (Jacob was also a member of Company E of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers and survived the war) and (Spelled as) Saml McKay, born about 1841 in South Carolina and Libby (A female) McKay, born about 1843 in South Carolina and Josiah McKay, born about 1846 in South Carolina and Margaret McKay, born about 1844 in South Carolina and Frances (A female) McKay, born about 1848 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Division 3 in Darlington District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 28, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private, Charles D. (Spelled as) McKey alternate name C. D. McKay served in Company E in the 8th South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and made brackets including additional information:

"8th Infantry Regiment was organized at Marion, South Carolina, during the spring of 1861. Many of the men were from Darlington and Marion counties. The unit moved to Florence, then during the end of

May was ordered to Virginia. It fought at First Manassas under General Bonham before being assigned to General Kershaw's, Kennedy's, and Conner's Brigade. The 8th was engaged in many conflicts from the Seven Days' Battles to Gettysburg, moved to Georgia with Longstreet, and was active at Chickamauga and Knoxville. Returning to Virginia, it participated in the battles at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor, then saw action in the Shenandoah Valley with Early. Later it was involved in the North Carolina Campaign. The regiment reported 5 killed and 23 wounded at First Manassas and in April, 1862, totalled [totalled] 276 men. It lost 7 killed, 36 wounded, and 9 missing at Malvern Hill, 6 killed and 28 wounded out of 126 at Maryland Heights, 1 killed, 17 wounded [wounded], and 4 missing of the 71 at Sharpsburg, and 2 killed and 29 wounded at Fredericksburg. Of the 300 engaged at Gettysburg, thirty-three percent were disabled. On March 23, 1865, there were only 52 present for duty. The unit surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. Its commanders were Colonels Ellerbee B. C. Cash [Ellerbe Boggan Crawford Cash – Find A Grave Memorial # 45618060] and John W. Henagan, [John Williford Hanagan captured at Winchester, Virginia and died in prison at Johnson's Island, Ohio – Find A Grave # 25830594] Lieutenant Colonels Axalla J. Hoole [Axalla John Hoole killed at Chickamauga, Georgia – Find A Grave # 84462140] and Eli T. Stackhouse, [Eli Thomas Stackhouse – Find A Grave # 6918227] and Majors Thomas E. Lucas [Thomas Ephraim Lucas – Find A Grave # 45652482] and D. M. McLeod. [Donald McDiarmid McLeod died after Battle of Gettysburg and originally buried in Pennsylvania during Lee's retreat – Find A Grave #25251947]"

Company E of the 8th South Carolina Infantry was known as the "Timmonsville Minute Men" Many soldiers from the Darlington District, South Carolina.

A Company Muster-In Roll stated Private (Spelled as) C. D. McKay of Captain J. D. Young's Company 8th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers* as mustered into service at Gordonsville, Virginia on March 17, 1862 and enrolled by (John Dove) Young on March 20, (1862) for two years or war.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company E 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry. The 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was organized for twelve months on April 13, 1861, with ten companies, A to K. It was re-organized for the war on May 13, 1862, with two additional companies, L and M, formed of men transferred from companies of the twelve months organization. About April 9, 1865, the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was consolidated with the 3rd Regiment South Carolina Infantry, the 3rd Battalion South Carolina Infantry and a part of Blanchard's South Carolina Reserves and formed the (New) 3rd Regiment South Carolina Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 2, 1865."

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated C. D. McKay of Company E of the 8th South Carolina Volunteers was paid from March 17 to July 1, 1862 for three months and three days in the amount of \$37.76 and clothing for \$25.00 for a total of \$62.76 and paid on August 4, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) C. D. McKay of Company E of the 8th South Carolina Infantry enlisted on March 17, 1862 in South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (John Dove) Young for two years and last paid

on July 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated extra or daily duty as ordnance guard.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) C. D. McKay of Company E of the 8th South Carolina Infantry enlisted on March 17, 1862 in South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (John Dove) Young for two years and last paid on September 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated on extra or daily duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. D. McKay of Company E of the 8th South Carolina Infantry enlisted on March 17, 1862 in South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (John Dove) Young for two years and last paid on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated ordnance guard.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. D. McKay of Company E of the 8th South Carolina Infantry enlisted on March 17, 1862 in South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (John Dove) Young for two years and last paid on May 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated ordnance guard since July 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. D. McKay of Company E of the 8th South Carolina Infantry enlisted on March 17, 1862 in South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (John Dove) Young for two years and last paid on July 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated ordnance guard since August 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. D. McKay of Company E of the 8th South Carolina Infantry enlisted on March 17, 1862 in South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (John Dove) Young for two years 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) C. D. McKay of Company E of the 8th South Carolina Infantry enlisted on March 17, 1862 in South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (John Dove) Young for two years and last paid on November 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) C. D. McKay of Company E of the 8th South Carolina Infantry enlisted on March 17, 1862 in South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (John Dove) Young for two years and last paid on January 1864 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to June 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) C. D. McKay of Company E of the 8th South Carolina Infantry enlisted on March 17, 1862 in South Carolina and enrolled by Captain (John Dove) Young for two years and last paid on March 1, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. D. McKay of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by First Brigade, Third Cavalry Division, on Winchester

and Berryville Pike, near Opequan Creek, Virginia and noted as captured near Opequan Creek, (Virginia) on September 13, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. D. McKay of Company E of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, captured by General Sheridan's Forces and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 19, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. D. "McKey" of Company E of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 16, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. D. "McKey" of Company E of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 19, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Harper's Ferry, (West) Virginia on September 19, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Private Charles D. McKay died approximately 159 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 25, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper the Evening Star stated EXECUTION OF BEALL, THE LAKE ERIE PIRATE – John Y. Beall the Lake Erie pirate and spy, was hung upon Governor's Island, New York yesterday. The execution took place at a quarter to one o'clock. It was to have taken place on Saturday last but owing to some informality in the sentence it was postponed until yesterday. The cause of the postponement was because the sentence was appointed to be executed on Saturday, contrary to the usual custom of making Friday the day for carrying out the order for capital punishment.....The prisoner was in excellent spirits and seemed very little affected by the prospect before him. At half past ten o'clock he expressed a desire to have his photograph taken. This request was granted and he was accompanied by the officer of the day to a photograph gallery, where he sat for his picture with as much coolness as if he were having it taken on an ordinary occasion.....The prisoner's last words were as follows: "I protest against the execution of this sentence. It is absolute murder-brutal murder. I die in the service and defense of my country. I have nothing more to say."

And on Saturday, February 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Chas. D. McKey (With a X indicating an incorrect surname spelling) of Company E of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry at the Camp Chase hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Charles McKay did not own slaves in the Darlington District of South Carolina.

1246) Private D. A. Mc KAY - Inscription on tombstone #1873 reads ***“D. A. McKAY CO. H 46 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

In the 1850 Federal Census of Smith County, MS, Page 359-A, enumerated 8 Oct 1850, household 470, Daniel (D. A.) McKay is listed as 19 years of age living in household with his parents, Daniel and Jane McKay.

Charlotte

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Amzi D. McKay alternate name D. A. McKay served in Company H in the 46th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company H of the 46th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Raleigh Rangers” Many soldiers from Smith County, Mississippi.

When Private D. A. McKay of Company H of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General William E. Baldwin’s Brigade in Major General Martin L. Smith’s Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, D. A. McKay a private of Company H Regiment 46th Mississippi Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as D. A. McKay and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 10, day of July 1863.

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

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records listed his name as D. Amyz McKay.

When Private D. A. McKay of Company H 46th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Sears' Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

According to the September and October 1862 company muster rolls Private D. A. McKay enlisted on April 4, 1862 at Raleigh, Mississippi for one year in Company H of the 6th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers and was noted as present for duty. The compiler notes Raleigh, Mississippi was located in Smith County.

This company subsequently became Company H, 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 6th (Balfour's) Battalion Mississippi Infantry was organized about April, 1862. It was afterward increased to a regiment and its designation changed to the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry by Special Order number 32, Headquarters. 2nd District, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, dated Vicksburg, December 2, 1862.

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

Juxtaposition:

And on Saturday, April 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Saturday, April 15, 1865 due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1247) 2ND Lieutenant Felix G. Mc KEAN - Inscription on tombstone #2108 reads **"2D LIEUT. F. G. McKEAN CO. F 19 (DAWSON'S) ARK. REG. C.S.A."** / "J. W. WYANT JENKIN'S VA. CAV. C.S.A." He was taken prisoner at Arkansas Post, Arkansas in January 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Felix McKean, born about 1841 in Arkansas and living in the household of Joseph W. McKean, born about 1799 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Lucy D. McKean, born about 1808 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: William McKean, born about 1827 in Alabama and David McKean, born about 1829 in Tennessee and John McKean, born about 1837 in Arkansas and Lucy McKean, born about 1843 in Arkansas. The family household was living in Monroe Township in Sevier County, Arkansas and the census was enumerated on October 24, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Felix McKean, born about 1842 in Arkansas and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$3,800.00 and living in the household of Lucy McKean, born about 1810 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: John McKean, born about 1837 in Arkansas and Lucy E. McKean, born about 1844 in Arkansas. The family household was living in Monroe Township in Sevier County, Arkansas and the nearest Post Office was reported (Spelled as) Ultimathule (Ultima Thule) and the census was enumerated on July 14, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private F. G. McKean served in Company F in the 19th Arkansas Infantry (Dawson's) and discharged as a 2nd Lieutenant and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

19th (Dawson's) Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Nashville, Arkansas, in November, 1861. Many of the men were recruited in Crawford, Polk, Sebastian, and Yell counties. After being involved in the Battle of Elkhorn Tavern, the unit was captured at Arkansas Post in January, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized, it was assigned to Deshler's, Liddell's and Govan's Brigade and consolidated with the 24th Regiment in September, 1863 and with the 8th Regiment in November. It participated in many campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee and fought its last battle at Bentonville. The 18th/24th lost thirty-eight percent of the 226 engaged at Chickamauga and the 8th/19th reported 16 casualties at Ringgold Gap and totaled [totaled] 363 men and 285 arms in December, 1863. During the spring of 1864 part of the 19th served in Dawson's Infantry Regiment in the Trans-Mississippi Department. At the Battle of Atlanta the 8th/19th had 97 men disabled and only a few surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonel C. L. Dawson; [Charles L. Dawson Find A Grave Memorial # 42635960] Lieutenant Colonels A. S. Hutchison [Augustus Simpson Hutchinson Find A Grave Memorial # 65868639] and P. R. Smith; and Majors Joseph Anderson, [Joseph H. Anderson Find A Grave Memorial # 22427763] David H. Hamiter and John G. McKean [John Gilbert McKean] Find A Grave Memorial # 100103498]

Felix G. McKean was born about 1842 and in Ultima Thule, Arkansas which in Latin means Last Line. He lived very close to the Choctaw Indian tribe then of Indian Territory in Oklahoma. Felix's father would die in 1851.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November 8, 1861 and dated June 4, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) F. G. McKean of Captain McKean's Company 19th Regiment Arkansas Infantry* enlisted at age nineteen on March 12, 1862 in Crawford County, Arkansas and enrolled by (Charles) L. Dawson for an unexpired term and traveled 200 miles to place of rendezvous and under remarks stated detached in transportation department on May 20, 1862.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company F 19th Regiment (Dawson's) Arkansas Infantry."

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) F. G. McKean of Company F of the 19th Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roster of the 19th Regiment Arkansas Volunteers, organized November 21, 1861 and mustered into Confederate service November 21, 1861 for twelve months and was elected on July 15, 1862 and the name of his successor was F. L. Coker.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) F. G. McKean of Company F of the 19th Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roster of troops of the Confederate Army captured at Fort Hindman, Arkansas Post, Arkansas dated January 11, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) F. G. "McKeon" of Company F of the 19th Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from St. Louis, Missouri, by the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Missouri, to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio on January 27, 1863 under instructions from Washington. Roll dated St. Louis February 5, 1863 and noted as captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas on January 11, 1863. And a note stated: "The Arkansas Post Prisoners were all transferred directly from the Boats in which they came up the river to the Car which took them East."

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) F. G. McKean of Company F of the 19th Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roster of the 19th Regiment Arkansas Infantry, organized November 21, 1861 and mustered into Confederate service November 21, 1861 for twelve months re-organized August 12, 1862. Roster dated Camp near Dalton, Georgia on May 5, 1864 and had been elected and had died on "May" 23, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) F. G. McKeon (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect surname spelling) of Company F of the 19th Regiment Arkansas appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on January 30, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from St. Louis, Missouri by Major General (Samuel Ryan) Curtis and had a physical description. Age twenty-one; Height five feet eleven inches; Eyes blue; Hair light; Complexion fair and listed as died on March 23, 1863 and noted as captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas on January 11, 1863.

2nd Lieutenant Felix G. McKean died approximately 52 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

And on Monday, March 23, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) F. G. McKean of Company F of the 19th Regiment Arkansas due to typhoid and pneumonia.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried in grave number 94 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. the 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. 2nd Lieutenant Felix G. McKean may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Felix McKean owned one slave a male age 22 in Sevier County, Arkansas.

1248) Private John Mc KEAN - Inscription on tombstone #1617 reads "***JNO. McKEAN CO. A 3 MISS. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John McKean served in Company A of the 3rd Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"3rd 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 A of the 3rd Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Live Oak Rifles" and raised in Jackson County, Mississippi.

When Private John McKean of Company A 3^d Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Featherston's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Juxtaposition:

And on Saturday, March 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Saturday, March 11, 1865 due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1249) Sergeant John Mc KENZIE - Inscription on tombstone #970 reads **"SGT. J. McKENZIE CO. H 46 MISS. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) John McKinzie, born about 1833 in Mississippi and living in the household of (Spelled as) Barbre (A female) (The compiler believes it should have been Barber) (Family surname spelled as) McKinzie, born about 1794 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Hugh McKinzie, born about 1822 in North Carolina and Daniel McKinzie, born about 1824 in North Carolina and Duncan McKenzie, born about 1826 in North Carolina and Allen McKinzie, born about 1831 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Covington, County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 17, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) John McKenzie, born about 1833 in Mississippi and listed his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of 2,000.00 and a personal estate value of 2,500.00 and living in the household of Dunkin (Corrected to Duncan by an ancestry transcriber) McKenzie, born about 1826 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Martha A. McKenzie, born about 1842 in Mississippi and Barber E. McKenzie, born about 1850 and noted as four months old and H. L. (A male) McKenzie, born about 1823 in North Carolina and Susan McKenzie, born about 1844 in Mississippi and Malvary (A male) Johnson, born about 1836 in Alabama. The family household was living in Smith County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on June 18, 1860.

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

"46th Infantry Regiment was organized during the fall of 1862 by adding four companies to the six-company 6th (Balfour's) Mississippi Infantry Battalion. In February, 1863, it totaled 407 effectives and served in S. D. Lee's and Baldwin's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. The unit

participated in the long Vicksburg siege and was captured on July 4, 1863. After the exchange it was assigned to General Baldwin's, Tucker's, and Sears' Brigade. It fought in the Atlanta Campaign, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and shared in the defense of Mobile. The regiment had 1 wounded at Chickasaw Bayou and during the Atlanta operations, May 18 to September 5, reported 23 killed, 68 wounded, and 37 missing. It lost 1 killed, 13 wounded, and 16 missing at Allatoona and had many disabled at Franklin. Only a remnant surrendered in May, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William H. Clark [William Henry Clark Senior – Died at Allatoona, Georgia October 1864 – Find A Grave Memorial # 90990576] and Claudius W. Sears, [Claudius Wistar Sears – Find A Grave Memorial # 11073] Lieutenant Colonel William K. Easterling, [Find A Grave Memorial # 77086700] and Major Constantine Rea. [Wounded in the Atlanta Campaign and died September 1864 – Find A Grave Memorial # 59210462]”

Company H of the 46th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Raleigh Rangers” Many soldiers from Smith County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) John McKenzie of Company H of the 6th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers* enlisted on April 4, (1862) at Raleigh, (Mississippi) and enrolled for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent home Smith County sick October 20, 1862.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company H, 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 6th (Balfour’s) Battalion Mississippi Infantry was organized about April, 1862. It was afterward increased to a regiment and its designation changed to the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry by Special Order Number 32 Headquarters 2nd District, Department M and E. Louisiana, dated Vicksburg, December 2, 1862.”

When 4th Sergeant John McKenzie of Company H of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General William E. Baldwin’s Brigade in Major General Martin L. Smith’s Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, John McKenzie a 4th Sergeant of Company H Regiment 46th Mississippi Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as John McKenzie and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 10, day of July 1863.

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

When Sergeant John McKenzie of Company H 46th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Sears' Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

According to the September and October 1862 Company muster rolls 4th Sergeant John McKenzie enlisted on April 4, 1862 at Raleigh, Mississippi for one year in Company H of the 6th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers. The compiler notes he was listed as sick and absent and sent home to Smith County on October 20, 1862. The compiler notes Raleigh, Mississippi was located in Smith County.

This company subsequently became Company H, 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 6th (Balfour's) Battalion Mississippi Infantry was organized about April, 1862. It was afterward increased to a regiment and its designation changed to the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry by Special Order number 32, Headquarters. 2nd District, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, dated Vicksburg, December 2, 1862.

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

Juxtaposition:

And on Monday, January 30, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Monday, January 30, 1865 due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1250) Corporal John R. Mc KINNEY - Inscription on tombstone #525 reads "**JOS. McKINNEY CO. F 20 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 35 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) John McKinney, born about 1830 in Virginia and living in the household of Mary McKinney, born about 1806 in Virginia. Other family household members were: William McKinney, born about 1828 in Virginia and Anna McKinney, born about 1832 in Virginia and Harriet McKinney, born about 1835 in Virginia and George McKinney, born about 1838 in Virginia and Joseph McKinney, born about 1840 in Virginia and also a member of Company F of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry and taken to Camp Chase at the same time as his brother. The family

household was living in District 22 in Harrison County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 20, 1850.

According to West Virginia United States Marriages Index, 1785-1971 John McKinney married Elizabeth Davis on December 9, 1852 in Harrison County, (West) Virginia.

The 1860 United States census listed John R. McKinney, born about 1830 in Virginia and listed his occupation as a laborer with a personal value of \$300.00 and as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Elizabeth McKinney, born about 1825 in Virginia. The family household was living in Harrison County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Clarksburg and the census was enumerated on the 30th can't transcribe month, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal John R. McKinney served in Company F in the 20th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

The compiler notes there were two separate soldiers, John R. McKinney and Joseph McKinney who had been brothers and in the same unit, Company F of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry and had been captured at the same location and about the same time. Private Joseph McKinney of Company F 20th Virginia Cavalry was released from Camp Chase on May 13, 1865. However the tombstone at Camp Chase bears the name of Joseph McKinney and not the correct soldier buried at grave #525, his brother John R. McKinney. The compiler further notes Joseph McKinney is listed as being both 34 years and 24 years of age and the compiler believes the latter age is correct.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated August 20, 1863 stated Corporal (Spelled as) John R. McKinney of Captain Asbury Lewis' Company* enlisted on May 10, 1863 at Bulltown, Virginia and enrolled by Captain Asbury Lewis for three years and duty status not reported. A note followed: "This is a new company of North Western Virginians raised by me under authority of the Secretary Wm L. Jackson, Col Inspector and Mustering Officer."

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company F 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1, 1863 to August 31, 1864 and dated January 6, 1865 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) John R. McKinney of Company F of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on May 10, 1863 at Bulltown, Virginia and enrolled by (Captain)

Asbury Lewis for three years and last paid on July 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner since December 18, 1863 entitled to bounty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 and dated December 30, 1864 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) John R. McKinney of Company F of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on May 10, 1863 at Bulltown, Virginia and enrolled by (Captain) Asbury Lewis for three years and last paid on July 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner since December 18, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) J. R. McKinney of Company F of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C.S.A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, West Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was taken on December 31, 1863. Age Thirty-four; Height Five feet eight inches; Complexion fair; Eyes grey; Hair dark and by occupation had been a farmer and listed his residence as Harrison County, Virginia and had been arrested by United States Troops in Alleghany County, Virginia on December 19, 1863 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on December 31, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) John R. McKinney of Company F of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on January 1, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain (Wesley Coleman) Thorpe from Wheeling, West Virginia and a physical description was listed. Age 34; height 5' 8"; complexion fair; eyes grey; hair dark, and noted as captured in Alleghany County, Virginia on December 19, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated both Joseph and John R. McKinney were both in Mess number 10 in Prison Number 3.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jno. R. McKinney of Company F of the 20th 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 Alleghany County, Virginia on December 19, 1863 and under remarks stated deserter.

Corporal John R. McKinney died approximately 331 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 27, 1864 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin the newspaper the Daily Milwaukee News reported "FIRES IN NEW YORK – New York, November 26 – the fires last night at the five hotels were made with phosphorus and it is thought for the purpose of robbery. In Barnum's Museum, which was also set of fire, the panic-stricken audience was robbed most thoroughly. In the great smoke and confusion that ensued at the hotels, the robbers did not succeed so well. A woman, hailing from Baltimore, was arrested at the Metropolitan hotel, under circumstances that involved her in serious suspicion. She strongly protests her innocence. Several other arrests were also made."

And on Sunday, November 27, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of "Private" (Spelled as) Jno R. McKinney of Company F of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules John McKinney did not own slaves in Harrison County, (West) Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"CORP. JNO. R. MCKINNEY CO. F 20 VA. CAV. C.S.A."**

1251) Private Robert N. Mc KINNEY - Inscription on tombstone #992 reads **"ROB'T MCKINNEY CO. A 29 GA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Robert N. McKenny alternate name Robert N. McKinney served in Company E in the 29th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"29th Infantry Regiment, organized at Big Shanty, Georgia, during the summer of 1861, contained men from Thomas, Berrien, Tift, Stephens, [Both Tift and Stephens Counties were not created until 1905 and Stephens County was named after Alexander Stephens former Vice-President of the Confederate States of America] and Dougherty counties. For a time Companies A and G served as heavy artillerists in the Savannah area and the rest of the command was at Charleston. It then was assigned to General Wilson's, C. H. Stevens', and H. R. Jackson's Brigade, and in September, 1863, was consolidated with the 30th Regiment. The unit participated in the difficult campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and fought at Bentonville. In December, 1863, the 29th/30th totaled 341 men and 195 arms, but few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels W. D. Mitchell, [William Dickey Mitchell – Find A Grave Memorial # 26944690] R. Spaulding, [Randolph Spaulding] and William J. Young; [William Joshua Young – Find A Grave Memorial # 107203477] Lieutenant Colonels T. W. Alexander [Thomas Williamson Alexander – Find A Grave Memorial # 10071842] and W. W. Billopp; [William W. Billopp] and Majors Levi J. Knight, [Levi Jordan Knight – Find A Grave Memorial # 71630534] John C. Lamb, and John J. Owen."

Old Company B in the 29th Georgia Infantry became New Company E of the 29th 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.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. McKinney of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of the 1st Mississippi Confederate States Army Hospital at Jackson, Mississippi and was admitted on August 20, 1864 for chronic diarrhea and returned to duty on August 31, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt M. McKenney of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky December 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee December 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt N. McKenny of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt N. McKenny of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt N. McKenney of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 4, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt N. McKenny of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 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) Robt N. McKenney of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia 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 Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Robert died approximately 26 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 1, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper the Evening Star stated A COLORED LAWYER – (John) S. Rock colored of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts was today admitted an attorney and counselor in the United States Supreme Court.

(The compiler notes John S. Rock was the first black man admitted as an American Supreme Court lawyer).

And on Wednesday, February 1, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Robt N. McKinney of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“R. N. McKINNEY NEW CO. E 29 GA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1252) Private Joseph W. Mc KOWN - Inscription on tombstone #1713 reads **“JOS. W. McKOWN CO. E 30 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as McCowan. The census listed Joseph W. McCowan, born about 1835 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of James McCowan, born about 1814 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Safia McCowan, born about 1818 in Georgia. Other family household members were: John E. McCowan, born about 1838 in Georgia and Elias H. McCown, born about 1840 in Georgia and (Spelled as) James GA McCowan but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to James G. McCowan, born about 1842 in Georgia and Nancy J. McCowan, born about 1843 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Eliza F. McCowan, born about 1845 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Margrate (A female) McCowan, born about 1847 in Georgia and Maria A. McCowan, born about 1847 in Georgia and an Infant (A female) McCowan, born about 1850 in Georgia and noted as six months old. The family household was living in District 29 in Fayette County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 15, 1850.

According to Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; Joseph W. (Spelled as) McCown married (Spelled as) Mahuldah J. Kennedy on December 25, 1856 in Fulton County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) J. W. (A male) McKown, born about 1836 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and had a personal estate of \$300.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) M. J. (A female) McKown, born about 1841 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) A. V. (A female) McKown, born about 1858 in Georgia and (Spelled as) F. A. (A female) McKown, born about 1859 and noted as six months old. The family household was living in the northern district of Clayton County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Jonesboro and the census was enumerated on June 18, 1860.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph W. McKown of (New) Company E of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry* enlisted on May 1, 1862 in Clayton County, Georgia and enrolled by (John) F. Mann for three years and had never been paid and noted as present for duty.

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

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated a Regimental Return May 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph W. McKown of Company I of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry and under remarks stated joined by enlistment.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph W. McKown of Company E of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1862 in Clayton County, Georgia and enrolled by (John) F. Mann for three years and last paid June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph W. McKown of Company E of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1862 in Clayton County, Georgia and enrolled by (John) F. Mann for three years and last paid August 31, 1862 and paid a \$50.00 bounty and noted as present for duty.

When Private Joseph W. McKowan of Company E of the 30th 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) Jos W. McCowan of Company E of the 30th 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 December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos. W. McKowan (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect surname spelling) of Company E of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos. W. McKowan of Company E of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos W. McKowan (And a X by the surname indicating an incorrect surname spelling) of Company E of the 30th 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos W. McKowan (And a X by the surname indicating an incorrect surname spelling) of Company E of the 30th 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 Joseph W. died approximately 75 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

And on Monday, March 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jos. W. "McCowan" of Company E of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1253) Private James Pinkney MACKEY - Inscription on tombstone #1147 reads "**J. P. *McKY*** **CO. F 28 TENN. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed James P. Mackey, born about 1836 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Benjamin Mackey, born about 1789 in North Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Hiram A. (A male) Mackey, born about 1815 in Tennessee and Samuel H. Mackey, born about 1827 in Tennessee and Benjamin F. Mackey, born about 1820 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Saroah (A female) Elliott, born about 1831 in Tennessee. The household was living in District 10 in White County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on September 15, 1850.

The compiler notes Putnam County, Tennessee was created in 1854 from parts of Fentress, Jackson, Smith, White and Overton Counties in Tennessee.

The 1860 United States census listed J. P. (A male) Mackey, born about 1836 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and had a personal value of \$100.00 and noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Martha Mackey, born about 1838 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Sarah E. Mackey, born about 1856 in Tennessee and Nancy J. Mackey, born about 1857 in Tennessee and Wm F. Mackey, born about 1859 and noted as ten months old and Benj Mackey, born about 1790 in North Carolina. The family household was living in District 2 in Putnam County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Falling Water and the census was enumerated on June 15, 1860.

When Private James P. Mackey of Company F of the 28th Consolidated Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Maney's Brigade in Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

His Compiled Military Service Record's listed him as James P. McKy.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas P. McKee of Company F 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private died approximately 33 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 8, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper the Evening Star stated Major General (Ambrose) E. Burnside and Colonel Mulford, Commissioner of Exchange of Prisoners and Ex-Governor Tod, of Ohio arrived in Washington this morning and are stopping a Willards' (Hotel).

And on Wednesday, February 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas P. McKie of Company F 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JAS. P. MACKEY CO. F 28 TENN. INF. C.S.A."**

1254) Private George W. Mc LARTY Junior - Inscription on tombstone #537 reads **"GEO. W. McLARTY CO. C 30 GA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to Georgia, Compiled Marriages; 1754-1850; George W. McLarty married Charity G. Bates on January 24, 1833 in Campbell County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed George W. McLarty, born about 1840 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of George W. McLarty, born about 1805 in North Carolina and living with his wife Charity G. McLarty, born about 1813 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Harriet J. McLarty, born about 1834 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Jno N. McLarty, born about 1836 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Wm W. McLarty, born about 1838 in Georgia and Mary E. McLarty, born about 1842 in Georgia and Thomas A. McLarty, born about 1845 in Georgia and James M. McLarty, born about 1847 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Eliza J. (A female) McLarty, born about 1849 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 10 in Campbell County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 16, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed George McLarty, born about 1840 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of George W. McLarty, born about 1835 in South Carolina (But looking at the copy of census report the compiler believes his age was 55 and his birth year should have been 1805) and living with his wife Charity G. McLarty, born about 1813 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Thomas McLarty, born about 1844 and James McLarty, born about 1846 and (Spelled as) Eliza (A female) McLarty, born about 1849 and (Spelled as) Lane but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Jane McLarty, born about 1851 and (Spelled as) Archabal (A male) McLarty, born about 1852 and Emily McLarty, born about 1853. The family household was living in Campbell County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Campbellton and the census was enumerated on July 18, 1860.

According to Georgia Marriages, 1699-1944; George W. McLarty married Sarah E. Polk on October 11, 1860 in Fulton County, Georgia.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 16 which noted Private G. W. McLarty of Company C of the 30th Georgia Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was S. E. McLarty and listed her Post Office as Dark Corner, Georgia.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 65 the Post Office at Dark Corner was located in Campbell County, Georgia.

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

“30th Infantry Regiment was assembled at Milledgeville, Georgia, in the fall of 1861. Many of its members were recruited in the counties of Butts, Bartow, Fayette, Clayton, and Chattahoochee. The unit served at Charleston and in February, 1863, had about 300 effectives. Later it was assigned to General Wilson's, C. H. Stevens', and H. R. Jackson's Brigade, and in September, 1863, was consolidated with the 29th Regiment. The unit took an active part in the operations of the Army of Tennessee from

Chickamauga to Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. In December, 1863, the 29th/30th totalled [totalled] 341 men and 195 arms, but few surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels David J. Bailey, [David Jackson Bailey – Find A Grave Memorial # 7985451] James S. Boynton, [James Stoddard Boynton – Find A Grave Memorial # 7960885] and T. W. Mangham; [Thomas Woodward Mangham – Find A Grave Memorial # 33391534] Lieutenant Colonel Miles M. Tidwell; [Mial Meek Tidwell – Find A Grave Memorial # 41210550] and Majors Henry Hendrick [Find A Grave Memorial # 32476994] and Cicero A. Thorpe. [Cicero A. Tharp – Find A Grave Memorial # 167949443]”

Private George W. McLarty Junior enlisted originally in Company F of the 30th Georgia but after reorganization in 1862 Company F became Company C.

Company F and then Company C was known as the “Campbell Sharp Shooters”

When Private George W. McLarty of Company C of the 30th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 16, 1864 he had been in Steven’s Brigade in Walker’s Division in Hardee’s Corps with Joseph E. Johnston as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Juxtaposition:

And on Thursday, December 1, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Thursday, December 1, 1864 due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“GEO. W. McLARTY JR. CO. C 30 GA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1255) Private Edward Mc LAUGHLIN - Inscription on tombstone #1337 reads **“E. McLAUGHLIN CO. I 36 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Edward McLaughlin served in Company I in the 36th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“36th Infantry Regiment was organized at Mount Vernon, Alabama, in May, 1862, with men from Mobile, Tuscaloosa, Greene, Fayette, Sumter, and Monroe counties. The unit was involved in constructing the defenses at Oven and Choctaw Bluffs, [and] then was stationed at Mobile until April, 1863. Assigned to General Clayton's and later Holtzclaw's Brigade, it participated in difficult campaigns

of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville. Transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, it continued the fight at Spanish Fort. At the Battle of Chickamauga it was reported that the regiment had 28 officers, 429 men, and 401 guns on September 19; and 20 officers, 338 men, and 316 guns on September 20. It sustained 147 casualties at Chattanooga, and mustered a force of 353 effectives in December, 1863, and about 300 in November, 1864. The unit lost 110 wounded and captured at Spanish Fort, and few were included in the surrender on May 4, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Thomas H. Herndon, [Thomas Hord Herndon – Find A Grave Memorial # 6406697] Robert H. Smith, [Robert Hardy Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 6406711] and Lewis T. Woodruff; [Lewis Thompson Woodruff – Find A Grave Memorial # 43032752] and Major Charles S. Henagan. [Charles Stuart/Stewart Henagan – Find A Grave Memorial # 52023958]”

Company I of the 36th Alabama had many soldiers from the State of Mississippi.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records

When Private Edward McLaughlin of Company I of the 36th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw’s Brigade in Clayton’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 18, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper the Evening Star stated MRS. LINCOLN’S RECEPTION – The reception at the Executive Mansion this afternoon by Mrs. Lincoln was a very large and brilliant one. Mrs. Lincoln was tastefully dressed in a tasteful plain lilac-colored dress: a head dress of flowers and lace; white kid gloves fan. The President was present and assisted Mrs. Lincoln in doing the honors.

And on Saturday, February 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Saturday, February 18, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1256) Private Thomas J. Mc LAUGHLIN - Inscription on tombstone #1053 reads **“T. J McLAUGHLIN CO. B 51 VA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Leetown, Virginia in August 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private T. J. McLaughlin alternate name Thomas J. McLaughlin served in Company D in the 51st Virginia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“51st Infantry Regiment was formed in August, 1861, with eleven companies. Company L was later assigned to the 23rd Battalion. Its members were recruited in the counties of Wythe, Nelson, Bland, Floyd, and Grayson. During the war it started in General Floyd's and G. C. Wharton's Brigade. The 51st served in the Army of the Kanawha, moved to Tennessee, and after fighting at Fort Donelson marched to Nashville with 274 men. Later it was sent to western Virginia, saw action at Carnifax Ferry, then returned to Tennessee where it was involved in the Knoxville Campaign. The unit went on to fight in numerous conflicts in the Shenandoah Valley and sometime around April 15, 1865, disbanded. It reported 9 killed, 43 wounded, and 5 missing at Fort Donelson, and 3 killed and 16 wounded at Fayetteville. Only a handful remained after the Battle of Waynesborough. The field officers were Colonels Augustus Forsberg [Find A Grave Memorial # 17278430] and Gabriel C. Wharton; [Gabriel Colvin Wharton – Find A Grave Memorial # 111107] Lieutenant Colonels George A. Cunningham, [George Alford Cunningham – Find A Grave Memorial # 31722695] James W. Massie, [James Woods Massie – Find A Grave Memorial # 16611280] and John P. Wolfe; and Majors William T. Akers, Stephen M. Dickey, [Stephen Miles Dickey – Find A Grave Memorial # 132226428] D. P. Graham, [David Peirce Graham – Find A Grave Memorial # 96149837] D. S. Hounshell, and William A. Yonce.[Died September 27, 1864]”

The compiler notes his surname was spelled as McLoughlin on his Federal POW Records.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records

The compiler notes he was a conscript and sent to the conscript camp at Fort Lee, Virginia and was assigned to the 51st Virginia Infantry.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 5, 1865 at Lawrence, Kansas a local newspaper the Daily Kansas Tribune stated HOW TO JUDGE A HORSE – An exchange gives the following instructions, which we publish for the benefit of those who would know how to judge the age of a horse: About two years old the horse sheds the two middle teeth of the under jaw; at three years old he sheds two other teeth, one on each side of those he shed the year before; at four years he sheds the two remaining or corner teeth; at five years the two middle teeth are full, being no longer hollow, as the others are, and teeth will have penetrated the gums, at six years old the four middle teeth are full, the corner ones only remaining hollow- the tusks are sharp with the sides flinted, at seven years old the corner teeth are full, the tusks larger and thicker and the horse is said to be aged. Occasionally however these marks will slightly vary, a good deal depending upon the animal's constitution, whether he be late or early foal; also upon the manner in which he has been reared, the kind of food and shelter.

And on Sunday, February 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Sunday, February 5, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1257) Corporal Lauchlin D. Mc LEAN - Inscription on tombstone #1780 reads **"CORP. L. D. McLEAN CO. D 1 FLA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal Lauchlin D. McLean alternate name L. D. McLean served in Company D in the 1st Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"1st Infantry Regiment, formerly the 1st Florida Infantry Battalion, was assembled in March, 1861, at Chattahoochee Arsenal. Its members were from the counties of Leon, Alachua, Madison, Jefferson, Jackson, Franklin, Gadsden, and Escambia. The unit was involved in the conflict on Santa Rosa Island, and then fought at Shiloh, Farmington, and Perryville. Later it was placed in General Preston's, Stovall's, Finley's, and J. A. Smith's Brigade, and in December, 1862, it was united with the 3rd Florida Infantry Regiment. This command fought at Murfreesboro and Jackson, participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville, and was active in North Carolina. The 1st/3rd lost twenty-six percent of the 531 engaged at Murfreesboro, had thirty-four percent disabled out of the 273 at Chickamauga, and totalled [totalled] 240 men and 119 arms in December, 1863. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels J. Patton Anderson [James Patton Anderson – Find A Grave Memorial # 10828] and William Miller, [Find A Grave Memorial # 4531] Lieutenant Colonels William K. Beard [William Kelly Beard – Find A Grave Memorial # 106089459] and Thaddeus A. McDonell, [Thaddeus Alfred MacDonell – Find A Grave Memorial # 63878598] and Major Clover A. Ball. [Glover A. Ball]"

From Wikipedia:

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

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

Union forces:

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

- Defenses of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad – Maj. Gen. Robert H. Milroy
 - 1st Provisional Brigade – Col. Minor T. Thomas
 - 8th Minnesota Infantry: Col. Minor T. Thomas, Lt Henry C. Rogers

- 61st Illinois Infantry: Lt. Col. Daniel Grass
- 174th Ohio Infantry: Col. John S. Jones
- 181st Ohio Infantry: Col. John O'Dowd
- 13th New York Light Artillery: Cpt. Henry Bundy
- 2nd Provisional Brigade (Post of Tullahoma) – Col. Edward Anderson
 - 177th Ohio Infantry: Col. Arthur T. Wilcox
 - 178th Ohio Infantry: Col. Joab A. Stafford
 - 12th Indiana Cavalry: Col. Edward Anderson
 - 5th Tennessee Cavalry: Col. William Brickly Stokes

Confederate

Cavalry Corps – Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest

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

Attached Infantry

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

On December 2, Hood had ordered Bate to destroy the railroad and blockhouses between Murfreesboro and Nashville and join Forrest for further operations. On December 4, Bate's division attacked Blockhouse No. 7 protecting the railroad crossing at Overall's Creek, but Union forces fought it off. On the morning of December 5, Forrest marched toward Murfreesboro in two columns, one to attack the fort on the hill and the other to take Blockhouse No. 4, both at La Vergne. Forrest demanded the garrisons at both locations surrender, which they did. Outside La Vergne, Forrest joined Bate's division and the command advanced on to Murfreesboro along two roads, driving the Union forces into their Fortress Rosecrans fortifications, then encamped in the city outskirts for the night. The next morning, on December 6, fighting flared for a couple of hours, but the Union troops ceased firing and both sides glared at each other for the rest of the day. Brig. Gen. Claudius W. Sears's and Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Palmer's infantry brigades joined Forrest's command in the evening, further increasing his numbers.

On the morning of December 7, 1864 Maj. Gen. Lovell Rousseau, commanding all of the forces at Murfreesboro, sent two brigades out under Brig. Gen. Robert H. Milroy on the Salem Pike to feel out the enemy. These brigades were led by Col. Minor T. Thomas, a veteran of the Dakota War, and Col. Edward

Anderson. With Thomas' brigade forming the first line of battle and Anderson forming the second, Milroy engaged the Confederates and fighting continued. At one point some of Bate's troops broke and ran. Forrest "seized the colors of the retreating troops and endeavored to rally them". Bate was equally unsuccessful. The rest of Forrest's command conducted an orderly retreat from the field and encamped for the night outside Murfreesboro. Forrest had destroyed railroad track, blockhouses, and some homes and generally disrupted Union operations in the area. More importantly, he succeeded in keeping Rousseau confined to Murfreesboro and kept the important supply line and retreat route open."

And Wikipedia cites the work of Sheppard 2008 on pages 354 and 355.

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

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

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

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

When Corporal Lauchlin D. McLean of New Company D of the 1st Florida Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Juxtaposition:

And on Thursday, March 30, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal

He died on Thursday, March 30, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“CORP. L. D. McLEAN NEW CO. D 1 FLA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1258) Private Edward L. Mc MAHAN - Inscription on tombstone #572 reads **“EDW'D L. McMAHAN CO. A 31 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to Mississippi Marriages, 1776-1935; E. L. McMahan married Miss E. C. C. Whitten on December 22, 1853 in Pontotoc County, Mississippi.

The 1860 United States census listed Edward L. McMahan, born about 1827 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$400.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Catharine C. McMahan, born about 1839 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Frances McMahan, born about 1855 in Mississippi and Daniel McMahan, born about 1858 in Mississippi and Sarah McMahan, born about 1860 in Mississippi and noted as five months old. The family household was living in Pontotoc County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Tallibenela and the census was enumerated on August 13, 1860.

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

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

Company A of the 31st Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Orr Guards" Company was raised in Pontotoc County, Mississippi.

When Private Edward L. McMahan of Company A of the 31st Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 20, 1864 he had been in Featherston's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Juxtaposition:

And on Wednesday, December 7, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Wednesday, December 7, 1864 due to disease of brain.

The compiler notes his left leg was amputated during the Atlanta Campaign.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1259) Corporal Joseph B. Mc MURRY - Inscription on tombstone #586 reads "**CORP. J. B. McMURRY CO. B 1 GA. S.T. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1860 United States census spelled the surname as McMary (But looking at the copy of the census the compiler believes it was spelled as McMurry and will be spelled this way). The census listed John B. McMurry, born about 1832 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of William A. McMurry, born about 1832 in Georgia and appears to be living with his wife Nancy E. McMurry, born about 1834 in Georgia. Other family household members were: William McMurry, born about 1857 in Georgia and McMurry, (A male) born about 1860 in Georgia and listed as two months old.

Corporal Joseph B. McMurry died approximately 113 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Captured on August 7, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia.

Juxtaposition:

And on Friday, December 9, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal

He died on Friday, December 9, 1864 due to heart disease.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1260) Private Daniel Mc NAIR - Inscription on tombstone #2125 reads ***"DANIEL McNAIR CO. D 17 ALA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee in April 1862.

Approximate age of death at Cincinnati, Ohio was 26 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Daniel McNair, born about 1836, in North Carolina and living in the household Japheth McNair, born about 1804 in North Carolina and Mary McNair, born about 1803 in North Carolina. Other family household member were: William McNair, born about 1832 in North Carolina and Sarah McNair, born about 1834 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Augus McNair, born about 1837 in North Carolina and John McNair, born about 1838 in North Carolina and Catherine McNair, born about 1840 in Alabama and Baker McNair, born about 1842 in Alabama and Margaret McNair, born about 1844 in Alabama and Archibald McNair, born about 1846 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Coosa District in Coosa County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 28, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Daniel McNair, born about 1837 in North Carolina noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of Japheth McNair, born about 1804 in North Carolina and Mary McNair, born about 1803 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: William J. McNair, born about 1835 in North Carolina and Sarah McNair, born about 1836 in North Carolina and John McNair, born about 1839 in North Carolina and Catherine McNair, born about 1840 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Dougle B. (A male) McNair, born about 1844 in Alabama and Margaret McNair, born about 1845, in Alabama and (Spelled as) Archable McNair, born about 1847 in Alabama. The family household was living in Subdivision 2, in Coosa County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office mentioned as Mount Olive and the census was enumerated on June 8, 1860.

The compiler notes many of the soldiers from Company D of the 17th Alabama Infantry came from Coosa County, Alabama. Daniel McNair has no enlistment records. Because his younger brother John McNair was also in Company D of the 17th Alabama Infantry and enlisted on September 17, 1861 a reasonable inference would be that Daniel also enlisted during this time period. Both brothers enlisted as privates.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Daniel McNair served in Company D in the 17th 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 artillerists. 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]”

When Private Daniel McNair of Company D of the 17th Alabama Infantry was wounded taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh on April 6, 1862 he had been in Brigadier General John K. Jackson’s Brigade in Brigadier General Jones M. Withers Division in Major General Braxton Bragg’s Second Army Corps with General Albert S. Johnston as Commanding General of the Army of Mississippi.

The compiler notes the strict policy Confederate General Beauregard had set into place prior to the Battle of Shiloh. The following are his actual orders concerning the wounded.

“IV. Soldiers must not be permitted to leave the ranks, even to assist in removing our own dead, unless by special permission, which shall only be given when the action has been decided. The surest way to protect the wounded is to drive the enemy from the field. The most pressing, highest duty, is to win the victory.” “VIII. Before and immediately after the battle, the roll of each company will be called, and absentees must be strictly accounted for. To quit their standard on the battle field, under fire, under pretense of removing or aiding the wounded, will not be permitted. Any one persisting in it will be shot on the spot, and whosoever shall be found to have quit the field, or his regiment or company, without authority, will be regarded and proclaimed as a coward, and dealt with accordingly. By command of General Beauregard, Thomas Jordan, A.A.G.”

The compiler notes that some Confederates thought to have been killed at Shiloh would later turn up at northern hospitals.

Records reported that Daniel McNair of Company D 17th Alabama Infantry was severely wounded in the thigh at 4:00 pm on April 6, 1862 at the Battle of Shiloh. Because the Union Army held the field after the Battle of Shiloh they also took the Confederate wounded as prisoners. Daniel McNair would have been taken to a Union hospital.

Private M. B. Smith a member of Company C of the 2nd Texas Infantry (Moore’s) at the Battle of Shiloh wrote the following words about the battle afterwards. Private M. B. Smith’s lieutenant, Samuel Houston Junior, the oldest son of famous Sam Houston of Texas was left for dead at Shiloh but later found to be wounded and taken to the northern prison Camp Douglas, Illinois.

“Come all ye valiant soldiers -- a story I will tell
About the bloody battle that was fought on Shiloh Hill.
It was an awful struggle and will cause your blood to chill;
It was the famous battle that was fought on Shiloh Hill.

'Twas on the sixth of April, just at the break of day;
The drums and fifes were playing for us to march away.
The feeling of that hour I do remember still,
When first my feet were tromping on the top of Shiloh Hill.

About the hour of sunrise the battle it began;
Before the day was ended, we fought 'em hand to hand.
The horrors of that field did my heart with anguish fill
For the wounded and the dying that lay on Shiloh Hill.

There were men from every nation laid on those bloody plains,
Fathers, sons, and brothers were numbered with the slain,
That has caused so many homes with deep mourning to be filled,
All from the bloody battle that was fought on Shiloh Hill.

The wounded men were crying for help from everywhere,
While others who were dying were offering God their prayer,
"Protect my wife and children if it is Thy holy will!"
Such were the prayers I heard that night on Shiloh Hill.

And early the next morning we were called to arms again,
Unmindful of the wounded and unuseful to the slain;
The struggle was renewed again, and ten thousand men were killed;
This was the second conflict of the famous Shiloh Hill.

The battle it raged on, though dead and dying men
Lay thick all o'er the ground, on the hill and on the glen;
And from their deadly wounds, the blood ran like a rill;
Such were the mournful sights that I saw on Shiloh Hill.

Before the day was ended, the battle ceased to roar,
And thousands of brave soldiers had fell to rise no more;
They left their vacant ranks for some other ones to fill,
And now their mouldering bodies all lie on Shiloh Hill.

And now my song is ended about those bloody plains;
I hope the sight by mortal man may ne'er be seen again!
But I pray to God, the Saviour, "If consistent with Thy will,
To save the souls of all who fell on bloody Shiloh Hill."

The newspaper, *Cincinnati Gazette* then told the story of how Daniel McNair was taken to Camp Dennison, Ohio on April 18, 1862. The USS Magnolia left Pittsburgh Landing (Tennessee) on April 14, 1862 at 12:30 pm with 250 wounded Union and Confederate soldiers. The compiler notes the USS Magnolia had been rented by the United States Sanitary Commission to bring back wounded and sick from the Battle of Shiloh. Some of the wounded of both armies were taken to various places but the USS Magnolia on this particular date ended her journey at Cincinnati, Ohio. On page one column seven it mentions the name of Daniel McNair of the 17th Alabama as one of the Confederates onboard. After the USS Magnolia pulled into dock the wounded were taken by rail on the Little Miami Railroad to Camp Dennison. There the wounded were taken to the Camp Dennison Hospital. Federal POW Records reported he was admitted on April 18, 1862 to the hospital.

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

Juxtaposition:

In Washington D.C. on April 23, 1862 President Lincoln writes General James W. Ripley: "I expected that when under the clause [in contract for guns] the price of a particular quality of gun was fixed it would stand throughout the transaction, neither going down or up. I still think this is the just construction."

And at far away Camp Dennison, Ohio Federal POW Records stated Daniel McNair died on Wednesday, April 23, 1862 due to a gun-shot wound.

The following is from the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune dated May 5, 1862 on page two. The compiler notes Milford refers to Milford, Ohio which was located at the Clermont and Hamilton Counties line then as now. The compiler further notes the Little Miami Railroad which was laid in 1846 also ran to Milford and Camp Dennison and the two points were about ten miles away. And it is noted the below paragraphs subject matter is Camp Dennison and that Pittsburgh Landing was the northern name for the Battle of Shiloh.

"From F. H. Allen, undertaker at Milford, who has the contract for burial, we learn that since the 17th April last he interred the following soldiers; and this list we understand, includes all the deaths which have occurred since that date up to Saturday evening last, the 3d inst. It should be observed here that on the former date the first arrived from Pittsburgh Landing reached this point."

Daniel McNair's name appeared on a register of claims of deceased Officers and Soldiers from Alabama which were filed for settlement in the Office of the Confederate States Auditor for the War Department. The claim was presented by Japheth McNair said father of Daniel McNair on October 31, 1864.

Records from the Ohio Historical Society reported he was buried in grave number 13 at the Waldschmidt Cemetery.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio upon the recommendation of Chaplain David W. Tolford. Private Daniel McNair 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

1261) Private William B. Mc NEESE - Inscription on tombstone #1316 reads ***“W. B. McNEESE CO. I 8 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as McNiece. The census listed William B. McNiece, born about 1845 in Mississippi and living in the household of John McNiece, born about 1826 in Alabama and what appears to be his wife Mary McNiece, born about 1824 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Henry W. McNiece, born about 1841 in Mississippi and James M. McNiece, born about 1843 in Mississippi and Nancy A. McNiece, born about 1847 in Alabama and not named (A female) McNiece, born about 1850 and noted as three months old. The family household was living in the Black Bluff District in Sumter County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 27, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as McNiece. The census listed William McNiece, born about 1844 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of J. (A male) McNiece, born about 1824 in Alabama and what appears to be his wife Mary McNiece, born about 1818 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Henry W. McNiece, born about 1842 in Mississippi and James McNiece, born about 1843 in Mississippi and Nancy McNiece, born about 1847 in Alabama and Mary McNiece, born about 1850 in Alabama and John T. McNiece, born about 1852 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Epsey (A female) McNiece, born about 1854 in Alabama and Martha A. McNiece, born about 1856 in Alabama and Thornton McNiece, born about 1859 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Beat 3 in Lauderdale County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Daleville and the census was enumerated on July 30, 1860.

Company I of the 8th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Confederate Guards” Company was raised in Lauderdale County, Mississippi.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William McNeese alternate name W. B. McNeese served in Company I of the 8th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“8th Infantry Regiment was organized at Enterprize, [Enterprise] Mississippi, during the spring of 1861. Many of its members were from Jones, Wilkinson, and Clarke counties. The unit served in Florida and Mississippi, then was assigned to General J. K. Jackson's, Gist's, and Lowry's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It participated in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was with Hood in Tennessee, and saw action in North Carolina. This regiment lost forty-seven percent of the 282 at Murfreesboro and

twenty-three percent of the 375 at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 287 men and 169 arms. Its casualties at the Battle of Atlanta were 13 killed, 71 wounded, and 3 missing, and few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels G. C. Chandler, [Greene Callier Chandler – Find A Grave Memorial # 110324376] Guilford G. Flynt, [Guilford Griffin Flynt – Find A Grave Memorial # 46588994] and John C. Wilkinson; [John Campbell Wilkinson – Find A Grave Memorial # 90170593] Lieutenant Colonels James T. Gates, Aden McNeill, [Adin McNeill – Find A Grave Memorial # 16884152] and John F. Smith; and Majors Andrew E. Moody, George F. Peek, [George Franklin Peek – Find A Grave Memorial # 29616086] and William Watkins. [Killed at the Battle of Resaca, Georgia May 14, 1864]”

When Private William B. McNeese of Company I of the 8th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Lowrey’s Brigade in Cleburne’s Division in Cheatham’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 17, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper the Evening Star stated Mr. Powell presented a petition from cigar manufactures of Washington, protesting against the proposed tax of 60 cents per pound on domestic cigars and praying for a tax on leaf tobacco instead of manufactured.

And on Friday, February 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Friday, February 17, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1262) Private Thomas G. Mc QUEEN - Inscription on tombstone #780 reads “**T. S. McQUEEN CO. H 1 GA. REG. C.S.A.**” He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 35 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Thos G. McQueen, born about 1829 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Saml (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Daniel) McQueen, born about 1781 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Rebecca McQueen, born about 1791 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Susanna McQueen, born about 1830 in Alabama and Wm E. McQueen, born about 1836 in Alabama (William E. also served in 2nd Company H of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers) and John McQueen, born about 1833 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 1 in Montgomery County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 14, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed T. G. (A male) McQueen, born about 1829 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farm laborer with a personal value of \$140.00 and living in the household of D. (A male) McQueen, born about 1780 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife R. (A female) McQueen, born about 1790 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Wm E. McQueen, born about 1836 in Alabama and J. L. (A male) McQueen, born about 1834 in Alabama. The family household was living in Conecuh County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as (Spelled as) Sepulga and the census was enumerated on July 21, 1860.

The compiler notes Conecuh and Butler Counties in Alabama are adjacent.

The compiler notes he was with the 1st Confederate Regiment, Georgia Volunteers.

The compiler further notes his Compiled Military Service Records and Federal POW Records listed his middle initial as G.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) T. S. McQuain (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers and dated December 5, 1862 at Fort Gaines, Alabama and under remarks stated enlisted in the Regiment.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and dated December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas G. McQueen of 2nd Company H of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on December 5, 1862 at Garland, Alabama (Located in Butler County) and enrolled by Lieutenant (William P) Myers for the war and had not received pay and noted as present for duty.

“The designation of the 36th (Villegigue’s) Regiment Georgia Infantry was changed to the 1st Regiment Confederate Infantry (Also known as the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers) by Special Order Number 25 of the Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office dated January 31, 1862. About April 9, 1865, the 1st Regiment Confederate Infantry, the 25th, 29th, 30th, and 66th Regiments Georgia Infantry and the 1st Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters were consolidated and formed the 1st Confederate Battalion Georgia Volunteers which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas G. McQueen of 2nd Company H of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on December 5, 1862 at Garland, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (William P) Myers for the war and last paid by Captain McVoy Captain Alexander McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas G. McQueen of Company H of the 1st Confederate Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on March 28, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas G. McQueen of 2nd Company H of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers

enlisted on December 5, 1862 at Garland, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (William P) Myers for the war and last paid by Captain (Douglass) Voss 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 Private (Spelled as) Thomas G. McQueen of 2nd Company H of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on December 5, 1862 at Garland, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (William P) Myers for the war and last paid by Captain (Douglass) Voss 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 4th Corporal (Spelled as) Thomas G. McQueen of 2nd Company H of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on December 5, 1862 at Garland, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (William P) Myers for three years or the war and last paid by (Marion C) Kiser on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted to corporal July 24, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) Thomas G. McQueen of 2nd Company H of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on December 5, 1862 at Garland, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (William P) Myers for the war and last paid by (Marion C) Kiser on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sick in Post Hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) Thomas G. McQueen of 2nd Company H of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on December 5, 1862 at Garland, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (William P) Myers for the war and last paid by (Marion C) Kiser on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on 40 days furlough from December 23, 1863 to February 2, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) Thomas G. McQueen of 2nd Company H of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on December 5, 1862 at Garland, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (William P) Myers for the war and last paid by (Marion C) Kiser on October 31, 1863 and noted as (Marion) C. Kiser on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated absent without leave 2 days since last muster.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas G. McQueen of Company H of the 1st Confederate Georgia Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter of 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) T. G. McQueen of Company H of the 1st Confederate Georgia Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 and issued on May 5, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas G. McQueen of 2nd Company H of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on December 5, 1862 at Garland, Alabama and enrolled by Lieutenant (William P) Myers for the war and last paid by (Marion C) Kiser on October 31, 1863 and noted as (Marion C) Kiser on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Thomas G. McQueen 2nd Company H of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers 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.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos G. McQueen of Company H of the 1st Regiment Confederate States Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on 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) Thos G. McQueen of Company H of the 1st Regiment Confederate Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos G. McQueen of Company H of the 1st Regiment Confederate Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos G. McQueen of Company H of the 1st Regiment Confederate 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) Thos G. McQueen of Company H of the 1st Regiment Confederate 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 Thomas G. McQueen died approximately 11 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

And on Sunday, January 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos G. McQueen of Company H of the 1st Regiment Confederate States Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

The Adjutant General of the United States replied to inquiry and wrote back to the Commissioner of Pensions at the State of Georgia in Atlanta on June 13, 1916 and stated: "The records show that Thomas G. McQueen, private, 2nd Company H 1st Confederate Infantry (Also known as 1st Confederate Georgia Volunteers) enlisted December 5, 1862; that he was captured December 16, 1864 near Nashville, Tennessee and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio where he died on pneumonia January 15, 1865."

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Thomas McQueen did not own slaves in Conecuh County, Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"T. G. McQUEEN 2ND CO. H 1 CONFED. REG. GA. VOLS. C.S.A."**

1263) Private John C. Mc RAE - Inscription on tombstone #363 reads **"JNO. C. McRAE CO. A 3 ARK. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Knoxville, Tennessee in March 1864.

Approximate age at Camp Chase was 20 years old based on the 1860 census.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as McCrae. The census listed J. C. (A male) McCrae, born about 1844 in Alabama and listed his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of J. E. (A male) McCrae, born about 1823 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Lucinda McCrae, born about 1824 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Ellen McCrae, born about 1842 in Alabama and J. T. (A male) McCrae, born about 1846 in Alabama and E. (A female) McCrae, born about 1849 in Alabama and Mary C. McCrae, born about 1854 in Alabama. The family household was living in White Township in Ashley County, Arkansas and the nearest Post Office was reported as Hamburg and the census was enumerated on June 13, 1860.

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

Juxtaposition:

And on Tuesday, October 25, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. C. McCray of Company A 3rd Regiment Arkansas Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

He died on Tuesday, October 25, 1864.

The compiler would like to acknowledge the assistance of George Martin at history-sites.com for the following information. "J. C. McCray [sic], Private, Company A, 3rd Arkansas Infantry, arrested/captured at Knoxville, Tennessee March 26, 1864, deserter, received at Camp Chase, Ohio April 7, died October 25, 1864, chronic diarrhea." M317: Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of Arkansas. And the compiler would like to acknowledge the work of Edward G. Gerdes and Bryan R. Howerton for the following information: "McRae, John C. Private— Enlisted in Co. A, 3rd Arkansas Infantry, at Portland, Arkansas, June 1, 1862; captured at Knoxville, Tennessee, March 26, 1864; died of chronic diarrhea at Camp Chase Military Prison in Ohio, October 25, 1864; buried in Grave #363; born in Alabama, c1844; listed in Ashley county 1860 census; occupation farmer."

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1264) Private Samuel W. Mc WHORTER - Inscription on tombstone #247 reads "**S. W. McWHORTER CO. C 1 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed Samuel W. McWhorter, born about 1846 in Georgia and living in the household of Ezekiel McWhorter, born about 1807 in South Carolina and his wife Rebecca McWhorter, born about Rebecca McWhorter, born about 1808 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Sarah M. McWhorter, born about 1830 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Bejn D. (A male) McWhorter, born about 1831 in South Carolina and Edwin J. McWhorter, born about 1833 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Wm F. (A male) McWhorter, born about 1835 in South Carolina and Mary E. McWhorter, born about 1841 in Georgia and Elizabeth A. McWhorter, born about 1843 in Georgia and Margaret A. McWhorter, born about 1848 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Chattanooga Valley in Walker County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 28, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Samuel W. McWhorter, born about 1846 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Ezekiel McWhorter, born about 1808 in South Carolina and his wife Rebecca McWhorter, born about 1809 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: W. Franklin McWhorter, born about 1837 in South Carolina and Mary E. McWhorter, born about 1842 in Georgia and Amanda McWhorter, born about 1844 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Margarett A.(A female) McWhorter, born about 1849 in Georgia. The family household was living in Town District in Walker County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Lafayette and the census was enumerated on June 5, 1860.

He only has Federal POW Records with the exception of service records located at the Georgia Archives.

Records located at the Georgia Archives stated Private (Spelled as) S. W. McWhorter enlisted on December 7, 1863 in Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia State Troops last paid \$19.80 on January 31, 1864 and noted as sick in hospital in Jonesboro, Georgia and Company C was camped in Marietta, Georgia. The citation is Confederate Muster Rolls, Adjutant General's Office, Record Group 22-1-63; Georgia Archives.

The compiler notes the 1st Georgia State Troops or sometimes referred to as the 1st Regiment Georgia State Line is a difficult unit to research. So many times they are listed just with the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry. The 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry and the 1st Georgia State Troops are an entirely a different unit. The 1st Georgia State Troops was a unit among many State Troops sometimes referred to as Joe Brown's Pets. Governor Brown had been the Confederate Governor of Georgia and wanted soldiers to defend the State of Georgia and not be called out of State. To entice men he offered duty within the State of Georgia in 1863. This of course did not sit well with President Davis and sometimes these troops were taken out of State and against Brown's wishes. Brown had founded his argument on State Rights.

The compiler would like to thank Gregory C. White who wrote the book on the 31st Regiment Georgia Infantry for finding the story about Andrew Jefferson Caldwell.

The compiler notes there were a couple of words that were repeatedly misspelled and were corrected. One was spelled as Resacca and corrected to Resaca and the other was Johnson and corrected to Johnston. Also brackets were installed with dates so the reader could easier follow the time line of events.

The following are the circumstances surrounding Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia State Troops and Samuel W. McWhorter.

In the 1984 book "Walker County Georgia Heritage, 1838-1983", page 8, is a rather descriptive reminiscence of Camp Chase by Andrew Jefferson Caldwell, 1st Georgia State Troops"

"The following is ""THE UNFINISHED EXPERIENCES OF ANDREW JEFFERSON CALDWELL,"" a pioneer citizen of Walker County. (Georgia) These experiences were kindly submitted by Dorothy Groover Worth."

"In July, 1863, I left home and joined the Army. I joined the First Georgia State Troops, Colonel Brant's Regiment. Governor Joe Brown had a regiment for States' Service to guard bridges and for the States Defense. Two or three companies were stationed at Resaca, Georgia to guard the bridge on the State Road. I joined Captain [William] Howe's Company. We had to work to build forts and breastworks to protect the bridge for fear of raids to destroy it. We stayed in Resaca the winter of 1863. I don't remember the date, but it was an awfully cold time. It snowed two or three inches deep.

Our company got word there was going to be a battle in Dalton, so we were sent there. We started early in the morning. It was awfully cold. We had to march and some of the boys had no shoes. When we got to Dalton there was no battle but we stayed all night and next day went back to Resaca.

The army began to fall back to Marietta and we were sent there. While I was on guard duty that night I broke out with the measles. When the officer of the day came around on his inspection I told him my

condition and he had me relieved but I never did recollect how I got to the hospital. Someone notified my folks and father came to see me in the hospital. I was sick for some time and that was the only time I was away from camp duties. [The distance from La Fayette, Georgia where his father had been living to Marietta, Georgia was about 85 to 95 miles]

After the Battle of Resaca, [The Battle of Resaca fought May 13-15, 1864] General Joe Johnston fell back south of the Conasauga River. Our officers petitioned General Johnston to attach the Second Georgia Regiment, so we marched to the front at New Hope Church. [Distance from Resaca, Georgia to the Battle of New Hope Church was about 100 miles] We went right into the fighting at once, without any training. The first of our regiment wounded was John Clements. He was wounded with a piece of shell on the head. When he was carried out I thought he was killed at the Battle of New Hope Church. [Battle of New Hope Church fought May 25 and 26, 1864.] [Reported as Private John A. Clements of Company I of the 1st Georgia State Troops and would also be captured on August 7, 1864 and taken to Camp Chase and also would be exchanged on March 18, 1865 at Camp Chase to Point Lookout, Maryland]

The next fighting was at Kennesaw Mountain. [Battle of Kennesaw Mountain fought June 27, 1864] Johnston did not lose but a few men but he killed many of the Federals. The Confederates pulled the artillery up the mountain. I helped carry the shells up. It was mighty steep. On top, when the fog passed away in the valley, I had a good view of Sherman's Army. The men looked small but thick as blackbirds. I don't know the distance, but it must have been from one to two miles to them. When the Federal's came on Johnston was ready for them. Sherman lost many men but Johnston lost few. If Sherman had not have had two to four, to Johnston's one, he could not have gone anywhere when it came to fighting.

There was more or less fighting every day until we fell back to Atlanta. General Hood was put in command in the place of General Johnston [Hood took command on July 17, 1864] and he gave the Federals time to build good breastworks before the general battle of July 22nd, when he had the breastworks changed. We captured their works and lost thousands of men but it kept Sherman out of the city for several weeks. Our brigade was the last that captured the works but did not hold them long. On the right wing Hood drove the Federals backs several miles, killing and wounding many.

The Yankees held their army until we got close to their works. That being the first time our regiment was in a general engagement, we went right ahead until they had a close fire on us. Our regiment just lacked a few men of losing half. Our company lost one-half in just a few minutes so we had to fall back to our breastworks.

On the 7th day of August I was captured [Battle of Utoy Creek fought August 5 through 7, 1864] with sixty-five of our regiment of officers and privates and taken to Camp Chase Ohio Prison. We got there the 18th of August. They put us in closed box cars, as many in a car as it would hold, with guards at the doors. Before we got to prison they searched our pockets. They took my pocket knife and two minnie balls that had struck me. They were spent balls, one of them might have killed me if it had not been for a thick canteen and a cup I had which it struck. I was hurt but the skin not broken. The other ball that hit me dropped in my pocket. It struck a tree and bounced back and struck my side just above my coat pocket, which was a short Army coat. I wanted to keep them but they would not let me. I was struck

with three balls and never had the skin broken. Although they hurt me some I never lost but little time from duty in Camp Chase.

There were three prisons side by side with a high wall with a project for the guards to walk around each prison. The prison was from one to three acres with tiny barred houses. They would hold about 100 men with a row of bunks on each side with a narrow passage in between. The bunks were three high and would hold twelve or more men. The houses were built with just a single wall up and down. This was well covered with paper, then tar and gravel. We had one big stove for each house and the winter of '64 was an awfully cold one. The ground was covered all winter with snow. We were fed very well for about two or three weeks, then they cut the quantity about one-half and would not let us buy anything from the jailers store to eat. We got mighty hungry and we suffered a lot from the cold. We had very little straw and one blanket to lie on.

They got up an exchange in March, 1865. The Federals did everything they could to get the prisoners not to go on exchange. They wanted us to stay there and take the oath promise. If we would as soon as they got their exchange, they would give us free transportation anywhere in the lines. There were lots of our men that stayed. They suffered so much and were so dishearted they signed the oath and were put in the ditches in the Virginia Army.

Most of the men from Walker County stayed to come home. They begged me to stay but I told them I had two brothers in Virginia and I wanted to go where they were. I was so tired of prison life I was determined to get out the first chance. So about the middle of March, one cold morning, we left the prison before daylight. We had to march to Columbus to get on the train. When they took us outside the prison wall they formed us in a line. All I had was a knit warm blue blouse I had bought, and a thick blanket, but it seemed I would freeze to death before we started to Columbus. Two of our boys died in camp, Sam McWhorter [Private Samuel McWhorter of Company C of the 1st Georgia State Troops died on September 15, 1864 and buried in grave number 247 at the Camp Chase Cemetery] and Noah Marideth [Warren H. Meredith of Company C of the 1st Georgia State Troops died on August 16, 1864 and buried in grave number 208 at the Camp Chase Cemetery] We found in prison several Walker Citizens, Mr. Davison, Mr. Matthew Brown, Morgan and Charlie Allen. Both of the Allen's died in prison. Captain Sharp of the Home Guard was there."

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Saml W. McWhorter of Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Samuel W. McWhorter of Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 18, 1864 and Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Private Samuel W. McWhorter died approximately 28 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On September 15, 1864 at Cincinnati, Ohio the future 27th President of the United States celebrated his 7th birthday. William Howard Taft.

And on Thursday, September 15, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) S. W. McWhorter of Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Samuel McWhorter did not own slaves in Walker County, Georgia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“S. W. McWHORTER CO. C 1 GA. STATE TROOPS. C.S.A.”**

1265) Private John J. Mc WRIGHT - Inscription on tombstone #1190 reads **“J. J. McWRIGHT CO. I 42 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John J. McWright served in Company I in the 42nd Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“42nd Infantry Regiment was assembled during May, 1862, at Columbus, Mississippi. It was principally a reorganization of other regiments whose twelve month term of service was complete. Some of the men had served in the 2nd Alabama Regiment. Its members were from the counties of Monroe, Pickens, Wilcox, Mobile, Conecuh, Fayette, Talladega, and Marion. The unit was on provost duty at Tupelo until October when it was assigned to J. C. Moore's command. It fought at Corinth and later became part of the forces defending Vicksburg. On July 4, 1863, the regiment was captured. Exchanged and reorganized, it was attached to A. Baker's, Gibson's, Brantley's Brigade, fought at Chattanooga and Atlanta, moved to Mobile, and then rejoined the Army of Tennessee in North Carolina. The unit lost fifty percent of the 700 engaged at Corinth, reported 46 casualties at Chattanooga, and totalled [totalled] 311 men and 247 arms in December, 1863. At Resaca it had about 300 effectives, but its number was greatly reduced at the surrender. Colonels John W. Portis [John Wesley Portis – Find A Grave Memorial # 128600917] and T. C. Lanier, [Thomas C. Lanier – Find A Grave Memorial #70286811] and Major W. C. Fergus. [Washington C. Fergus – Find A Grave Memorial # 32860285]”

Company I of the 42nd Alabama Infantry was known as the “Hinson Guards” many soldier from Mobile County, Alabama.

When Private John J. McWright of Company I of the 42nd 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 J. McWright a private of Company I Regiment 42nd Alabama Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name with an X and reported as John McWright and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 10, day of July 1863.

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

When Private John J. McWright of Company I of the 42nd Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 6, 1864 he had been in Baker's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Private John J. McWright died approximately 181 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 11, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper the Evening Star stated MEETING FOR THE WHITE REFUGEES AT THE CAPITOL ON SUNDAY NIGHT – A meeting will be held in the Capitol tomorrow night at 7 ½ o'clock for the benefit of the white refugees whom the fortunes of war have brought within our lines and whose condition is deplorable almost beyond description. No collection will be taken up.....

And on Saturday, February 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Saturday, February 11, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1266) Private John M. MEADS - Inscription on tombstone #1380 reads "**JOHN MEADE CO. H 34 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 30 years old

The compiler notes the surname is noted in various spellings such as Mead, Meads and Meade.

John M's brother according to the 1850 United States census was Thomas S. Mead and he died in 1862. His widow filed for and received a Confederate widow's pension after the war. Under sworn statements she listed her surname as spelled Meade.

The 1850 United States census listed John M. (Spelled as) Mead, born about 1833 in Georgia and listed his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of John Mead, born about 1796 in Georgia and his wife Elizabeth Mead, born about 1797 in South Carolina. Other household members were: The family household was living in Subdivision 56 in Madison County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 2, 1850.

According to Georgia Marriage Records from select Counties, 1828-1978, John M. Mead was married to U. P. Eppe (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to S. P. Epps) on November 28, 1855 in Madison County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) John M. Meads, born about 1835 in Georgia and his occupation could not be transcribed by the compiler and had an estate value of \$150.00 and a personal

value of \$235.00 and living with his wife (Given name spelled as Duran but corrected to Susan P. Mead by an ancestry transcriber) Susan P. Meads, born about 1836 in Georgia. Other household members were: The family household was living in Madison County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was Danielsville and the census was enumerated on July 6, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John M. Meads served in Company H in the 34th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

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

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, John M. Meads a private of Company H Regiment 34th Georgia Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name with an X and reported as John M. Meads and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8, day of July 1863.

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

When Private John M. Meads of Company H of the 34th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Cumming's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The compiler notes his name on the Federal POW Records was listed as John M. Meads.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 22, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper the Evening Star stated the following special order has just been issued. You will see that it is executed in your Department. E. M. Stanton Secretary of War. "Ordered: That a national salute be fired on February 22, 1865 at West Point and at every fort, arsenal and army headquarters of the United States in honor of the restoration of the flag of the Union upon Fort Sumter.

And on Wednesday, February 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Wednesday, February 22, 1865 due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JOHN M. MEADE CO. H 34 GA. INF. C.S.A."**

1267) Private James A. MEADOWS - Inscription on tombstone #1734 reads **"JOS. MEADOW CO. C 3 KY. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Bristol, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James A. Meadows served in Company C in the 3rd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

He only has Federal POW Records.

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

Juxtaposition:

And on Wednesday, March 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Joseph Meadows of Company C of the 3rd Battalion 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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JAS. A. MEADOWS CO. C 3
BATT’N KY. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1268) Private James K. P. MEADOWS - Inscription on tombstone #425 reads **“JNO.
MEADOWS CO. G 21 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 19 years old.

According to the North Carolina Index to Marriage Bonds, 1741-1868; Major (Spelled as) Meaders had a marriage bond with Amanda (Spelled as) Vaden on November 5, 1841 in Caswell County, North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed James Meadows, born about 1845 in Virginia and living in the household of Major Meadows, born about 1813 in Virginia and his wife Amanda Meadows, born about 1826 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Mary Meadows, born about 1842 in Virginia and William Meadows, born about 1846 in Virginia and Sally A. Meadows, born about 1848 in Virginia and Julia A. Meadows, born about 1850 in Virginia. The family household was living in Henry County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 9, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James Meadows, born about 1846 and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Major Meadows, born about 1819 and his wife Amanda Meadows, born about 1827. Other family household members were: Mary Meadows, born about 1843 and William Meadows, born about 1847 and Sallie Meadows, born about 1848 and Salina Meadows, born about 1849 and John Meadows, born about 1851 and Charles Meadows, born about 1853 and Margaret Meadows, born about 1854 and Saml Meadows, born about 1855 and Major Meadows, born about 1858. The family household was living in Stokes County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Danbury and the census was enumerated in 1860 and had no date for enumeration.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James K. P. Meadows served in Company G of the 21st North Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“21st Infantry Regiment, formerly the 11th Volunteers, was a twelve company command organized at Danville, Virginia, in June, 1861. Men of this unit were recruited in Davidson, Surry, Forsyth, Stokes, Rockingham, and Guilford counties. It was assigned to General Trimble's, Hoke's, Godwin's, and W.G. Lewis' Brigade. After taking part in the Battle of First Manassas and Jackson's Valley operations, the 21st participated in many conflicts of the army from the Seven Days' Battles to Bristoe. It was then involved in the engagements at Plymouth, Drewry's Bluff, and Cold Harbor, marched with Early to the Shenandoah Valley, and saw action around Appomattox. The unit sustained 80 casualties at First Winchester, 13 at Cross Keys and Port Republic, 45 during the Seven Days' Battles, 51 at Groveton, 18 at Sharpsburg, and 24 at Fredericksburg. It lost 78 at Chancellorsville, twenty-eight percent of the 436 at Gettysburg, and 52 at Plymouth. In April, 1865, it surrendered with 6 officers and 117 men of which 40 were armed. The field officers were Colonels Saunders Fulton, [Killed at Battle of 2nd Manassas August 1862] B. Y. Graves, [Bazillia Yancey Graves – Find A Grave Memorial # 14760128] James M. Leach, [James Madison Leach – Find A Grave Memorial # 8077948] Rufus K. Pepper, [Died of wounds received at 1st Battle of Winchester June 1862] William S. Rankin, [William Scott Rankin – Find A Grave Memorial # 28836348] and William L. Scott; [William Lafayette Scott – Find A Grave Memorial # 20631643] and Majors James F. Beall, [James Franklin Beall – Find A Grave Memorial # 13825506] Alex. Miller, [Alexander Miller – Died of wound received at Gettysburg – Find A Grave Memorial # 27946028] W. J. Pfohl, [William Jacob Pfohl – Killed at Battle of Cedar Creek in October 1864 – Find A Grave Memorial # 27946053] and J. M. Richardson. [James M. Richardson]”

The compiler notes all of his Compiled Military Service Records and Federal POW Records stated his given name was James and his Camp Chase death record listed his name as “Jas. Meadows.” On one page of his Compiled Military Service Records it listed the initials K. P. after James and this suggests to the compiler his full name may have been James Knox Polk Meadows especially because of his State and birth year.

Federal POW Records listed a physical description for him while he was at the Athenaeum Prison in Wheeling, West Virginia on July 24, 1864 and stated: Age; nineteen; height; five foot nine and one half inches; complexion; light; eyes; blue; hair; light; former occupation; farmer; Residence; Stokes County, North Carolina.

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

Juxtaposition:

And on Monday, November 7, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Monday, November 7, 1864 due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JAS. K. P. MEADOWS CO. G 21 N.C. INF. (S.T.) C.S.A.”**

1269) Private Thomas B. MEADERS - Inscription on tombstone #1315 reads ***"T. B. MEADERS CO. E 5 KY. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner near 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas B. Meaders served in Company E in the 3rd Kentucky Mounted Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"3rd Infantry Regiment was organized during July 1861, at Camp Boone, Tennessee. Many of the men had previous service in the Kentucky State Guard. The unit took an active part in the Battle of Shiloh and reported 174 casualties. Later it was assigned to Rust's and Buford's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It lost 26 men at Baton Rouge then participated in various conflicts around Vicksburg and Jackson. During the spring of 1864 the regiment was mounted and continued the fight by confronting the Federals in Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama. It was included in the surrender on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Gustavus A. C. Holt, [Gustavus Adolphus Christian Holt – Find A Grave Memorial # 90960900] Albert P. Thompson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 10439080] and Lloyd Tilghman; [Find A Grave Memorial # 11093] Lieutenant Colonels Benjamin Anderson, [Benjamin M. Anderson – Find A Grave Memorial # 13533780] T. T. Barnett, [Thomas T. Barnett – Find A Grave Memorial # 43600925] and Alfred Johnston; [Find A Grave Memorial # 64498613] and Majors James H. Bowman, William P. Johnston, and Al. McGoodwin. [Albert Marion McGoodwin – Find A Grave Memorial # 154818907]"

When Private Thomas B. Meaders of Company E of the 3rd Mounted Kentucky Infantry was taken prisoner at the 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 7, 1864 he had been in Crossland's Brigade in Buford's Division in Forrest's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

From Wikipedia:

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

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

Union forces:

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

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

Confederate

Cavalry Corps – Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest

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

Attached Infantry

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

On December 2, Hood had ordered Bate to destroy the railroad and blockhouses between Murfreesboro and Nashville and join Forrest for further operations. On December 4, Bate's division attacked Blockhouse No. 7 protecting the railroad crossing at Overall's Creek, but Union forces fought it off. On the morning of December 5, Forrest marched toward Murfreesboro in two columns, one to attack the fort on the hill and the other to take Blockhouse No. 4, both at La Vergne. Forrest demanded the garrisons at both locations surrender, which they did. Outside La Vergne, Forrest joined Bate's division and the command advanced on to Murfreesboro along two roads, driving the Union forces into their Fortress Rosecrans fortifications, then encamped in the city outskirts for the night. The next morning, on December 6, fighting flared for a couple of hours, but the Union troops ceased firing and both sides glared at each other for the rest of the day. Brig. Gen. Claudius W. Sears's and Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Palmer's infantry brigades joined Forrest's command in the evening, further increasing his numbers.

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

The compiler notes his Federal POW Records are located with Company E 3rd Mounted Kentucky Infantry however his death record at Camp Chase is listed with Company E of the 3rd Kentucky Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 17, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported "POLICE OPERATIONS – Elizabeth Bates for stealing forty dollars from J. Bowers, was arrested by officer Boarman and sent to jail by Justice Buckley. Albert Kessler was charged with selling liquor on Sunday in the county. The witness failed to appear and the case was dismissed. Margaret Rodgers and Margaret Cusick, two Washington nymphs of the fancy grade were picked up drunk and disorderly and fined \$5.44 each. Silas Cook colored was taken in the act of stealing a piece of timber from one of the wharves. He said he stole the timber to get his breakfast having no wood to make a fire. The Justice thought the value of the timber about \$4.00 too much to be expended on a single breakfast and held the case for a hearing."

And on Friday, February 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Friday, February 17, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"THOS. B. MEADERS CO. E 3 MTD KY. INF. C.S.A."**

1270) Sergeant James Michael MEARS - Inscription on tombstone #521 reads **"SERG'T J. M. MEARS CO. F 5 GA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner as a result of the skirmish of Readyville, Tennessee in September 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed James M. Mears, born about 1842 in Georgia and living in the household of (Spelled as) J. W. (A male) Mears, born about 1812 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Mary Mears, born about 1815 in Georgia. Other family household members were: John Mears, born about 1836 in Georgia and Emily Mears, born about 1838 in Georgia and William H. Mears, born about 1840 in Georgia and Martha V. Mears, born about 1844 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Oling (A male) Mears, born about 1846 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Herchiel (A male) Mears, born about 1849 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 74 in Screven County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 26, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Mayers but the compiler believes it was Mears and will be noted this way. The census listed James M. Mears, born about 1842 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a student with a personal value of \$2,500.00 and living in the household of Britton R. Mines, born about 1831 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Mary A. Mines, born about 1831 in Georgia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Wm R. Mines, born about 1849 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Alice A. (A female) Mines, born about 1853 in Georgia and appears to be the word guardian for (Spelled as) Wm H. Mears, born about 1841 in Georgia and assumed to be the guardian of his siblings and (Spelled as) M. V. (A female) Mears, born about 1845 in Georgia and (Spelled as) H. P. (A male) Mears, born about 1851 in Georgia and Jacob W. Mears, born about 1853 in Georgia. The household was living in the area of Fork of Briar Creek in Screven County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Mobleys Pond and the census was enumerated on July 20, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 20 which noted Private J. M. Mears of Company A of the 5th Georgia Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was W. H. Mears and listed the Post Office as Mobley Pond, Georgia.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 69 the Post Office at Mobley Pond was located in Screven County, Georgia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant J. M. Mears was discharged as a 1st sergeant and served in Company F in the 5th Georgia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“5th Cavalry Regiment was formed in January, 1863, by consolidating the 1st and 2nd Georgia Cavalry Battalions which had served along the Georgia coast. The men were from the counties of Effingham, Screven, Liberty, Bulloch, Lamar, and McIntosh. It was sent to Mississippi and placed in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps. Serving under W. W. Allen and R. H. Anderson, the unit participated in the Atlanta Campaign, the defense of Savannah, and the campaign of the Carolinas. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonels Robert H. Anderson [Robert Houston Anderson – Find A Grave Memorial # 9853] and Edward Bird, [Find A Grave Memorial # 10538184] Lieutenant Colonel R. J. Davant, Jr., [Richard James Davant Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 59061396] and Major William H. Wiltberger. [Find A Grave Memorial # 59093772]”

J. M. Mears had duty with the 2nd Georgia Cavalry Battalion.

The 2nd Battalion Georgia Cavalry was consolidated with the 1st Battalion Georgia Cavalry by Special Order number twenty, Headquarters District of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida dated January 20, 1863, to form the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry.

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."

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 25, 1864 at

And on Friday, November 25, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Friday, November 25, 1864 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules J. M. (Spelled as) Miers owned two female slaves in Screven County, Georgia.

1271) Private Josiah B. MEADOW - Inscription on tombstone #1960 reads **"JONA B. MEDDOWS CO. B DERRICK'S BATT'N VA. C.S.A." WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER**
He was taken prisoner in Mercer County, West Virginia in January 1865.

The compiler notes this unit was also unit known as Hounshell's and as Derrick's Battalion Virginia Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records

He has a physical description.

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 12, 1865 at

And on Friday, May 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Friday, May 12, 1865 due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JOSIAH B. MEADOW CO. B 23 VA. BATT'N INF. C.S.A."**

1272) Private Warren H. MEREDITH - Inscription on tombstone #208 reads **"W. MEREDITH CO. C 1 GA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to Georgia Marriages; 1699-1944; Noah Meredith married Margaret Shaw on January 11, 1835 in Walton County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Warren H. Meredith, born about 1846 and living in the household of Noah Meredith, born about 1814 in North Carolina and his wife Margaret M. Meredith, born about

1817 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Elizabeth J. Meredith, born about 1836 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Larisa E. (A female) but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Louisa E. Meredith, born about 1841 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Rutha M. (A female) Meredith, born about 1844 in Georgia and Robert L. Meredith, born about 1850 in Georgia and noted as six months old. The family household was living in Lafayette in Walker County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 23, 1850.

The 1860 United States census spelled the family surname as Meridith but the compiler believes it was Meredith and will be noted this way. The census listed Warren Meredith, born about 1846 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Noah Meredith, born about 1804 in North Carolina and his wife Margaret Meredith, born about 1818 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Louisa E. Meredith, born about 1842 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Rutha A. (A female) Meredith, born about 1845 in Georgia and Robert Meredith, born about 1850 in Georgia and William N. Meredith, born about 1856 in Georgia and Joseph G. Meredith, born about 1858 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Mountain District in Walker County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Eagle Cleft and the census was enumerated on August 1, 1860.

The compiler notes the 1st Georgia State Troops or sometimes referred to as the 1st Regiment Georgia State Line is a difficult unit to research. So many times they are listed just with the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry. The 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry and the 1st Georgia State Troops are an entirely a different unit. The 1st Georgia State Troops was a unit among many State Troops sometimes referred to as Joe Brown's Pets. Governor Brown had been the Confederate Governor of Georgia and wanted soldiers to defend the State of Georgia and not be called out of State. To entice men he offered duty within the State of Georgia in 1863. This of course did not sit well with President Davis and sometimes these troops were taken out of State and against Brown's wishes. Brown had founded his argument on State Rights.

Records located at the Georgia Archives stated Private (Spelled as) Warren H. Meredith enlisted on August 24, 1863 in Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia State Troops and noted he had not been before paid and the muster roll taken September 30, 1863 and Company C was camped in Camp Wayne, Georgia.

Records located at the Georgia Archives stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Meredith enlisted on August 24, 1863 in Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia State Troops and on the muster roll for November 30, 1863 at Camp Wayne, Georgia.

Records located at the Georgia Archives stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Meredith enlisted on August 24, 1863 in Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia State Troops last paid on January 31, 1864 and Company C was camped in Marietta, Georgia. The citation is Confederate Muster Rolls, Adjutant General's Office, Record Group 22-1-63; Georgia Archives.

The compiler would like to thank Gregory C. White who wrote the book on the 31st Regiment Georgia Infantry for finding the story about Andrew Jefferson Caldwell.

The compiler notes there were a couple of words that were repeatedly misspelled and were corrected. One was spelled as Resacca and corrected to Resaca and the other was Johnson and corrected to

Johnston. Also brackets were installed with dates so the reader could easier follow the time line of events.

The following are the circumstances surrounding Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia State Troops and Private Warren H. Meredith.

In the 1984 book "Walker County Georgia Heritage, 1838-1983", page 8, is a rather descriptive reminiscence of Camp Chase by Andrew Jefferson Caldwell, 1st Georgia State Troops"

"The following is ""THE UNFINISHED EXPERIENCES OF ANDREW JEFFERSON CALDWELL,"" a pioneer citizen of Walker County. (Georgia) These experiences were kindly submitted by Dorothy Groover Worth."

"In July, 1863, I left home and joined the Army. I joined the First Georgia State Troops, Colonel Brant's Regiment. Governor Joe Brown had a regiment for States' Service to guard bridges and for the States Defense. Two or three companies were stationed at Resaca, Georgia to guard the bridge on the State Road. I joined Captain [William] Howe's Company. We had to work to build forts and breastworks to protect the bridge for fear of raids to destroy it. We stayed in Resaca the winter of 1863. I don't remember the date, but it was an awfully cold time. It snowed two or three inches deep.

Our company got word there was going to be a battle in Dalton, so we were sent there. We started early in the morning. It was awfully cold. We had to march and some of the boys had no shoes. When we got to Dalton there was no battle but we stayed all night and next day went back to Resaca.

The army began to fall back to Marietta and we were sent there. While I was on guard duty that night I broke out with the measles. When the officer of the day came around on his inspection I told him my condition and he had me relieved but I never did recollect how I got to the hospital. Someone notified my folks and father came to see me in the hospital. I was sick for some time and that was the only time I was away from camp duties. [The distance from La Fayette, Georgia where his father had been living to Marietta, Georgia was about 85 to 95 miles]

After the Battle of Resaca, [The Battle of Resaca fought May 13-15, 1864] General Joe Johnston fell back south of the Conasauga River. Our officers petitioned General Johnston to attach the Second Georgia Regiment, so we marched to the front at New Hope Church. [Distance from Resaca, Georgia to the Battle of New Hope Church was about 100 miles) We went right into the fighting at once, without any training. The first of our regiment wounded was John Clements. He was wounded with a piece of shell on the head. When he was carried out I thought he was killed at the Battle of New Hope Church. [Battle of New Hope Church fought May 25 and 26, 1864.] [Reported as Private John A. Clements of Company I of the 1st Georgia State Troops and would also be captured on August 7, 1864 and taken to Camp Chase and also would be exchanged on March 18, 1865 at Camp Chase to Point Lookout, Maryland]

The next fighting was at Kennesaw Mountain. [Battle of Kennesaw Mountain fought June 27, 1864] Johnston did not lose but a few men but he killed many of the Federals. The Confederates pulled the artillery up the mountain. I helped carry the shells up. It was mighty steep. On top, when the fog passed

away in the valley, I had a good view of Sherman's Army. The men looked small but thick as blackbirds. I don't know the distance, but it must have been from one to two miles to them. When the Federal's came on Johnston was ready for them. Sherman lost many men but Johnston lost few. If Sherman had not have had two to four, to Johnston's one, he could not have gone anywhere when it came to fighting.

There was more or less fighting every day until we fell back to Atlanta. General Hood was put in command in the place of General Johnston [Hood took command on July 17, 1864] and he gave the Federals time to build good breastworks before the general battle of July 22nd, when he had the breastworks changed. We captured their works and lost thousands of men but it kept Sherman out of the city for several weeks. Our brigade was the last that captured the works but did not hold them long. On the right wing Hood drove the Federals backs several miles, killing and wounding many.

The Yankees held their army until we got close to their works. That being the first time our regiment was in a general engagement, we went right ahead until they had a close fire on us. Our regiment just lacked a few men of losing half. Our company lost one-half in just a few minutes so we had to fall back to our breastworks.

On the 7th day of August I was captured [Battle of Utoy Creek fought August 5 through 7, 1864] with sixty-five of our regiment of officers and privates and taken to Camp Chase Ohio Prison. We got there the 18th of August. They put us in closed box cars, as many in a car as it would hold, with guards at the doors. Before we got to prison they searched our pockets. They took my pocket knife and two minnie balls that had struck me. They were spent balls, one of them might have killed me if it had not been for a thick canteen and a cup I had which it struck. I was hurt but the skin not broken. The other ball that hit me dropped in my pocket. It struck a tree and bounced back and struck my side just above my coat pocket, which was a short Army coat. I wanted to keep them but they would not let me. I was struck with three balls and never had the skin broken. Although they hurt me some I never lost but little time from duty in Camp Chase.

There were three prisons side by side with a high wall with a project for the guards to walk around each prison. The prison was from one to three acres with tiny barred houses. They would hold about 100 men with a row of bunks on each side with a narrow passage in between. The bunks were three high and would hold twelve or more men. The houses were built with just a single wall up and down. This was well covered with paper, then tar and gravel. We had one big stove for each house and the winter of '64 was an awfully cold one. The ground was covered all winter with snow. We were fed very well for about two or three weeks, then they cut the quantity about one-half and would not let us buy anything from the jailers store to eat. We got mighty hungry and we suffered a lot from the cold. We had very little straw and one blanket to lie on.

They got up an exchange in March, 1865. The Federals did everything they could to get the prisoners not to go on exchange. They wanted us to stay there and take the oath promise. If we would as soon as they got their exchange, they would give us free transportation anywhere in the lines. There were lots of our men that stayed. They suffered so much and were so dishearted they signed the oath and were put in the ditches in the Virginia Army.

Most of the men from Walker County stayed to come home. They begged me to stay but I told them I had two brothers in Virginia and I wanted to go where they were. I was so tired of prison life I was determined to get out the first chance. So about the middle of March, one cold morning, we left the prison before daylight. We had to march to Columbus to get on the train. When they took us outside the prison wall they formed us in a line. All I had was a knit warm blue blouse I had bought, and a thick blanket, but it seemed I would freeze to death before we started to Columbus. Two of our boys died in camp, Sam McWhorter [Private Samuel McWhorter of Company C of the 1st Georgia State Troops died on September 15, 1864 and buried in grave number 247 at the Camp Chase Cemetery] and Noah Marideth [Warren H. Meredith of Company C of the 1st Georgia State Troops died on August 16, 1864 and buried in grave number 208 at the Camp Chase Cemetery] We found in prison several Walker Citizens, Mr. Davison, Mr. Matthew Brown, Morgan and Charlie Allen. Both of the Allen's died in prison. Captain Sharp of the Home Guard was there."

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Warren H. Meredith of Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Warren H. Meredith of Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending on July 31, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Warren H. Meredith of Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Warren H. Meredith of Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Warren H. Meredith of Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 30, 1864, Roll dated Louisville on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Warren H. Meredith of Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 1, 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 Warren H. Meredith died approximately 15 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 16, 1864 at Washington, D.C. Lincoln's Cabinet meets. Secretary of State Seward and Attorney General Bates dispute over procedures for captured cotton.

And on Tuesday, August 16, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. Meredith of Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Warren Meredith did not own slaves by virtue of his age.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“WARREN H. MEREDITH CO. C 1ST GA STATE TROOPS C.S.A.”**

1273) Private Joseph H. MERRITT - Inscription on tombstone #635 reads **“JOS. H. MERRETT CO. G 54 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph H. Merritt served in Company G in the 54th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“54th Infantry Regiment [also called 50th Regiment] was organized in October, 1862, by adding four Alabama companies of Walker's 5th Confederate Regiment to the 4th Confederate Regiment. Its members were from Coffee, Macon, Choctaw, Limestone, Blount, Morgan, and De Kalb counties. The unit served in General Tilghman's and Buford's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and saw action at Fort Pemberton and Champion's Hill. After the siege of Jackson, it was assigned to A. Baker's, Gibson's, and Brantley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 54th participated in the Atlanta Campaign, moved to Mobile, then returned to the army in North Carolina. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 7-June 2, it lost 12 killed and 49 wounded, and in the Battle of Atlanta more than half of the regiment was disabled. Few were included in the surrender on April 25, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Alpheus Baker [Find A Grave Memorial # 8796] and John A. Minter, [John Abner Minter – Find A Grave Memorial # 7967175] and Lieutenant Colonel T. H. [Taddeus Henry Shackelford – Find A Grave Memorial # 26944553]”

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private Joseph H. Merritt of Company G of the 54th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 7, 1864 he had been in Baker's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph H. Merrett (With a X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky, Louisville, Kentucky August 15, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee August 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jasper H. Merritt (With a X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph H. Merrill (With a X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos. H. Meritt (With a X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 15, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph H. Merritt of Company G of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jasper H. Merritt of Company G of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Private Joseph H. Merritt died approximately 123 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 19, 1864 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin the newspaper *The Daily Milwaukee News* reported "LASTEST FROM SAVANNAH – Fortress Monroe, December 16, via Baltimore, December 17 – The steamship *Northern Light* and *Varuna* arrived here from Charleston harbor at a late hour last evening, with 800 released federal prisoners each and after landing the mails and dispatches, proceeded immediately to Annapolis. The news brought by these steamers is of the most encouraging character. At the time of their sailing all the rigging of the men-of-war and other vessels composing Admiral Dahlgren's fleet, were gaily hung with colors in token of the success of some movement of General Sherman, the exact nature of which could not be learned....."

And on Monday, December 19, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. H. Merritt of Company G of the 54th Regiment Alabama 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: **"JOS. H. MERRITT CO. G 54 ALA. INF. C.S.A."**

1274) Private Jonathan W. METCALF - Inscription on tombstone #791 reads **"JNO. W. METCALF CO. I 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 22 years old.

The 1860 United States census listed Jonathan Metcalf, born about 1842 in North Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Richard Metcalf, born about 1817 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Elias Metcalf, born about 1843 in North Carolina and Susan Metcalf, born about 1844 and Mary E. Metcalf, born about also born in 1844 in North Carolina and Nancy Metcalf, born about 1847 in North Carolina and Tillman Metcalf, born about 1849 in North Carolina and Robert Metcalf, born about 1851 in North Carolina and George Metcalf, born about 1854. The family household was living in the Columbus Division in Polk County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Columbus and the census was enumerated on June 15, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jonathan W. Metcalf served in Company I of the 54th North Carolina State Troops and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"54th Infantry Regiment was assembled at Camp Mangum, near Raleigh, North Carolina, in May, 1862. The men were from the counties of Rowan, Burke, Cumberland, Northampton, Iredell, Guilford, Wilkes, Yadkin, Columbus, and Granville. It was assigned to General Law's, Hoke's, Godwin's, and W. G. Lewis' Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. [Virginia] The 54th was engaged at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, [and] then guarded prisoners captured at Winchester during the Pennsylvania

Campaign. Later it took part in Bristoe and Mine Run campaigns, the conflicts at Plymouth and Drewry's Bluff, Early's Shenandoah Valley operations, and the Appomattox Campaign. This regiment lost 6 killed and 40 wounded at Fredericksburg, had 3 killed and 38 wounded at Chancellorsville and 2 wounded and 306 missing at the Rappahannock River. It totalled [totalled] about 700 men in July, 1864, and surrendered with 4 officers and 53 men of which 23 were armed. The field officers were Colonels James C. S. McDowell, [James C. S. McDowell – Died of wounds due to Battle of Chancellorsville – Find A Grave Memorial # 31864049] Kenneth M. Murchison, [Kenneth McKenzie Murchison – Find A Grave Memorial # 7156908] and John Wimbish; [John Wimbish – Find A Grave Memorial # 8754237] Lieutenant Colonel Anderson Ellis; and Major James A. Rogers.”

A Company Muster-In and Descriptive Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Metcalf (With a X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Captain Napoleon B. Hampton's Company (Tryon Mountain Boys) 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops)* was mustered into service at Camp Mangam on May 16, 1862 and a physical description was noted born in Polk County, North Carolina; age twenty; occupation farmer height five feet four inches and enrolled for service by (1st Lieutenant) James A. Thorn on April 22, (1862) at Columbus, (North Carolina) and signed his oath to the State of North Carolina with a X.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company I of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops).”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Metcalf of Company I of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on April 22, (1862) at Columbus, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (1st Lieutenant James) A. Thorn for three years or 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) Jonathan W. Metcalf of Company I of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on April 13, (1862) at Columbus, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (1st Lieutenant James) A. Thorn for three years or the war and last paid on July 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) J. W. Metcalf of Company I of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on April 13, (1862) at Columbus, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (1st Lieutenant James) A. Thorn 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 March and April (1863) stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Metcalf of Company I of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on April 13, (1862) at Columbus, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (1st Lieutenant James) A. Thorn for three years or the war and last paid on March 1, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Metcalf of Company I of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State

Troops) enlisted on April 13, (1862) at Columbus, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (1st Lieutenant James) A. Thorn for the war and last paid on April 30, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October (1863) stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Metcalf of Company I of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on April 13, (1862) at Columbus, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (1st Lieutenant James) A. Thorn for three years or the war and last paid on August 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December (1863) stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Metcalf of Company I of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on April 13, (1862) at Columbus, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (1st Lieutenant James) A. Thorn for three years or the war and last paid on October 31, (1863) and listed as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since November 18, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. W. Metcalf of Company I of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) appeared on a list of deserters and absentees without leave from the organization named above. List dated Headquarters 54th North Carolina Regiment March 1, 1864. Time and place of desertion without leave November 18, 1863 County in which they reside Polk North Carolina Congressional District 10th.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Metcalf of Company I of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on April 13, (1862) at Columbus, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (1st Lieutenant James) A. Thorn for three years or the war and last paid on October 31, 1864 and listed as absent and under remarks stated missing in action.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Medcalf (With a X by the surname indicting an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison. A physical description was taken on July 24, 1864: Age twenty-two Height five feet eleven inches; Complexion dark; Eyes Blue; Hair dark; occupation farmer and listed his residence as Polk County, North Carolina and arrested by General Crooks at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Metcalf of Company I of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 28, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain Ew Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864.

Private Jonathan W. Metcalf died approximately 173 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 17, 1865 at Portland, Maine the newspaper *The Portland Daily Press* reported "The flags on the city building were displayed yesterday at half mast, in token of respect to the memory of the late Honorable Edward Everett."

And on Tuesday, January 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. W. Metcalf of Company I of the 54th Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules no one with the surname of Metcalf owned slaves in Polk County, North Carolina.

1275) Private Jesse P. MIDDLEBROOKS - Inscription on tombstone #714 reads "**J. P. MIDDLEBROOK CO. A 53 ALA. REG. C.S.A**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) J. P. (A male) Middlebrox, born about 1838 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a merchant with a personal value of \$2,000.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) S. A. (A female) Middlebrox, born about 1840 in Georgia. Another household member was (Spelled as) J. B. (A male) Middlebrox, born about 1860 in Alabama and noted as five months old. The family household was living in the Southern Division of Coosa County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Wetumpka and the census was enumerated on June 27, 1860. The compiler notes the surname was spelled as Middlebrox on the 1860 census but the compiler believes the family surname should have been Middlebrooks.

The compiler notes today Wetumpka is located in Elmore County, Alabama however Elmore County was not created until February 15, 1866 from parts of Autauga, Coosa, Montgomery and Tallapoosa Counties in Alabama. During the war the town of Wetumpka was divided in half by a river. One side of the river was in Coosa County and the other half in Autauga County.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the NARA in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records which noted Private J. P. Middlebrooks of the 53rd Alabama Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was Mrs. S. A. Middlebrooks and listed her Post Office as Wetumpka, Alabama.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private J. P. Middlebrooks served in Company A in the 53rd Cavalry Alabama Partisan Rangers and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"53rd Regiment Partisan Rangers was organized at Montgomery, Alabama, in November, 1862. Two of its companies had seen prior service with the 7th Alabama Infantry Regiment. Men of this command were from the counties of Autauga, Lauderdale, Macon, Pike, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Dallas, Monroe, Wilcox,

Lowndes, Dale, Coffee, and Montgomery. It first served in the District of the Gulf and in December contained 517 effectives. The unit was later assigned to Roddey's and M. W. Hanno's Brigade, Wheeler's Corps. It saw action at Thompson's Station, Brentwood, and Town Creek, was involved at the Atlanta Campaign, [and] then participated in the defense of Savannah and the campaign of the Carolinas. Only a small number surrendered in April, 1865. Colonel Moses W. Hannon, [Moses Wright Hannon – Find A Grave Memorial # 20245] Lieutenant Colonel John F. Gaines, and Major Thomas F. Jenkins [Thomas Farewell Jenkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 25239947] were in command.”

The compiler notes his name was spelled as Jesse P. Middlebrooks on his military records with the 53rd Alabama Cavalry Partisan Rangers.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. Middlebrooks of Captain Hannon's Company 53rd Regiment Alabama Cavalry* was mustered into service at Montgomery, Alabama on January 16, 1863 and under remarks stated received fifty dollars in full for my bounty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company A 53rd Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 28 to September 30, 1862 and dated December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. Middlebrook (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers enlisted on July 28, (1862) at Montgomery, (Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (John H) Hannon for the war and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 1, 1862 to January 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. Middlebrook (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers enlisted on July 28, (1862) at Montgomery, (Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (John) H. Hannon for the war and last paid by J. P. Dickinson on October 1, 1862 and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1862 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. Middlebrook of Company A of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers enlisted on July 28, 1862 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (John) H. Hannon for the war and last paid by Captain J. P. Dickinson on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. Middlebrooks of Company A of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers enlisted on July 28, 1862 at Montgomery, (Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (John) H. Hannon for the war and last paid by Captain J. P. Dickinson on December 31, 1862 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) J. P. Middlebrooks of Company A of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Partisan

Rangers enlisted on July 28, 1862 at Montgomery, (Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (John) H. Hannon for the war and last paid by Captain (Adam C) Felder on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated commutations paid 25

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated March 6, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. Middlebrooks of Company A of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers enlisted on July 28, 1862 at Montgomery, (Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (John) H. Hannon for the war and last paid by Captain J. P. Dickinson on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Jesse P. Middlebrooks of Company A of the 53rd Alabama Partisan Cavalry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign near Decatur, Georgia on July 19, 1864 he had been in Hannon's Brigade in Kelly's Division in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. "G" Middlebrook of Company A of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and had been forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Decatur, Georgia on July 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse P. Middlebrook of Company A of the 53rd Regiment Alabama 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 Decatur, Georgia on July 19, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse P. Middlebrook of Company A of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Decatur, Georgia on July 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse P. Middlebrook of Company A of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Decatur, Georgia on July 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse P. Middlebrook of Company A of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Decatur, Georgia on July 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse P. Middlebrook of Company A of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 30, 1864. Roll dated Louisville July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Decatur, Georgia on July 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jesse P. Middlebrook of Company A of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 1, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Decatur, Georgia on July 19, 1864.

Private Jesse P. Middlebrooks died approximately 158 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 6, 1865 at St. Albans, Vermont the newspaper *The Vermont Transcript* reported "Lamothe, the chief of police at Montreal, wants to resign but the common council voted last week not to accept his resignation until the superior court has taken action upon the St. Albans affair. The mayor said that if it was decided that the city was responsible for the money belonging to the St. Albans banks and given up to the raiders by Lamothe, the citizens of Montreal would gladly tax themselves to restore the money to the banks."

And on Monday, January 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. P. Middlebrook of Company A of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to typhoid fever.

(Chronological order)

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Jesse P. Middlebrooks did not own slaves in Alabama.

1276) Private Isaac MIKEAL - Inscription on tombstone #1016 reads "***ISAAC MIKEAL CO. G 58 N.C. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The compiler believes he did not die at Camp Chase but rather survived the war.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Isaac Mahael (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to either Mikael or Michael) born about 1842 in North Carolina and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wilson Mahael (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to either Mikael or Michael) born about 1815 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Senepa Mahael (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to either Mikael or Michael) born about 1820 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Thomas Mahael (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to either Mikael or Michael) born about 1838 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Ames Mahael (But

corrected by an ancestry transcriber to either Mikael or Michael) born about 1840 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Elijah Mahael (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to either Mikael or Michael) born about 1844 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Martin Mahael (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to either Mikael or Michael) born about 1845. The family household was living in Watauga in Watauga County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 2, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Isaac Mikael, born about 1842 and living in the household of Thomas Mikael, born about 1838. Other household member were: Elijah Mikeal, born about 1844 and Martin Mikeal; and Mary Mikeal, born about 1851 and Sarah Mikeal, born about 1855 and Wilson P. Mikeal. The family household was living in the Blue Ridge District in Watauga County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Stony Fork and Rotherwood and the census was enumerated on September 6, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant Isaac Mikeal and discharged as a private and served in Companies M and G in the 58th North Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

The compiler notes Company M - many men from Watauga County and Ashe County. Company M merged with Company G in 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) Isaac Mikial (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect surname) of Company M of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on September 26, 1862 at (Spelled as) Boon, North Carolina and enrolled by Captain (Jonathan L) Phillips for three years and under remarks stated Isaac Mikial deserted from Camp Big Creek, Tennessee on January 27, 1863.

“The 5th (Palmer’s) Battalion North Carolina Partisan Rangers, consisting of seven companies, was organized under authority of the Secretary of War dated May 13, 1862. It was increased to a regiment about July 29, 1862 by the addition of other companies and designated the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) About April 9, 1865, this regiment was consolidated with the 60th Regiment North Carolina Infantry and formed the (New) 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 1, 1865.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac Mikeal of Company M of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on September 26, 1862 at (Spelled as) Boon, North Carolina and enrolled by Captain (Jonathan L) Phillips for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated absent without leave from January 27, 1863 till March 20, 1863.

The above asterisk stated “The members of this company were transferred to Company G same regiment in May, 1863.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac Mikeal of Company G of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State

Troops) enlisted on September 26, 1862 at (Spelled as) Boone, North Carolina and enrolled by Captain (Jonathan L) Phillips for three years and last paid by (Marcus) J. Bearden on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and listed as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) Isaac Mikeal of Company G of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on September 26, 1862 at Boone, North Carolina and enrolled by Captain (Jonathan L) Phillips for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated deserted September 6, 1863 from near Charleston, Tennessee. Not dropped from the roll but expected to return again.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac Mikeal of Company G of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on September 26, 1862 at Boone, North Carolina and enrolled by Captain (Jonathan L) Phillips for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated due Confederate States \$11.00 by order R. (Regimental) Court Martial.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac Mikeal of Company G of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on September 26, 1862 at Boone, North Carolina and enrolled by Captain (Jonathan L) Phillips for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated due Confederate States \$11.00 by order R. (Regimental) Court Martial.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac Mikeal of Company G of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on September 26, 1862 at Boone, North Carolina and enrolled by Captain (Jonathan L) Phillips for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and under remarks stated deserted from near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

When Private Isaac Mikeal of Company G of the 58th North Carolina State Troops Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Reynold's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac Michael of Company G of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones, A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 22, 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) Isaac Michael of Company G of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and listed as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac Michael of Company G of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and listed as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac Michael of Company G of the 58th Regiment North Carolina 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) Isaac Michael of Company G of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac Michael of Company G of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and listed as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac Michael of Company G of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for release, from September 16 to 30, 1864 and listed as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and under remarks stated conscript.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac Michael of Company G of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry name appeared as signature to an Oath of Allegiance to the United States, subscribed and sworn to at Camp Chase, Ohio on May 15, 1865* and stated his place of residence was Watagua County, North Carolina and a physical description was noted: Dark complexion; Height five feet seven inches; Eyes blue; Hair dark and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864. And at the bottom of the page it stated Indorsement shows "Roll of Prisoners of was released at Camp Chase, Ohio May 15, 1865 as per General Order Number 85 dated May 8, 1865,"

The above asterisk stated "Name appears in first column as Isaac Michel signature by mark"

The census of 1870 listed (Spelled as) Isaac Michael (Corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Mikeal, born about 1842 in North Carolina and listed his occupation as a farmer and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Celia Michael, (Corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Mikeal), born about 1845 in North Carolina: Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Rachiel Michael (Corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Rachel Mikeal), born about 1863 and (Spelled as) John Michael (Corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Mikeal), born about 1867 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Nancy Michael (Corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Mikeal) born about 1868 in North Carolina and (Spelled as)

Soloman Michael (Corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Mikeal) born about 1869 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Stony Fork Township in Watauga County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on July 14, 1870.

The 1880 United States census listed (Spelled as) Isaac Mikel (Corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Isaac Mikeal) born about 1842 in North Carolina and listed his occupation as a farmer and living with his wife (Spelled as) Celia Mikel (Corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Celia Mikeal maiden surname Greene) born about 1845 in North Carolina. Other household family members were: (Spelled as) Rachael Mikel (Corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Rachel Mikeal) born about 1863 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) John Mikel (Corrected by an ancestry transcriber to John Allen Mikeal) born about 1868 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Nany Mikel (Corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Nancy Mikeal) born about 1868 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Soloman Mikel (Corrected by an ancestry transcriber to James Soloman Mikeal) born about 1869 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Smith Mikel (Corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Smith Patrick Mikeal) born about 1873 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Tennessey Mikel (Corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Tempey Malinda Mikeal) born about 1879 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Elk Township in Wilkes County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on June 18, 1880.

The 1900 United States census listed (Spelled as) Isae Mikel (Corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Isaac Mikeal) born about 1842 in North Carolina and living with his wife (Spelled as) Selid Mikel (Corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Celia Mikeal) born about 1845 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Elk Township in Wilkes County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on June 1, 1900.

SOLDIER'S APPLICATION FOR PENSION County of Wilkes (The compiler notes Wilkes and Watauga Counties in North Carolina are adjacent) On this 1 day of July A.D. 1907, personally appeared before me, C. H. Somers, C. S. C. in and for the State and County aforesaid, Isaac Mikeal age 69 years and a resident at Harley Post Office (The Harley Post Office was in existence from 1892 until 1936) in said County and State and who being duly sworn makes the following declaration in order to obtain the pension under the provision of an act entitled An act for the relief of certain Confederate Soldiers, Sailors and Widows, ratified March 8, 1907 that he is the identical Isaac Mikeal who enlisted in Company M 58th North Carolina State Troops on or about the day of October 1863 to serve in the armies of the late Confederate States and that while in said service at Chickamauga in the State of "Tennessee" on or about day of June 1864 he received a wound or wounds etc. The applicant made the following statement "While working on the breastworks near Chickamauga I received a wound on the foot with an ax."

On page three it stated: "State of North Carolina Wilkes County. I F. C. Bishop do hereby certify that Isaac Mikeal personally appeared before me this day and says he was in Prison in Camp Chase, Ohio when the surrender came. Sworn to before me this 2 day of July 1907 Finley C. Bishop Justice of the Peace."

WIDOW'S APPLICATION FOR PENSION STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY OF WATAUGA stated: "On this 6th day of July A.D. 1914, personally appeared before me, W. D. Farthing (William Dudley Farthing) C. S. C. in and for the State and county aforesaid, Celia Michael age 69 years and a resident at Stony Fork, North Carolina Post Office, in said county and State and who, being duly sworn, amend chapter 674 of the Laws of 1907, for the relief of certain Confederate Soldiers, Sailors, and Widows, ratified March 8, 1909; that she is the widow of the late Isaac Michael who enlisted in Company G 58th Regiment North Carolina State Troops, on or about the 26th day of September 1862, to serve in the armies of the late Confederate States. She further states that she was married to said soldier or sailor before the first day of January 1868 and that she is now widow and has been for twelve months immediately preceding this Application for Pension a bona fide resident of North Carolina; that she holds no office under the United States, or under any State or county, from which she is receiving the sum of three hundred dollars as fees or as salary annually; that she is not worth in her own right, or the right of her late husband, property at its assessed value for taxation to the amount of five hundred dollars (\$500), nor has she disposed of property of such value by gift or voluntary conveyance since the 11th of March 1885. Sworn and subscribed me, this 6th day of July 1914 and signed her name as Celia Michael.

CERTIFICATE OF WITNESSES Also personally appeared before me Samuel J. Bishop who resides at Boone RFD post office (Samuel J. Bishop born about 1839 and died in 1933 had been a 1st Sergeant in Company G of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry and would have known Isaac Mikeal or Michael well and his wife) and E. K. Greene who resides at Stony Fork post office in said county and State who I know to be respectable entitled to credit and being by me duly sworn say that they are acquainted with Celia Michael the widow of the late Isaac Michael of Company G 58th Regiment North Carolina State Troops and that they believe her to be the identical person she represents herself to be and that the facts set forth in her affidavit are correct to the best of their knowledge and belief and that they have no interest direct or indirect in this claim. And then the signature of the witnesses.

Private Isaac Mikeal reportedly died approximately 185 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 3, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported "WEST VIRGINIA RATIFIES THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION – Wheeling, (West) Virginia February 3, the Congressional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the United States was unanimously ratified by both branches of the West Virginia Legislature today."

And on Friday, February 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Isaac Michael of Company G of the 58th Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia. However no grave number was listed.

The Confederate dead book listed his name as Isaac Michael of the 58th North Carolina and died on February 3, 1865 but buried in grave 939.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Isaac Mikeal did not own slaves in the State of North Carolina.

1277) Private Humphrey P. MILES - Inscription on tombstone #1067 reads ***"H. P. MILES CO. C 29 N.C. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed H. P. (A male) Miles, born about 1821 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household was living with what appears to be his wife Rachel Miles, born about 1823 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Henry Miles, born about 1841 in North Carolina and Sarah Miles, born about 1843 in North Carolina and Clarissa Miles, born about 1846 in North Carolina and Minerva Miles, born about 1848 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Buncombe County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 28, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed H. P. (A male) Miles, born about 1821 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$100.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Rachel Miles, born about 1825 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Clarissa Miles, born about 1847 in North Carolina and Minerva Miles, born about 1849 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Adaline (A female) Miles, born about 1854 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Orah (A female) Miles, born about 1859 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Buncombe County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Dicks Creek and the census was enumerated on July 6, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Humphrey P. Miles served in Company C of the North Carolina State Troops and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"29th Infantry Regiment, organized at Camp Patton, Asheville, North Carolina, in September, 1861, contained men from Cherokee, Yancey, Buncombe, Jackson, Madison, Haywood, and Mitchell counties. Sent to East Tennessee the unit was active in the Cumberland Gap operations. Later it was assigned to General Rains' and Ector's Brigade, and participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta. The 29th then marched with Hood into Tennessee and ended the war at Mobile. It lost twenty-two percent of the 250 engaged at Murfreesboro and had 110 killed, wounded, or missing at Chickamauga. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 18 to September 5, it reported 6 killed, 58 wounded, and 87 missing, and at Allatoona thirty-nine percent of the 138 present were disabled. [disabled] It surrendered in May, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William B. Creasman [William Burton Creasman – Find A Grave Memorial # 554113338] and Robert B. Vance; [Robert Brank Vance – Find A Grave Memorial # 11095] Lieutenant Colonels Thomas F. Gardner, [Find A Grave Memorial # 109754813] James M. Lowry, [James Marion Lowry – Find A Grave Memorial # 50200392] Bacchus S.

Proffitt, [Bacchus S. Proffitt – Find A Grave Memorial # 68860002] and William S. Walker; [William Clay Walker – Murdered at his home by Union soldier in 1864 – Find A Grave Memorial # 5344775] and Major Ezekiel H. Hampton.[Ezekiel Howard Hampton – Find A Grave # 55712091]”

Company C of the 29th North Carolina Infantry had many soldiers from Buncombe County, North Carolina.

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private Humphrey P. Miles of Company C of the 29th North Carolina State Troops of Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 21, 1864 he had been in Ector’s Brigade in French’s Division and in Stewart’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Humphrey P. Miles of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina 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 listed as captured near Chattahoochee, (Georgia) on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Humphrey D. (With a X by the initial D indicating an incorrect initial) Miles of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky August 5, 1864 and listed as captured near Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Humphrey P. Miles of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and listed as captured near Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Humphrie P. Miles of Company C 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and listed as captured near Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Humphrey P. Miles of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky, forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and listed as captured near Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Humphrie P. Miles of Company C 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 4, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and listed as captured at (Spelled as) Chattahochie, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 6, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported “VISITORS TO THE WHITE HOUSE – Parties desiring to visit the White House should bear in mind that until further notice no one will be admitted between the hours of three and seven p.m.”

And on Monday, February 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) H. P. Miles of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Humphrey P. Miles did not own slaves in Buncombe County, North Carolina.

1278) Private Hugh Pinkney MILLER - Inscription on tombstone #1908 reads “**H. P. MILLER CO. C 35 MISS. REG. C.S.A.**” He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Allatoona, Georgia in October 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 32 years old based on his 1860 records.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Pinkney Miller, born about 1832 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of James E. Miller, born about 1801 in South Carolina and his wife Martha Miller, born about 1800 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Miller, born about 1834 in Mississippi and Lawson Miller, born about 1837 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Oktibbeha County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Starkville and the census was enumerated on August 11, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Hugh Pinkney Miller alternate name H. P. Miller served in Company “E” in the 35th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“35th Infantry Regiment, recruited at West Point and Corinth, was organized during the spring of 1862. The unit fought under General J. C. Moore at Corinth and lost 32 killed, 110 wounded, and 347 missing. Later it was assigned to Hebert's and Moore's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and in February, 1863, totaled 414 officers and men. It was captured when Vicksburg fell, and during the siege it had 20 killed and 82 wounded. After being exchanged, it was placed in Baldwin's and Sears' Brigade, served throughout the Atlanta Campaign, was in Tennessee with Hood, and aided in the defense of Mobile. The regiment sustained 20 casualties at New Hope Church, 36 at Kenesaw [Kennesaw] Mountain, 35 at the Chattahoochee River, and 47 in the Battle of Atlanta. It surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonel William S. Berry, [William Taylor Sullivan Barry – Find A Grave Memorial # 13093938 he also has a Wikipedia article] Lieutenant Colonels Charles R. Jordon [Charles R. Jordan – Find A Grave Memorial # 12916622]

and Reuben H. Shotwell, [Reuben Henley Shotwell Born about 1829 – Find A Grave Memorial # 38579637] and Majors T. F. Holmes [Thomas F. Holmes] and Oliver C. Watson.[Oliver Clark Watson – Find A Grave Memorial # 104413118]”

Company C of the 35th Mississippi Infantry was known as “Oktibbeha Rescue Number 2”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1, 1862 to.....stated Private (Spelled as) H. P. Miller of Company C (Oktibbeha Rescue Number 2) 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted April 15, (1862) and enrolled by Colonel (William Sullivan) Barry at Starkville, (Mississippi) for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) H. P. Miller of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 15, (1862) at Starkville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (William Sullivan) Barry for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) H. P. Miller of Captain R. J. Johnson’s Company of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* enlisted on April 15, (1862) at Starkville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (William Sullivan) Barry for three years and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company C 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) H. P. Miller of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 15, (1862) at Starkville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (William Sullivan) Barry for three years and last paid by Captain (Waits E) Gibbs Assistant Quartermaster on August 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) H. P. Miller of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 15, (1862) at Starkville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (William Sullivan) Barry for three years and last paid by (Captain Waits E) Gibbs Assistant Quartermaster on March 1, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

When Private Hugh P. Miller of Company C of the 35th Mississippi 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 8, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, H. P. Miller a private of Company C Regiment 35th Mississippi Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th

day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as H. P. Miller and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. P. Miller of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi, according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi 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 October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) H. P. Miller of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 15, 1862 at Starkville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (William Sullivan) Barry for three years and last paid on July 1, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) H. P. Miller of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 15, 1862 at Starkville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (William Sullivan) Barry for three years and last paid on July 1, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) H. P. Miller of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 15, 1862 at Starkville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (William Sullivan) Barry for three years and last paid on January 1, (1864) and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since April 23, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) H. P. Miller of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 15, 1862 at Starkville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (William Sullivan) Barry for three years and last paid on January 1, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Hugh P. Miller of Company C of the 35th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Allatoona Pass, Georgia on October 5, 1864 he had been in Sears' Brigade in French's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hugh Pinkney (With a X by the middle name indicating an incorrect spelling) Miller of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of

prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky October 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee October 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hugh Pickney Miller of Company C of the 35th Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending October 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville October 26, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hugh P. Miller of Company C of the 35th Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured near Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hugh P. Miller of Company C of the 35th Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 21, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on October 22, 1864 and had been sent to Camp Chase by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hugh P. Miller of Company C of the 35th Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured near Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hugh P. Miller of Company C of the 35th Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 24, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Private Hugh P. Miller died approximately 200 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 23, 1865 at

And on Sunday, April 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Hugh P. Miller of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1279) Corporal James F. MILLER - Inscription on tombstone #940 reads "**CORP. J. F. MILLER CO. F 8 BATT'N GA. INF. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal James F. Miller served in Company F in the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"8th Infantry Battalion was organized with six companies during the early spring of 1862 at Savannah, Georgia. Some of the men were from Adairsville and Thornburgh, and Gordon County. For a time the unit served in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, then it was assigned to Gist's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. After the operations in North Mississippi, it fought with the army from Chickamauga to Nashville and ended the war in North Carolina. This battalion contained 232 men and 183 arms in December, 1863, and was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonels Asahel Littlefield, [Find A Grave Memorial # 92399694] Leroy Napier, Jr., J. T. Reid, [James T. Reid – Find A Grave Memorial # 46081537] and Zachariah L. Watters; [Zachariah Lamar Watters – Find A Grave Memorial # 65128971] and Majors John W. Gray, [John William Gray – Find A Grave Memorial # 10639976] B. F. Hunt, and Edward F. Morgan."

The compiler notes there also was another soldier spelled as James Miller in the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry however he was in Company D and died at Savannah, Georgia in 1862.

The compiler further notes there were two pages of hospital records within his Compiled Military Service Records however they are dated in October of 1864 and listed him incorrectly in his correct brigade and these are erroneous entries.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) James Miller of Company F of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on November 13, (1861) at Calhoun, (Georgia) and enrolled by H. S. Crawford for twelve months and last paid by H. S. Crawford on April 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted to 2nd Corporal on May 6, (1862).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) James Miller of Company F of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on November 13, (1861) at Calhoun, (Georgia) and enrolled by H. S. Crawford for twelve months and last paid by H. S. Crawford 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 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) James Miller of Company F of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on November 13, (1861) at Calhoun, (Georgia) and enrolled by H. S. Crawford for twelve months and last paid by H. S. Crawford 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 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) James Miller of Company F of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted

on November 13, (1861) at Calhoun, (Georgia) and enrolled by H. S. Crawford for one year and last paid by H. S. Crawford on December 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and dated April 30, 1863 stated Corporal (Spelled as) James Miller of Company F of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on November 13, (1861) at Calhoun, (Georgia) and enrolled by H. S. Crawford for one year and last paid by H. S. Crawford 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 Corporal (Spelled as) James Miller of Company F of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 28, 1861 at Calhoun, Georgia and enrolled by H. S. Crawford for one year and last paid by H. S. Crawford on April 30, 1863 and under remarks stated absent sick in hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) James F. Miller of Company F of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on November 13, 1861 at Calhoun, Georgia and enrolled by Captain H. S. Crawford for one year and last paid by Captain H. S. Crawford on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) James F. Miller of Company F of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry re-enlisted on October 28, (1862) at Calhoun, Georgia and enrolled by Captain H. S. Crawford for three years and last paid by Captain H. S. Crawford on August 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated commutation \$86.13.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) Jas F. Miller of Company F of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry re-enlisted on October 28, "1861" at Calhoun, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (H. S) Crawford for three years and last paid by Captain H. S. Crawford on October 31, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave from December 8, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) James F. Miller of Company F of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry re-enlisted on October 28, "1861" at Calhoun, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (H. S) Crawford for the war and last paid by Captain H. S. Crawford on October 31, (1863) and noted as present and under remarks stated under arrest was absent without leave 22 days has been court marital no stoppage made by court.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to August 31, 1864 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) J. F. Miller of Company F of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry re-enlisted on October 28, "1861" at Calhoun, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (H. S) Crawford for the war and last paid by Captain H. S. Crawford on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured July 31, 1864.

When Corporal James F. Miller of Company F of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 27, 1864 he had been in Gist's Brigade in Walker's Division in Hardee's Corps with General John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) James F. Miller of Company F of the 8th Battalion Georgia 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) Louisville, Kentucky August 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, (Tennessee) on August 4, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jas F. Miller of Company F of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) James F. Miller of Company F of the 8th "Regiment Georgia Infantry" appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) James F. Miller of Company F of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 5, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) James F. Miller of Company F of the 8th "Georgia Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) James F. Miller of Company F of the 8th "Regiment Georgia Infantry" appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 6, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) James F. Miller of Company F of the 8th "Regiment Georgia Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for the oath of allegiance from October 16 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Corporal James F. Miller died approximately 176 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 Corporal (Spelled as) Jas F. Miller of Company F (corrected as top of page the 8th) Battalion Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1280) Corporal John J. MILLER - Inscription on tombstone #2014 reads ***"2D CORP. J. J. MILLER CO. F 39 MISS. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Allatoona, Georgia in October 1864.

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

According to Mississippi Marriages, 1776-1935; Samuel Miller married (Spelled as) Demaris Tyler on December 30, 1830 in Copiah County, Mississippi.

The 1850 United States census listed John J. Miller, born about 1836 in Mississippi and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Samuel Miller, born about 1810 in Georgia and his wife (Spelled as) Damaris Miller, born about 1813 in South Carolina. Other household members were: William Miller, born about 1840 in Mississippi and Henry Miller, born about 1845 in Mississippi and Isaac Miller, born about 1849 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Mirandy Tyler, born about 1837 in Mississippi and Jacob Hively, born about 1816. The household was living in Simpson County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 18, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John J. Miller, born about 1835 in Mississippi and living in the household of Samuel D. Miller, born about 1809 in Georgia and his wife (Spelled as) Demerius Miller, born about 1810 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Henry D. Miller, born about 1845 in Mississippi and Isaac N. Miller, born about 1848 in Mississippi and Catharine V. Miller, born about 1853 in Mississippi and William L. (Spelled as) Buttler, born about 1835 in Mississippi. The household was living in Beat 5 in Simpson County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Terry and the census was enumerated on August 2, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John J. Miller and discharged as a corporal alternate name J. J. Miller served in Company F of the 39th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"39th Infantry Regiment was organized at Jackson, Mississippi, during the late spring of 1862. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Simpson, Rankin, Scott, Newton, Hinds, and Monroe. About twenty-five percent of this unit was sick in June, and there were 29 officers and 541 men present for

duty in July. Company I took part in the fight at Baton Rouge, then, assigned to General Beall's command, the regiment was captured at Port Hudson in July, 1863. After the exchange in December it totaled 220 effectives. Attached to Ross' and Sears' Brigade it was involved in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's Tennessee operations, and the defense of Mobile. The regiment reported 7 casualties at New Hope Church, 30 at Kenesaw [Kennesaw] Mountain, 5 at the Chattahoochee River, and 48 in the Battle of Atlanta. Few surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its commanders were Colonel W. B. Shelby, [Winchester Bledsoe Shelby – Find A Grave Memorial # 14297646] Lieutenant Colonel William E. Ross, and Majors R. J. Durr [Robert Jacob Durr – Find A Grave Memorial # 32745526] and W. Monroe Quin.”

Company F of the 39th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Pearl River Guards” The Company was raised in Simpson County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Miller of Company F of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 30, (1862) in Simpson County, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (Charles B) Banks for three years and last paid on June 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Miller of Company F of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 30, (1862) in Simpson County, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (Charles B) Banks for three years and last paid on August 30, (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) J. J. Miller of Company F of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 30, (1862) in Simpson County, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (Charles B) Banks for three years and last paid by (Warren Graves) Magee on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes Warren Graves Magee died at Johnson’s Island in 1864.

He was taken prisoner at Port Hudson, Louisiana on July 9, 1863 and the compiler notes the enlisted were paroled in the field but the officers were taken to northern prison camps.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Miller of Company F of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a list of non-commissioned officers and private, prisoners of war, who have been this day released upon their paroles. List dated Port Hudson, July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Miller of Company F of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Port Hudson, Louisiana on July 12 and 13, 1863 and noted as captured at Port Hudson, Louisiana on July 9, 1863

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Miller of Company F of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 30, 1862 in Simpson County, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Charles B) Banks for three

years and last paid by (Warren Graves) Magee on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated has not reported to the command.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Miller of Company F of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 30, 1862 in Simpson County, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Charles B) Banks for three years and last paid by (Warren Graves) Magee on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated \$159.13 commutation due for 18 months.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1864 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) J. J. Miller of Company F of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 30, 1862 at Westville, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Charles B) Banks for three years and last paid by (Warren Graves) Magee on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated appointed August 1, 1864.

The compiler notes Westville, Mississippi was located in Simpson County.

When Corporal John J. Miller of Company F of the 39th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Allatoona Pass, Georgia on October 5, 1864 he had been in Sears' Brigade in French's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jno J. Miller of Company F of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky October 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee October 20, 1864 and noted as captured near Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jno J. Miller of Company F of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending October 25, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville October 26, 1864 and noted as captured near Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) John J. Miller of Company F of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured near Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) John J. Miller of Company F of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 21, 1864 and the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on October 22, 1864 to Camp Chase by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) John J. Miller of Company F of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky October 22, 1864 and noted as captured near Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) John J. Miller of Company F of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 24, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Corporal John J. Miller died approximately 221 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 2, 1865 at

And on Friday, June 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) J. J. Miller of Company F of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules John J. Miller did not own slaves in Simpson County, Mississippi.

For the purpose of consistency in regards to the other tombstones if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“CORP. J. J. MILLER CO. F 39 MISS. INF. C.S.A.”**

1281) Private James A. MILLER - Inscription on tombstone #727 reads **“JAS. A. MILLER CO. B 42 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 34 years old.

The 1860 United States census listed James A. Miller, born about 1830 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$700.00 and a personal value of \$300.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Miller, born about 1835 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Miller, born about 1854 in Georgia and John Miller, born about 1856 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 405 in Gwinnett County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Berkshire and the census was enumerated on September 25, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James A. Miller served in Company B of the 42nd Georgia and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“42nd Infantry Regiment was assembled at Camp McDonald, Georgia, in March, 1862, with men from Gwinnett, De Kalb, Newton, Walton, Fulton, and Calhoun counties. The regiment moved to Tennessee, then Mississippi where it was attached to General Barton's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It fought at Chickasaw Bayou and Champion's Hill, and on July 4, 1863, was captured at

Vicksburg. Exchanged and brigaded under General Stovall, the 42nd continued the fight in various battles from Missionary Ridge to Bentonville. In December, 1863, it contained 444 men and 394 arms, and in November, 1864, there were 345 present for duty. The regiment surrendered with the Army of Tennessee with 5 officers and 126 men. Its field officers were Colonel Robert J. Henderson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 35730749] Lieutenant Colonels W. H. Hulsey [William Henry Hulsey – Find A Grave Memorial # 18040000] and Robert F. Maddox, [Robert Flournoy Maddox – Find A Grave Memorial # 45494609] and Major Lovick P. Thomas. [Lovick Pierce Thomas – Find A Grave Memorial # 10152657]”

Company B of the 42nd Georgia Infantry was known as the “Independent Rebels” Many soldiers from Gwinnett County, Georgia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Miller of Company B of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a Pay Roll of the organization named above, showing payment of bounty and dated April 12, 1862 in paid \$50.00 and signed his name as James A. Miller.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Miller of Company B of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 12, 1862 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Benjamin P) Weaver for three years or the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated due Confederate States \$83.96 money over drawn while at hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to October 31, 1863 and dated December 11, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Miller of Company B of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 12, 1862 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Benjamin P) Weaver for three years or the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick in Gwinnett County, Georgia due Confederate States \$83.96 money over drawn while at hospital.

When Private James A. Miller of Company B of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Seth M. Barton’s 1st Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson’s Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 7, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, J. A. Miller a private of Company B Regiment 42nd Georgia Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper

authorities and signed his name as James A. Miller and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 7, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Miller of Company B of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi, according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces on July 4, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

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

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Miller of Company B of the 42nd Georgia Regiment in Stovall's Brigade noted him a shoemaker on January 30, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Miller of Company B of the 42nd Georgia appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty at Atlanta, Georgia for the month of March 1864 and the nature of service was a shoemaker.

When Private James A. Miller of Company B of the 42nd Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with General John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Miller of Company B of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in charge of Provost Marshal General of the 23rd Army Corps had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Hardee's Corps and noted as captured on July 24, 1864 and under remarks stated captured deserted turned over to Army of the Cumberland on July 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas A. Miller of Company B of the 42nd Regiment Georgia 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) Louisville, Kentucky August 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville August 4, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Miller of Company B of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 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) James A. Miller of Company B of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Miller of Company B of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 5, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 5, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Miller of Company B of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Miller of Company B of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 6, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private James A. Miller died approximately 156 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

And on Monday, "December 9, 1864" at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas A. Miller of Company B of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to chronological order of death by General Ainsworth and his staff, he died on January 9, 1865 at Camp Chase.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules James A. Miller did now own slaves in Gwinnett County, Georgia.

1282) Citizen of Louisiana, T. D. MILLER - Inscription on tombstone #139 reads "**T. D. MILLER CITIZEN.**" Federal POW Records on ancestry (34680) stated: He was taken prisoner at Skippers Landing, Mississippi on February 15, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 16, 1864 at

And on Saturday, April 16, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23120) stated he died on Saturday, April 16, 1864 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1283) Private William M. MILLER - Inscription on tombstone #1199 reads ***“Wm. M. MILLER CO. I 18 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

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

Company I of the 18th Alabama was known as the “Curry Guards” many soldiers from Shelby County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 26 to November 30, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) W. M. Miller of Company I of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry

enlisted on August 19, (1861) at Harpersville, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Captain Peter) F. Hunley for the war and payment due from time of enlistment 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) W. M. Miller of Company I of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on August 19, (1861) at Harpersville, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Captain Peter) F. Hunley for the war and last paid on November 30, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1861 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. M. Miller of Company I of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on August 19, 1861 at Harpersville, (Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (Peter F) Hunley for three years or the war and duty status not reported and under remarks stated discharged July 23, 1862 and final settlement paid.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Miller of Company I of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee. 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) Wm M. Miller of Company I of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William M. Miller of Company I of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 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) Wm M. Miller of Company I of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase,

Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private William M. Miller died approximately 28 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 3, 1865 Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston celebrated his 58th birthday.

And on Sunday, February 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm. M. Miller of Company I of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1284) Private William M. MILLER - Inscription on tombstone #1864 reads ***“Wm. M. MILLER CO. D 7 MISS. BATT’N INF. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William M. Miller served in Company D of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“7th Infantry Battalion was organized during the early spring of 1862 near Quitman, Mississippi. After participating in the conflict at Corinth the unit was assigned to Hebert's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and was captured when Vicksburg fell. After the exchange only 15 officers and 116 men were present. The battalion then served in Mackall's and Sears' Brigade, was prominent throughout the Atlanta Campaign, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and aided in the defense of Mobile. It reported 65 casualties at Corinth, 50 during the siege of Vicksburg, 72 at Kenesaw [Kennesaw] Mountain, and 9 at the Chattahoochee River. Few were included in the surrender in May, 1865. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonels L. B. Pardue and James S. Terral, [James Stephens Terral Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 110952438] and Major Joel E. Welborn.”

Company D of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Mississippi Rangers” Company was raised in Clarke County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Miller of Company D of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on December 29, 1863 at Enterprise, Mississippi and enrolled by Lieutenant (H. S) Gunn for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated entitled to bounty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. M. Miller of Company D of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted

on December 29, 1863 at Enterprise, Mississippi and enrolled by Lieutenant (H. S) Gunn for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated entitled to bounty.

When Private William M. Miller of Company D of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Sears' Brigade in French's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Miller of Company D of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Miller of Company D of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Miller of Company D of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 4, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Miller of Company D of the 7th Battalion Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Miller of Company D of the 7th Battalion Mississippi 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 Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private William M. Miller died approximately 99 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 15, 1865 at

And on Saturday, April 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Miller of Company D of the 7th Battalion Mississippi due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1285) Private Elbert MILLS - Inscription on tombstone #378 reads “**ELBERT MILLS CO. H 7 FLA. REG. C.S.A.**” He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; Archibald Mills, married (Spelled as) Adelia Buford on October 20, 1826 in Screven County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Elbert Mills, born about 1833 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Archibald Mills, born about 1807 in Georgia and his wife (Spelled as) Adalla Mills, born about 1807 in Georgia. Other family household members were: John Mills, born about 1830 in Georgia and Berry Mills, born about 1831 in Georgia and Ferdinand Mills, born about 1836 in Georgia and Crawford Mills, born about Crawford Mills, born about 1840 in Georgia and Mary Mills, born about 1834 in Georgia and Elizabeth Mills, born about 1839 in Georgia and Victoria Mills, born about 1842 in Georgia and Indiana (A female) Mills, born about 1845 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Sarannah (A female) Mills, born about 1847 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 63 in Burke County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on July 17, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Elbert Mills, born about 1832 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a planter with a real estate value of \$800.00 and a persona value of \$500.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Hannah Mills, born about 1831 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Anna Mills, born about 1853 in Florida and Laura Mills, also born in 1853 in Florida and George W. Mills, born about 1857 in Florida and (Spelled as) Cleora (A female) Mills, born about 1859 in Florida. The family household was living in Marion County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as Ocala and the census was enumerated on June 27 and 28, 1860.

The compiler notes Elbert Mills parents and siblings were also living in Marion County, Florida on the 1860 United States census.

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

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

Memorial # 6840296] Lieutenant Colonel Tillman Ingram, [Find A Grave Memorial # 63710387 and Major Nathan S. Blount. [Nathan Snow Blount – Find A Grave Memorial # 17099416]”

Company H of the 7th Florida Infantry was known as the “Marion Hornets” Many soldiers from Marion County, Florida.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 2 to April 30, 1862 and dated May 12, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Elbert Mills of Captain Eichelberger’s Company (E) 7th Regiment Florida Infantry* enlisted on April 20, (1862) at Camp Lee, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain Eichelberger and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty money due.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company H 7th Regiment Florida Infantry”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 2 to November 19, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Elbert Mills of Company H 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 20, (1862) at Camp Lee, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain Eichelberger for three years or the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated left sick Loudon, Tennessee since July 27th.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 14, 1863 to stated Private (Surname spelled as) Mills of Company H 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 20, (1862) at Camp Lee, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain Eichelberger for three years or the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to July 13, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. Mills of Company H 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 20, (1862) at Camp Lee, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain Eichelberger for three years or the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent with leave and on extensive furlough at Flemington, Florida.

The compiler notes Flemington was a small village located in Marion County, Florida.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 13 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. Mills of Company H 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 20, 1862 at Camp Lee, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain Eichelberger for three years or the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent with leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Elbert Mills of Company H 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 20, 1862 at Camp Lee, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain Eichelberger for three years or the war and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated never paid bounty.

When Private Elbert Mills of Company H of the 7th Florida Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign in August 1864 (Various dates of capture in August) he had been in Finley’s Brigade in Bate’s Division in Hardee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee. Private Elbert Mills died approximately 71 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 28, 1864 at

And on Friday, October 28, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23123) stated he died on Friday, October 28, 1864 due to pneumonia.

His widow, Hannah Mills received a Confederate widow's pension in Marion County, Florida.

Confederate widow's pension records for Hannah Mills stated her maiden name was Miller and her husband Elbert Mills of Company H of the 7th Florida Infantry was killed while on pickett duty during the Atlanta Campaign. However Federal POW Records reported his capture during the Atlanta Campaign and death at Camp Chase in late October of 1864. Since there was only one Elbert Mills in the 7th Florida Infantry it is the compilers opinion the widow received incorrect information about her husband.

The compiler notes Elbert Mills of Marion County has a Find A Grave Memorial at 22718172. The compiler does not believe Elbert Mills is buried here because his widow as early as 1899 did not even know what had really happened to her husband. And there are no listings of a removal from Camp Chase after the war.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1286) Captain James H. MILLS - Inscription on tombstone #2076 reads "**CAPT. J. H. MILLS 51 TENN. REG. C.S.A.**" / "CAPT. J. M. WILLIS 51 VA. REG. C.S.A."

The compiler notes Captain J. H. Mills was really Captain James H. Willis.

Captain J. H. Mills never existed as a prisoner at Camp Chase.

He died on Friday, May 2, 1862.

1287) Private William A. MILLS - Inscription on tombstone #1548 reads "**Wm. A. MILLS CO. F 12 LA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed his name as Wm. Mills, born about 1844 in Tennessee and living in the household of Wm. Mills, born about 1795 in Maryland. The head of the household was listed as a farmer with a real estate value of \$800.00 and a personal estate worth \$350.00. No other members of

the household were listed. The household was living in Ward 3 in Morehouse Parish, Louisiana with the nearest Post Office listed as Bastrop and the census was enumerated on June 26, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William A. Mills served in Company F in the 12th Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“12th Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Camp Moore, Louisiana, in August, 1861. Its companies were from the parishes of Caldwell, Claiborne, Vermilion, Cameron, Calcasieu, Jackson, Ouachita, Bossier, and Iberia. Sent to Missouri, the unit was captured at Island No. 10 in April, 1862. After being exchanged, it was assigned to Rust's, Buford's, T. M. Scott's, and Lowry's Brigade. It fought at Champion's Hill and Jackson before participating in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Resaca to Bentonville. In July, 1862, the unit contained 41 officers and 546 men, reported 11 killed, 57 wounded, and 5 missing out of the 318 engaged at Peach Tree Creek, lost many during Hood's Tennessee Campaign, and surrendered with only a remnant on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel Thomas M. Scott; [Thomas Moore Scott – Find A Grave Memorial # 11072] Lieutenant Colonels James A. Boyd, [Resigned January 1862] Wade H. Hough, [Resigned May 1862] Noel L. Nelson, [Noel Ligon Nelson – Find A Grave Memorial # 5991060] and Thomas C. Standifer; [Thomas Cunningham Standifer Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 125161816] and Majors John C. Knott and Henry V. McCain. [Henry Van Buren McCain – Find A Grave Memorial # 79725442]”

The compiler notes the last three pages of William A. Mills Compiled Military Service Records are known as a cross-over and are not relevant and belong to another soldier.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated March 17, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Mills of Captain J. H. Stevens' Company 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry* was mustered into service at age eighteen at Memphis, (Tennessee).

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became 2nd Company F of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Mills of (2nd) Company F 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 17, (1862) in Memphis, (Tennessee) and enrolled for the war and last paid by (Captain) Thomas McGuire on October 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Mills of (2nd) Company F 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 17, 1862 in Memphis, (Tennessee) and enrolled for three years and last paid by (Captain Thomas McGuire) on December 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Mills of (2nd) Company F 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 17, 1862 in Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (Thomas)

McGuire on May 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated left sick at Jackson, Mississippi on April 12, 1863 by order of Colonel Scott.

The compiler notes it is unclear if Private William A. Mills was present for the Battle of Champion Hill, Mississippi aka Baker's Creek on May 16th 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Mills of (2nd) Company F 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 17, 1862 in Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (Thomas) McGuire on May 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) William A. Mills of (2nd) Company F 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 17, 1862 in Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (Thomas) McGuire 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) William A. Mills of (2nd) Company F 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 17, 1862 in Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (Thomas) McGuire on October 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) William A. Mills of (2nd) Company F 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 17, 1862 in Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (Thomas) McGuire 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 A. Mills of (2nd) Company F 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on March 17, 1862 in Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (Thomas) McGuire on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes the 12th Louisiana Infantry fought in many hard fought battles in Georgia including many in the Atlanta Campaign and left with General Hood's Army of Tennessee into Alabama and Tennessee after the campaign and also participated in the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee. The compiler notes the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee was fought on December 15th and 16th 1864.

When Private William A. Mills of 2nd Company F of the 12th Louisiana Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Scott's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. A. Mills of Company F of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky December 31,

1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. A. Mills of Company F of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

The compiler notes the prison at Louisville, Kentucky was a distribution prison for other northern prisons.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William A. Mills of Company F of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged on January 2, 1865 to Camp Douglas, Illinois and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Mills of Company F of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Mills of Company F of the 12th Regiment Louisiana 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.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (23255) stated W.A. Mills of the 12th Louisiana Infantry was admitted to the Camp Chase hospital for pneumonia on January 27, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 5, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio the 189th Ohio Infantry was organized and mustered into service for one year.

And on Sunday, March 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. A. Mills at the Camp Chase Hospital of Company F of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules William A. Mills did not own any slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. A MILLS 2ND CO. F 12 LA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1288) Private David S. MIMS - Inscription on tombstone #2149 reads **“DAVID L MIMS CO D 15 REGT MISS INF CSA MAY 31 1862”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee in April 1862.

Approximate age of death at Camp Dennison, Ohio was 22 years old.

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

The 1850 United States census listed David (Spelled as) Mims, born about 1840 in South Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Elizabeth Mims, born about 1824 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Susannah Mims, born about 1842 in South Carolina and Sarah Mims, born about 1845 in South Carolina and Mary Mims, born about 1846 in South Carolina and William P. Mims, born about 1849 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Katy (A female) Bradford, born about 1805 in South Carolina. The household was living in the District in Edgefield District South Carolina and the census was enumerated on October 2, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) D. S. Mims, born about 1840 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of (Spelled as) E. H. (A male) Chaimberlain, born about 1807 in Massachusetts and what appears to be his wife Susan (Spelled as) Chaimberlain, born about 1805 in South Carolina. The household was living in Edgefield District and the nearest Post Office was reported as Cold Spring and the census was enumerated on August 16, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private David S. Mimms served in Company D of the 15th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company D of the 15th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Wigfall Rifles” and had many soldiers from Choctaw County, Mississippi.

A Confederate muster roll on his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private David S. Mimms was a member of Captain William F. Brantley’s Company (Wigfall Rifles) in the 4th Regiment 2nd Brigade of Mississippi Volunteers and was mustered into service on April 20, 1861 at Greensboro, Mississippi in Choctaw County, Mississippi and sworn in by 1st Lieutenant J. S. Standley of the Carroll County Rifles. (The compiler notes today Greensboro, Mississippi is located in Webster County, Mississippi)

It was also noted: “This Company was successively designated as Captain Brantley’s Company, 4th Regiment, 2nd Brigade, Mississippi Volunteers, and as Captain Brantley’s Company, and Company D, 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in May and June, 1861, of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for twelve months. About May, 1862, the regiment was re-organized for the war.” This information was taken from a “copy (Made in the M. S. Office, War Department, in March 1905) of an original record borrowed from the Director of Archives and History, Jackson, Mississippi. M. S. 938010”

When Private David S. Mimms of Company D of the 15th Mississippi Infantry was wounded and taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee on April 7, 1862 he had been in Colonel Winfield S. Statham’s 3rd Brigade in Brigadier General John C. Breckinridge Reserve Corps with General Pierre G. T. Beauregard as Commanding General of the Army of Mississippi.

A Confederate muster roll on his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private David S. Mimms was a member of Captain W. F. Brantley’s Company (Wigfall Rifles) 15 Regiment Mississippi Volunteers and his age was noted as twenty-one. The Company Muster-in Roll of the organization named above, called into the service of the Confederate States. Roll dated at Corinth, Mississippi on June 8, 1861 and the Muster-in date was noted as May 26, 1861. Private Mimms joined for duty and enrolled on May 26, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi by Captain Brantley for a period of twelve months and it was noted the traveling to place or rendezvous was 195 miles.

A Confederate muster roll on his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. S. Minnas was a member of Company D of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers for the Company muster roll of May 26 to June 30, 1861 and dated August 16, 1861 and noted he enlisted on May 26, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi by Captain Walker for a period of twelve months and further noted he was not listed as either present or absence and below remarks stated “Name appears in column of received payment as D. S. Mimms.”

A Confederate muster roll on his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private D. S. Mimms of Company D (Wigfall Rifles) 15 Regiment Mississippi Volunteers and noted his age as twenty-six and the Company Muster Roll dated for July and August 1861 and specifically dated October 8, 1861 and the he

was mustered into service of the Confederate States on May 26, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi by Captain Walker and last paid by Watts on June 30, 1861.

A Confederate muster roll on his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. S. Mims of Company D of the 15 Regiment Mississippi Volunteers was noted on a Company Muster Roll from December 31, 1861 to April 30, 1862 and enlisted on May 26, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi by Captain Walker for twelve months and last paid by Sullens on December 31, 1861 and under remarks stated "Missing at battle of Shiloh April 7, 1862.

The following reiterates the above information: Company D (Wigfall Rifles)

Stationed at Greensborough, Mississippi, April 20, 1861.

April 20.— Muster-in roll of Captain Brantley's Company, called the Wigfall Rifles, in the Fourth Regiment, Second Brigade of Mississippi Volunteers, commanded by Colonel called into service of Mississippi by under the ordinance, approved January 23, 1861.

I certify on honor that I have at Greensborough, Choctaw County, Mississippi on this April 20, 1861 mustered into the service of the State of Mississippi the men whose names are found on the above roll, and that each man possesses the proper qualifications and requirements of a soldier. J. S. Standley, Mustering Officer.

Company D stationed at Corinth, Mississippi, June 8, 1861. Muster-in roll of Captain Brantley's Company, called Wigfall Rifles, in the Fifteenth Regiment of Mississippi, commanded by Colonel W. S. Statham, called into service of the Confederate States in the Provisional Army under the provisions of the Act of Congress passed February 1861 by – from May 26, 1861 (Date of muster) W. S. Walker, Captain Confederate States Army, Mustering Officer.

The following The compiler notes United States Sanitary Commission vessels were dispatched to Pittsburgh Landing after the Battle of Shiloh. In regards to those Confederates who died at Camp Dennison, Ohio they were largely taken by the USS Magnolia and the USS Monarch which contained both Union and Confederate sick and wounded and arrived in Cincinnati, Ohio on April 17th and 18th 1862 respectfully.

"ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER MONARCH WITH WOUNDED SOLDIERS –

The steamer Monarch, sent to Pittsburgh Landing under the auspices of the Sanitary Commission, arrived at our wharf yesterday morning with nearly 250 wounded soldiers Union and Rebel. These men were to be removed to Camp Dennison."

According to a newspaper article from the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune on April 19, 1862 on page four column five: (Spelled as) D. F. Mims of the 15th Mississippi Infantry arrived on the USS Monarch on April 18, 1862 at the wharf in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Federal POW Records noted Private David S. (Spelled as) Minn of Company D of the 15th Mississippi was admitted to the United States Army Post Hospital at Camp Dennison, Ohio on April 18, 1862 for a gunshot wound to the knee.

The compiler notes the American casualties at the Battle of Shiloh exceeded those of all American casualties of the American Revolution and War of 1812 combined.

The compiler notes the strict policy Confederate General Beauregard had set into place prior to the Battle of Shiloh. The following are his actual orders concerning the wounded.

"IV. Soldiers must not be permitted to leave the ranks, even to assist in removing our own dead, unless by special permission, which shall only be given when the action has been decided. The surest way to protect the wounded is to drive the enemy from the field. The most pressing, highest duty, is to win the victory." "VIII. Before and immediately after the battle, the roll of each company will be called, and absentees must be strictly accounted for. To quit their standard on the battle field, under fire, under pretense of removing or aiding the wounded, will not be permitted. Any one persisting in it will be shot on the spot, and whosoever shall be found to have quit the field, or his regiment or company, without authority, will be regarded and proclaimed as a coward, and dealt with accordingly. By command of General Beauregard, Thomas Jordan, A.A.G."

The compiler notes that some Confederates thought to have been killed at Shiloh would later turn up at northern hospitals.

Private M. B. Smith a member of Company C of the 2nd Texas Infantry (Moore's) at the Battle of Shiloh wrote the following words about the battle afterwards. Private M. B. Smith's lieutenant, Samuel Houston Junior, the oldest son of famous Sam Houston of Texas was left for dead at Shiloh but later found to be wounded and taken to the northern prison Camp Douglas, Illinois.

"Come all ye valiant soldiers -- a story I will tell
About the bloody battle that was fought on Shiloh Hill.
It was an awful struggle and will cause your blood to chill;
It was the famous battle that was fought on Shiloh Hill.

'Twas on the sixth of April, just at the break of day;
The drums and fifes were playing for us to march away.
The feeling of that hour I do remember still,
When first my feet were tromping on the top of Shiloh Hill.

About the hour of sunrise the battle it began;
Before the day was ended, we fought 'em hand to hand.
The horrors of that field did my heart with anguish fill
For the wounded and the dying that lay on Shiloh Hill.

There were men from every nation laid on those bloody plains,
Fathers, sons, and brothers were numbered with the slain,
That has caused so many homes with deep mourning to be filled,
All from the bloody battle that was fought on Shiloh Hill.

The wounded men were crying for help from everywhere,
While others who were dying were offering God their prayer,
"Protect my wife and children if it is Thy holy will!"
Such were the prayers I heard that night on Shiloh Hill.

And early the next morning we were called to arms again,
Unmindful of the wounded and unuseful to the slain;
The struggle was renewed again, and ten thousand men were killed;
This was the second conflict of the famous Shiloh Hill.

The battle it raged on, though dead and dying men
Lay thick all o'er the ground, on the hill and on the glen;
And from their deadly wounds, the blood ran like a rill;
Such were the mournful sights that I saw on Shiloh Hill.

Before the day was ended, the battle ceased to roar,
And thousands of brave soldiers had fell to rise no more;
They left their vacant ranks for some other ones to fill,
And now their mouldering bodies all lie on Shiloh Hill.

And now my song is ended about those bloody plains;
I hope the sight by mortal man may ne'er be seen again!
But I pray to God, the Saviour, "If consistent with Thy will,
To save the souls of all who fell on bloody Shiloh Hill."

Private David S. Mimms died approximately 43 days after arriving at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 31, 1862 at Washington, DC President Lincoln loiters about the War Department telegraph office in afternoon with Major Thomas T. Eckert anxious for news around the battles around Richmond, Virginia.

And on Saturday May 31, 1862 at far away Camp Dennison, Ohio David (Spelled as) L. Mims died due to unknown reasons and was buried in grave number 111 at the Waldschmidt Cemetery.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone at the Camp Chase Cemetery.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio upon the recommendation of Chaplain David W. Tolford. Private 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 David S. Mims did not own slaves.

1289) Private Joseph MINEAR- Inscription on tombstone #2113 reads **“JOSIAH MINEAS CO. A 2 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** / **“D. NOTTINGHAM CO. F 1 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in West Liberty, Kentucky in March 1863.

The first soldier should be Private Josiah Minear Company A 2nd Kentucky Cavalry CSA (Notice that his last name is spelled with a R and not a S) He was also known as Joseph Minear. Born about 1842, Private Minear was 5'8" with blue eyes, sandy hair and fair complexion and believed to have been born in Kentucky. According to his Compiled Military Service Record's he deserted and was taken prisoner at West Liberty, Kentucky on March 30, 1863 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky. He arrived at Camp Chase on May 5, 1863 and had already taken the oath. According to Private Minear on his Compiled Military Service Record's he joined the Confederate Army on October 16, 1862 for fear of being conscripted by Humphrey Marshall's men. He further stated that his father was a loyal Union man from Bath County Kentucky and that he was anxious to become a loyal United States citizen. The investigating committee at Camp Chase heard his case and recommended that he be released. However before being released he died of pneumonia on May 21, 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 21, 1863 at

And on Thursday, May 21, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

Federal POW Records stated he died on Thursday, May 21, 1863 due to pneumonia.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was not listed as buried at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio. After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio. Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department was sent to Columbus, Ohio in May of 1869 for this purpose. In a report found at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Agent Irving wrote a letter to his superior General Bingham of the Great Lakes Department and stated that he had dug fifty-eight Confederate graves at the East Cemetery and eight of them were empty. He removed fifty Confederates to the Chase Cemetery but who the fifty were remains in question. Private Joseph Minear may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JOS. MINEAR CO. A 2 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1290) Private Stephen J. MINOR - Inscription on tombstone #528 reads **“S. J. MINOR CO. E 3 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Lynnville, Tennessee in September 1864.

According to Alabama Select Marriages, 1816-1942; Samuel (Spelled as) Miner married Matilda (Spelled as) Togert on December 26, 1831 in Marengo County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelling as Minore but corrected to Minor and looking at the actual script the compiler agrees and it will be noted this way. The census listed Stephen J. Minor, born about 1838 in Alabama and living in the household of Samuel Minor, born about 1800 in Pennsylvania and his wife Matilda Minor, born about 1810 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: William Minor, born about 1835 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Theophilus P. Minor, born about 1840 in Alabama and Mary A. Minor, born about 1842 in Alabama and Eliza N. (A female) Minor, born about 1845 in Alabama and Henry L. Minor, born about 1849 in Alabama. The family household was living in the (Spelled as) Belmont District in Sumter County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 12, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Stephen J. Minor served in Company E in the 3rd Alabama Cavalry and under general notes stated see also Woods Confederate Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“3rd Cavalry Regiment was formed at Tupelo, Mississippi, in June, 1862. It was made up of independent companies which had seen prior service, some had fought at Shiloh. These companies were form [from] Monroe, Choctaw, Wilcox, Mobile, Perry, Dallas, Calhoun, and Autauga counties. The unit served under Generals J. T. Morgan and W. W. Allen, and participated in the Battles of Bramlet's Station, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, and Chickamauga. Later it fought in the Knoxville and Atlanta Campaigns, the defense of Savannah, and the conflicts at Aiken, Fayetteville, Bentonville, Raleigh, and Chapel Hill. Only a few men were present when the Army of Tennessee surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonel James Hagan, [Find A Grave Memorial # 50714135] Lieutenant Colonel Tyirie H. Mauldin, [T. Harris Mauldin] and Majors Frank Y. Gaines and Josiah Robins. [Find A Grave Memorial # 25392380]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to April 30, 1863 and dated June 5, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. J. Minor of Company E of the 3rd Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on August 20, 1861 and enrolled by (Captain Paul) Ravesies in Mobile, Alabama for the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and not dated stated Private (Spelled as) S. J. Minor of Company E of the 3rd Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on August 20, 1861

and enrolled by (Captain Paul) Ravesies in Mobile, Alabama for the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen J. Minor of Company E of the 3rd 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 October 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Lynnville, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen J. Minor of Company E of the 3rd 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 had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Lynnville, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

The compiler notes Lynnville, Tennessee was located in Giles County.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen J. Minor of Company E of the 3rd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 14, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on October 16, 1864 to Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Lynnville, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen J. Minor of Company E of the (And corrected at the top of the page to the) 3rd 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 on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Lynnville, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen J. Minor of Company E of the (And corrected at the top of the page to the) 3rd 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 Lynnville, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

Private Stephen J. Minor died approximately 41 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 28, 1864 at

And on Monday, November 28, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Stephen J. Minor of Company E (And corrected at the top of the page to the) 3rd Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Stephen J. Minor did not own slaves in Alabama.

1291) Private William MIXON - Inscription on tombstone #1957 reads ***“W. A. MIRESON CO. A 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at Hopkinsville, Kentucky in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Mixon served in Company A in the 13th Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“13th Cavalry Regiment (also called 10th and 11th Regiment Mounted Infantry) was assembled at Abingdon, Virginia. It was assigned to the Department of East Tennessee and later the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee. The unit confronted the Federals in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia, and on April 27, 1865, surrendered at Louisa, Kentucky. The field officers were Colonel Benjamin E. Caudill, [Benjamin Everage Caudill – Find A Grave Memorial # 11131738] Lieutenant Colonel D. J. Caudill, [David Jesse Caudill – Find A Grave Memorial # 29584749] and Major John T. Chenoweth.”

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Mixon of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending December 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky December 26, 1864 and had been sent from Bowling Green, Kentucky and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Mixon of Company A of the 13th 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 at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Mixon of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on December 23, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on December 26, 1864 to Camp Chase and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Mixon of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Louisville Military Prison to Camp Chase, Ohio on December 26, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky December 26, 1864 and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Mixon of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on December 26 through December 31,

1864 and specifically arrived on December 27, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky.

Private William Mixon died approximately 135 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 11, 1865 at McArthur, Ohio the newspaper *The McArthur Democrat* reported "General Halleck has issued an order, in which he declares that all persons found in arm against the Federal Government in Virginia and North Carolina, after the 20th instant, will be tried as robbers and outlaws."

And on Thursday, May 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm. Mixon Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"Wm. MIXON CO. A 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A."**

1292) Private Daniel C. MITCHELL - Inscription on tombstone #1017 reads **"D. C. MITCHELL CO. C 8 BATT'N GA. INF. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Georgia Marriages, 1699-1944; William Mitchell married Rebecca Baird on October 9, 1828 in Franklin County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Daniel C. Mitchell, born about 1846 in Georgia and living in the household of William Mitchell, born about 1805 in South Carolina and his wife Rebecca Mitchell, born about 1805 in Georgia. Other family household members were: John B. Mitchell, born about 1830 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Ellinor (A female) Mitchell, born about 1833 in Georgia and William D. Mitchell, born about 1835 in Georgia and Reuben M. Mitchell, born about 1837 in Georgia and Willey F. Mitchell, born about 1839 in Georgia and Mary R. Mitchell, born about 1842 in Georgia. The family household was living in Subdivision 33 in Gilmer County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 16, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Micheal but the compiler believes it was Mitchell and will be noted this way. The census listed Daniel Mitchell, born in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of William Mitchell, born about 1805 in South Carolina and living with his wife Rebecca Mitchell, born about 1805 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Ellenor (A female) Mitchell, born about 1834 in Georgia and Mary Mitchell,

born about 1842 in Georgia. The family household was living in Georgia Militia District 825 in Murray County and the nearest Post Office was reported as Rock Creek and the census was enumerated on July 16, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Daniel C. Mitchell served in Company C in the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“8th Infantry Battalion was organized with six companies during the early spring of 1862 at Savannah, Georgia. Some of the men were from Adairsville and Thornburgh, and Gordon County. For a time the unit served in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, then it was assigned to Gist's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. After the operations in North Mississippi, it fought with the army from Chickamauga to Nashville and ended the war in North Carolina. This battalion contained 232 men and 183 arms in December, 1863, and was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonels Asahel Littlefield, [Find A Grave Memorial # 92399694] Leroy Napier, Jr., J. T. Reid, [James T. Reid – Find A Grave Memorial # 46081537] and Zachariah L. Watters; [Zachariah Lamar Watters – Find A Grave Memorial # 65128971] and Majors John W. Gray, [John William Gray – Find A Grave Memorial # 10639976] B. F. Hunt, and Edward F. Morgan.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) D. C. Mitchell of Company C of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on July 1, 1864 at Calhoun, (Georgia) and enrolled for three years and noted as never being paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated recruit July 1, 1864 bounty due, absent sick at hospital.

When Private Daniel C. Mitchell of Company C of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Gist's Brigade in Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Daniel C. Mitchell of Company C of the 8th Regiment Georgia was admitted on December 27, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee for remittent fever and had been received from Franklin, (Tennessee) and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 7, 1865 and listed as age eighteen.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l C. Mitchell of Company C of the 8th Battalion 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 January 8, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee January 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l C. Mitchell of Company C of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry 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 noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Daniel C. Mitchell of Company C of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l Mitchell of Company C of the 8th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l C. Mitchell of Company C of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 8, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged on January 16, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l C. Mitchell of Company C of the 8th Battalion 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 at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Dan'l C. Mitchell of Company C of the 8th Battalion 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 at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private Daniel C. Mitchell died approximately 16 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 3, 1865 Horace Greeley founder of *The New York Tribune* celebrated his 54th birthday.

And on Friday, February 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) D. C. Mitchell Company C of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Daniel C. Mitchell did not own slaves in the State of Georgia.

1293) Private John MITCHELL - Inscription on tombstone #1618 reads "**J. MITCHELL CO. A 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 Mitchell served in Company "D" in the 13th Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"13th Cavalry Regiment (also called 10th and 11th Regiment Mounted Infantry) was assembled at Abingdon, Virginia. It was assigned to the Department of East Tennessee and later the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee. The unit confronted the Federals in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia, and on April 27, 1865, surrendered at Louisa, Kentucky. The field officers were Colonel Benjamin E. Caudill, [Benjamin Everage Caudill – Find A Grave Memorial # 11131738] Lieutenant Colonel D. J. Caudill, [David Jesse Caudill – Find A Grave Memorial # 29584749] and Major John T. Chenoweth."

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Mitchell of Company D of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky January 20, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee January 20, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Mitchell of Company D of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 25, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 26, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Mitchell of Company D of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Mitchell of Company D of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 21, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 23, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Mitchell of Company D of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 23, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Mitchell of Company D of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 25, 1865 at Camp Chase,

Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Mitchell of Company D of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia February 25, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio on February 25, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 11, 1865 at Rocklin, California the newspaper *The Placer Herald* reported "*The Richmond Sentinel* says: We are pleased to see that measures are being taken in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, to burn all the cotton that is in danger of falling into the enemy's hands. How much better would it have been to have destroyed the large quantity stored in Savannah and this would have prevented its falling into the hands of Sherman. General D. H. Hill, by direction of General Hardee, announced that he shall burn all the cotton in Augusta, even at the peril of the city, on the approach of the Yankees."

And on Saturday, March 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno Mitchell of Company "A" of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1294) Private James W. MITCHELL - Inscription on tombstone #2027 reads "**J. W. MITCHELL CO. E 5 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Winston County, Alabama in January 1865.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 25 years old based on enlistment records.

The compiler notes he has two separate sets of records one listed as the surname Mitchell and the other as Mitchel.

Company E of the 5th Alabama Cavalry had many soldiers from Franklin and Marion Counties in Alabama.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records on November 1, 1862 at Cherokee, Alabama stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Mitchel of Captain Clarke's Company Warren's Battalion of Cavalry* at age twenty-two was mustered into service on September 9, 1862 and enlisted on September 9, 1862 at Allens Face, (Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (John K) Clarke for the war.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company E of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas W. Mitchell of Company E of the 5th Regiment "Confederate States" Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Winston County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas W. Mitchell of Company E of the 5th Regiment "Confederate States" Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Winston County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James W. Mitchell of Company E of the 5th Regiment "Confederate States" Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Winston County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas W. Mitchell of Company E of the 5th Regiment "Confederate States" Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 16, (1865) at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 16, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured in Winston County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James W. Mitchel of Company E of the 5th Regiment "Confederate States" Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Winston County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James W. Mitchell of Company E of the 5th Regiment "Confederate States" Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 18, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Winston County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Private James W. died approximately 138 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 5, 1865 at Salisbury, North Carolina the newspaper *The Daily Union Banner* reported "KIRBY SMITH'S COMMAND – We yesterday published the official announcement of General Kirby Smith's surrender. His department embraced all the rebel confederacy beyond the Mississippi. It was subdivided into the departments or districts of Missouri, Arkansas West Louisiana and Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. The forces embraced in the four armies which constituted his command were all concentrated in West Louisiana and Texas, and comprised about twenty-five thousand men. The following is a list of the General officers and Colonels commanding who are embraced in the surrender:....."

And on Monday, June 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas W. Mitchell of Company E of the 5th Regiment "Confederate States" Cavalry at the hospital due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1295) Private James B. MITCHELL - Inscription on tombstone #68 reads "**JAS. B. MITCHELL CO. D 29 VA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Winchester, Virginia in July 1863.

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

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; Robert Mitchell married Sarah Wright on November 25, 1834 in Grayson County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelling as Mithcell but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Mitchell and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed James B. Mitchell, born about 1836 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Robert Mitchell, born about 1806 in Virginia and his wife Sarah Mitchell, born about 1806 in Virginia. Other household members were: Stephen W. Mitchell, born about 1838 in Virginia and Robert N. Mitchell, born about 1841 in Virginia and John W. Mitchell, born about 1843 in Virginia and Sarah V. Mitchell, born about 1846 in Virginia and Polly R. Mitchell, born about 1849 in Virginia and Lucinda Mitchell, born about 1795 in Virginia and Sarah (Spelled as) Gallimore, born about 1838 in Virginia. The household was living in District 11 in Carroll County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James R. but looking at the actual script it looks like B and will be noted this way. The census listed James B. Mitchell, born about 1836 and noted as a farm laborer with a personal value of \$148.00 and living in the household of Robert Mitchell, born about 1806 in Virginia and his wife Sarah Mitchell, also born about 1806 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Stephen W. Mitchell, born about 1838 in Virginia and Robert N. Mitchell, born about 1841 in Virginia and John W. Mitchell, born about 1844 in Virginia and Sarah V. Mitchell, born about 1847 in Virginia and Polly K. Mitchell, born about 1850 in Virginia and Nancy V. Mitchell, born about 1853 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Lucindy Mitchell, born about 1796 in Virginia. The family household was living in Carroll County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Hillsville and the census was enumerated on June 27, 1860.

Company D of the 29th Virginia Infantry was known as the "Rifle Rangers" Many soldiers from Carroll County, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James B. Mitchell of Company D of the 29th Regiment Virginia

Infantry enlisted on June 1, 1861 at Hillsville, Virginia and enrolled by (Captain Fielden Lewis) Hale for one year and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas "P" (With a X by the initial P indicating an incorrect initial) Mitchell of Company D of the 29th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, West Virginia (Also known as the Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was taken on July 29, 1863. Age twenty-seven; Height five feet eleven inches; Complexion sallow; Eyes grey; Hair auburn and by occupation a farmer and listed his residence as Carroll County, Virginia and captured by the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry at Winchester, Virginia on July 24, (1863) and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James B. Mitchell of Company D of the 29th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 31, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, West Virginia by Captain W. C. Thorpe and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on July 24, 1863.

Private James B. Mitchell died approximately 110 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 18, 1863 at Washington D. C. President Lincoln prepares to leave to deliver famous Gettysburg Address in Pennsylvania on the following day. President Lincoln writes note that William H. Johnson, his valet, will accompany him to Gettysburg. Special train arrives about 5 p.m. in Gettysburg, on November 18, 1863 where Lincoln is guest of Judge Wills. After supper Lincoln receives telegram from Secretary of War Stanton: "By inquiry Mrs. Lincoln informed me that your son is better this evening."

And on Wednesday, November 18, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) James B. Mitchell of Company D of the 29th Regiment Virginia Infantry due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules James Mitchell or anyone by the surname of Mitchell in Carroll County, Virginia owned slaves.

1296) Private James H. MITCHELL - Inscription on tombstone #144 reads "**JAS. H. MITCHELL CO. D 1 LA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Winchester, Kentucky in July 1863.

The 1860 United States census listed James H. Mitchell in jail in Rapides Parish, Louisiana.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John (Spelled as) Mitchel served in Company D in the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“1st Cavalry Regiment, organized at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, during the late summer of 1861, recruited its members in Baton Rouge and the parishes of East Baton Rouge, Rapides, St. Landry, and Orleans. It skirmished in Tennessee and Kentucky, fought at Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, [and] then was active in the Knoxville Campaign. Later the regiment was on duty in Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana. In March, 1865, it disbanded. The field officers were Colonel John S. Scott, [John Sims Scott] Lieutenant Colonel James O. Nixon, [James Oscar Nixon Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 180994118] and Majors Gervais Schlater [Find A Grave Memorial # 108737865] and J. M. Taylor. [John McCartney Taylor – Find A Grave Memorial # 10560316]”

Company D of the 1st Louisiana Cavalry was known as the “Rapides Rangers” Many soldiers from Rapides Parish, Louisiana.

The compiler notes his surname on his Compiled Military Service Records was listed as Mitchel.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas H. Mitchel of Company D of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry enlisted on September 22, (1861) at Baton Rouge, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Captain (John R) Williams 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 (Spelled as) J. H. Mitchell of Company D of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry appeared on an appraisal roll of horses belonging to the men of the organization name above. Roll dated Roane County, Tennessee on August 13, 1862 and the horse evaluation was \$350.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 to December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas H. Mitchel of Company D of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry enlisted on September 22, (1861) at Baton Rouge, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Captain (John R) Williams for the war and last paid by Captain (Addison C) Herndon on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated received payment Jackson, Mississippi to October 31st loss horse pay for two months and 13 days.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas H. Mitchell of Company D of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received on September 12, 1862 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted a physical description: Age twenty-five; Height five feet six and one half inches; Eyes hazel; Hair dark; Complexion dark and noted as captured at Williamsburg, Kentucky on August 18, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James H. Mitchell of Company D of the 1st Louisiana Cavalry appeared on a list of prisoners of war transferred from Camp Chase, Ohio to Cairo, Illinois, September 29, 1862 by order of Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners in charge of Captain Thomas S. Bunker, Governor Guards and noted as captured at Williamsburg, Kentucky on August 18, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James H. Mitchell of Company D of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on September 12, 1862 at Camp Chase, Ohio and under remarks stated exchanged September 29, 1862.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James H. Mitchel of 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry appeared on a receipt given by Lieutenant T. J. Beall, Agent, to Captain J. B. Sample, Agent for Exchange, for prisoners received near Vicksburg, Mississippi, on board Steamer Emerald, November 1, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas H. Mitchel of Company D of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry enlisted on September 22, (1861) at Baton Rouge, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Captain (John R) Williams for the war and last paid by Captain (Addison C) Herndon on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detached service.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James H. Mitchel of Company D of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry enlisted on September 22, 1861 at Baton Rouge, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (John R) Williams for the war and last paid by Captain (Addison C) Herndon on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. H. Mitchell of Company D of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry appeared on an appraisal roll of horses belonging to the men of the organization name above. Roll dated Quarters 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry April 20, 1863 and evaluation of horse was \$300.00 and under remarks stated one bay horse.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Mitchell of Company D of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry enlisted on September 22, 1861 at Baton Rouge, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Captain (John R) Williams for the war and last paid by Captain (Addison C) Herndon on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured and wounded August 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Mitchell of Company D of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 6, 1863 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Winchester, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Mitchell of Company D of the 1st Regiment Louisiana 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 August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Winchester, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Mitchell of Company D of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 1, 1863 at the Military

Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 6, 1863 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Winchester, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Mitchell of Company D of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Louisville Military Prison on August 24, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville August 24, 1863 and noted as captured at Winchester, "Tennessee" on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Mitchell of Company D of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 7, 1863 and had been sent by Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle in Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Winchester, "Tennessee" on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Mitchell of Company D of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio who desire taking the oath of allegiance, June 10, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Mitchell of Company D of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry was admitted on April 14, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase near Columbus, Ohio and sent from the Rebel Prison at Camp Chase and the diagnosis was small-pox and died on April 25, 1864 and had never been vaccinated and listed as age twenty-seven.

Private James H. Mitchell died approximately 262 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 25, 1864 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported "Colonel Fish sentenced to the Penitentiary – Colonel Fish, of the First Connecticut Cavalry, (formerly provost marshal of this city, under General Schenck) who has been undergoing a court-martial trial in Washington for misdemeanor in office, has been sentenced by the court to one year's imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary. The finding of the court has been submitted to the President for approval."

The compiler notes parts of the 1st Connecticut Cavalry were made up of galvanized Yankees at Fort Delaware.

The following from the history of the 1st Connecticut Cavalry: Colonel Fish was arrested and imprisoned for "using false accounts and vouchers". He would be convicted and cashiered, but was pardoned in 1864 and after the war would be cleared and restored to full rank with back pay when his case was examined by President Johnson. Major Blakeslee, who had been on recruiting duty, assumed command of the regiment.

And on Monday, April 25, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Monday, April 25, 1864 due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1297) Corporal William MITCHELL - Inscription on tombstone #1126 reads **“CORP. W. MITCHELL CO. D 55 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Scott County, Mississippi in February 1864.

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

According to Alabama Select Marriages, 1816-1942; Russell Mitchell married Elizabeth Peters on May 19, 1845 in Marshall County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed the surname spelling as Mitchael but the compiler believes the correct surname was Mitchell and will be noted this way. The census listed William Mitchell, born about 1844 in Alabama and living in the household of Elizabeth Mitchell, born about 1815 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Levi (Spelled as) Randols, born about 1836 in Alabama and Thomas H. Randols, born about 1838 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Ganum (A male) Mitchell, born about 1847 in Alabama and James Mitchell, born about 1838 in Tennessee. The household was living in Subdivision 23 in Marshall County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 6, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William Mitchell, born about 1843 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of Elizabeth Mitchell, born about 1820 in Tennessee. Another family household member was (Spelled as) Gainann (A male) Mitchell, born about 1846 in Alabama. The family household was living in Township 4 Range 6 in Jackson County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Scottsboro and the census was enumerated on June 30, 1860.

The compiler notes Jackson and Marshall Counties in Alabama are adjacent.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that William Mitchell enlisted in Jackson County, Alabama in 1861 at age 19 and was assigned to Company H of the 25th Mississippi Infantry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal William Mitchell served in Company I in the 55th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“55th Infantry Regiment, organized at Port Hudson, Louisiana, contained 900 veterans. It was formed by consolidating Norwood's 6th and Snodgrass' 16th Alabama Infantry Battalions. The men were from Madison, Cherokee, Calhoun, Jackson, and Marshall Counties. Assigned to Buford's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, the unit saw action in the fight at Champion's Hill and in the trenches of Jackson. Later it was attached to General Scott's Brigade, Army of Tennessee, and was active in the Atlanta Campaign and Hood's Tennessee operations. Ordered to North Carolina it fought its last battle at Bentonville. This regiment entered the Battle of Peach Tree Creek with 22 officers and 256 men, and lost 14 officers and 155 men killed and wounded. It surrendered with the army on April 26, 1865. The

field officers were Colonel John Snodgrass, [Find A Grave Memorial # 25826768] Lieutenant Colonels N. S. Graham and John H. Norwood, [John Henry Norwood – Find A Grave Memorial # 104482661] and Majors James B. Dickey [Find A Grave Memorial # 43870643] and Joseph H. Jones.[Killed during the Atlanta Campaign]”

Company D of the 55th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Jackson Hornets”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to June 30, 1863 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) Wm Mitchell of Company D Snodgrass’ Regiment Alabama Volunteers* enlisted on June 9, 1861 at Corinth, (Mississippi) and enrolled by twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1862 and duty status not reported and under remarks stated appointed corporal March 1, 1863.

The above asterisk stated: “This Company was originally known as Company B, 25th Regiment Mississippi Infantry, the designation of that Regiment being changed to 2nd Regiment Confederate Infantry by Special Order Number 25 Adjutant & Inspector General’s Office dated January 31, 1862. The 2nd Regiment Confederate Infantry was disbanded about May 8, 1862, when this company was transferred to the 16th Battalion (Snodgrass’) Alabama Volunteers and became Company F of that organization. The 16th Battalion (Snodgrass’) and the 6th Battalion (Norwood’s) Alabama Volunteers were consolidated to form the 55th Regiment Alabama Volunteers, this company becoming Company D. The 6th Battalion was formed of companies of the 42nd Regiment Volunteers and the 16th Battalion was also known as the 4th Battalion and as the 10th Battalion Alabama Volunteers.”

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Mitchell of Company D of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on March 25, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Cairo, Illinois by Brigadier General (Hugh Thompson) Reid and noted as captured in Scott County, Mississippi on February 11, 1864.

Corporal died approximately 319 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 7, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported “RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE – The reception at the White House last night was the most numerous attended of the season thus far. From eight o’clock until ten o’clock there was a perfect stream of visitors pouring into the mansion and at one time during the evening it was even difficult to find standing room. The people seemed to have turned out en mass to pay their respects to the President and his lady and it is estimated that Mr. Lincoln upon this occasion shook hands with at least four thousand persons”

And on Tuesday, February 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Mitchell of Company D of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to enteritis.

From Joanie Jackson of the UDC Chapter at Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga, Tennessee stated enteritis is an inflammation of the gut, viral or bacterial; likely due to contaminated water/food; also likely accompanied by diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1298) Captain Zimmerman R. MIXON - Inscription on tombstone #101 reads "**CAPT. Z. R. MIXON CO. H 13 MISS. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Knoxville, Tennessee in November 1863.

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

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; William Mixon married Matilda Sanders in 1835 in Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed Zimmerman R. Mixon, born about 1837 in Alabama and had attended school within the year and living in the household of William Mixon, born about 1816 in South Carolina and his wife Matilda Mixon, born about 1818 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Alexander Mixon, born about 1838 in Alabama and Malinda Mixon, born about 1840 in Alabama and Mary S. Mixon, born about 1842 in Alabama and Charlotte S. Mixon, born about 1843 in Alabama and James H. Mixon, born about 1845 in Mississippi and Benjamin F. Mixon, born about 1847 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Reddin (A male) Mixon, born about 1850 in Mississippi and noted as four months old. The family household was living in the Eastern Division of Chickasaw County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 22, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Z. R. (A male) Mixon, born about 1837 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$400.00 and living in the household of Wm. Mixon, born about 1810 in South Carolina and his wife Matilda Mixon, born about 1818 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Mary Mixon, born about 1843 in Alabama and Charlotte Mixon, born about 1845 in Alabama and James Mixon, born about 1846 in Mississippi and Ben Mixon, born about 1848 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Cedam (A male) Mixon, born about 1850 in Mississippi and Francis Mixon, born about 1852 in Mississippi and Nancy Mixon, born about 1854 in Mississippi and Wm. Mixon, born about 1856 in Mississippi and Jane Mixon, born about 1859 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Division 1 in Chickasaw County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Buena Vista and the census was enumerated on July 15, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal Z R. Mixon alternate name Z. R. Mixon and discharged as a captain served in Company H in the 13th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“13th Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Corinth, Mississippi, in May, 1861. Its members were raised in the counties of Lauderdale, Winston, Wayne, Attala, Newton, Chickasaw, Kemper, and Clarke. Ordered to Virginia it saw action at First Manassas and Leesburg, and in April, 1862, totalled [totalled] 640 effectives. The unit was brigaded under Generals Griffith, Barksdale, and Humphreys, Army of Northern Virginia. It fought with the army from the Seven Days' Battles to Cold Harbor except when it was with Longstreet at Chickamauga and Knoxville. After participating in Early's operations in the Shenandoah Valley, and 13th shared in various conflicts around Appomattox. It was organized with 1,200 men and sustained 7 casualties at Leesburg and 135 during the Seven Days' Battles. It lost thirty-one percent of the 202 engaged at Sharpsburg, had 8 killed, 59 wounded, and 14 missing at Fredericksburg, and of the 481 at Gettysburg, thirty-four percent were disabled. Many were captured at Saylor's Creek, and 4 officers and 81 men surrendered on April 9, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William Barksdale, [Killed during Gettysburg Campaign - Find A Grave Memorial # 9855] James W. Carter, [Killed during Gettysburg Campaign - James William Carter – Find A Grave Memorial # 11883035] and Kennon McElroy; [Killed at Knoxville, Tennessee - Find A Grave Memorial # 98909375] Lieutenant Colonels John M. Bradley, [Killed during Gettysburg Campaign - Find A Grave Memorial # 29054014] Alfred G. O'Brien, [Buried in Kosciusko, Mississippi - Alfred George O'Brien – Find A Grave Memorial # 49929232] and M. Whitaker; [Mackerness Hudson Whitaker – last noted living on November 7, 1889 – Find A Grave Memorial # 28148234] and Majors George L. Donald [Find A Grave Memorial # 136564845] and Isham Harrison.”

Company H of the 13th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Spartan Band” after its first year and was raised in Chickasaw County, Mississippi.

Federal POW Records stated Captain (Spelled as) Z. R. Mixon of Company H of the 13th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on January 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Knoxville, Tennessee on November 29, 1863.

Captain Zimmerman R. Mixon died approximately 11 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 29, 1864 at Evansville, Indiana the newspaper *The Evansville Daily Journal* reported “Southern Illinois cotton is coming into the market. One hundred and twenty bales were recently sold at eighty cents a pound.”

And on Friday, January 29, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Captain (Spelled as) Z. “H” Mixon of Company H of the 13th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1299) Private Daniel L. MIZE - Inscription on tombstone #1422 reads **"D. L. MIZE CO. E 23 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** Federal POW Records on ancestry (38841) stated: He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Daniel Mize, born about 1839 in Alabama and living in the household of (Spelled as) Basel Mize, born about 1800 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Sarah Mize, born about 1796 in South Carolina. Other family members were: Solomon Mize, born about 1826 in South Carolina and Jackson Mize, born about 1827 in South Carolina and John Mize, born about 1830 in South Carolina and Franklin Mize, born about 1832 in South Carolina and Richard Mize, born about 1837 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 39 in St. Clair County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 21, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Daniel Mize, born about 1840 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and it was noted he could not read nor write and living in the household of Basil J. Mize, born about 1802 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Sarah Mize, born about 1798 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: John Mize, born about 1830 in South Carolina and Ephraim F. Mize, born about 1832 in South Carolina and Richard M. Mize, born about 1838 in Alabama. The family household was living in Township 13 Range 4 East in St. Clair County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Ashville and the census was enumerated on June 16, 1860.

The compiler notes St. Clair County and Talladega County counties in Alabama are adjacent to each other.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private D. Demize alternate name Daniel "T." Mize served in Company E in the 23rd Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"23rd Infantry Regiment was organized at Montgomery, [Montgomery] Alabama, in November, 1861. Men of this unit were drawn from the counties of Wilcox, Macon, Monroe, Clarke, Conecuh, Marengo, Lowndes, Baldwin, and Choctaw. It moved to Mobile and during the next two months lost 82 men by disease. Later the unit was ordered to Tennessee, was active in Kentucky, then in December, 1862, transferred to Tracy's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It fought at Chickasaw Bayou, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Big Black River Bridge, and Vicksburg, where it was captured. Exchanged and reorganized, it was assigned to General Pettus' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 23rd participated in various conflicts from Chattanooga to Atlanta, saw action in Tennessee under Hood, and ended the war in North Carolina. During December, 1861, it totalled [totalled] 674 men, sustained 18 casualties at Chattanooga, and had 374 effectives and 282 arms in December, 1863. The regiment contained 202 men in January, 1865, and surrendered with 75 in April. The field officers were Colonels Franklin K. Beck [Franklin King Beck – Find A Grave Memorial # 17867412] and Joseph B. Bibb; [Joseph Benajah Bibb – Find A Grave Memorial # 64921078] and Majors James J. Hester, John J. Longmire, Francis McMurray, and Felix Tait. [Find A Grave Memorial # 54395101]"

When Private Daniel L. Mize of Company E of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Stephen D. Lee's 3rd Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 8, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, Daniel (Unable to transcribe middle initial) Mize a private of Company E Regiment 23rd Alabama Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as Daniel (Unable to transcribe middle initial) Mize and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8, day of July 1863.

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

When Private Daniel L. Mize of Company E 23rd Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Pettus's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 24, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported "ABOLITION OF SLAVERY KENTUCKY – The Kentucky Senate has rejected the constitutional amendment."

And on Friday, February 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

According to the above source D. Mize died on Friday, February 24, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules

1300) Private Wellington MOATS - Inscription on tombstone #975 reads **"W. MOATS CO. I 20 VA. REG. C.S.A." WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner at Beverly, West Virginia in October 1864.

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

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; Henry (Spelled as) Motes married Malinda Stockard on October 13, 1839 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia. The compiler notes the majority of family members death records are spelled as Moats.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelling as Motes but other documents indicated the correct spelling was Moats and will be noted this way. The census listed Wellington Moats, born about 1842 in Virginia and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of Henry Moats, born about 1810 in Virginia and his wife Malinda Moats, born about 1823 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Josiah Moats, born about 1840 in Virginia and Elizabeth Moats, born about 1845 in Virginia and Harvey Moats, born about 1848 in Virginia. The family household was living in the 50th District of the Thorn Mountains in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on October 1, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Wellington Moats, born about 1842 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Henry Moats, born about 1810 in Virginia and his wife Malinda Moats, born about 1822 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Josiah Moats, born about 1840 in Virginia and Eliz (A female) Moats, born about 1845 in Virginia and Harvey Moats, born about 1848 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Benami (A male) Moats, born about 1850 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Morgana (A female) Moats, born about 1854 in Virginia and Caroline Moats, born about 1857 in Virginia. The family household was living in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Franklin however on the actual census script the Post Office was located at Doe Hill and the census was enumerated on June 20, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Wellington Moats served in Company I in the 62nd Virginia Mounted Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"62nd Regiment Mounted Infantry completed its organization in September, 1862. The unit was composed of infantry and cavalry until December when the cavalry companies united with other companies to form the 18th Regiment Virginia Partisan Rangers, and at times the 62nd Partisan Rangers, the 62nd Infantry, and Imboden's Partisan Rangers. The command was mounted during the latter part of 1863 and served in Imboden's Brigade. It fought in western Virginia, was active in the Gettysburg Campaign, then participated in various conflicts in the Shenandoah Valley. The regiment took part in Early's operations and disbanded in April, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels John D. Imboden [John Daniel Imboden – Find A Grave Memorial # 4658] and George H. Smith, [George Hugh Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 16296852] Lieutenant Colonels Robert L. Doyle [Find A Grave Memorial # 28845270]

and David B. Lang, [David Berkeley Lang – Find A Grave Memorial # 141815376] and Majors Houston Hall and George W. Imboden. [George William Imboden – Find A Grave Memorial # 10296570]”

2nd Company I of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry were known as the “Pendleton Rifles”.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 19, 1862 to February 28, 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wellington Moats of (2nd) Company I of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on January 3, 1863 and enrolled by Captain (Alvin N) Bastable at (Warm) Springs, (Virginia) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated conscript.

The above asterisk stated “This company was formally (1st) Company E, 25th Regiment Virginia Infantry. The 62nd Regiment Virginia Mounted Infantry completed its organization September 9, 1862 It was composed of cavalry and infantry until December 1862 when the cavalry companies were united with other companies to form the 18th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Four companies that had formerly belonged to the 25th Regiment Virginia Infantry were assigned to this regiment about January 25, 1863. 1st Company A became Captain McClanahan’s Company Virginia Horse Artillery about February 1863 and 2nd Companies I and M were later assigned to the regiment. It was known at various times as the 1st Regiment Virginia Partisan Rangers, the 62nd Regiment Virginia Partisan Rangers, the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry and the 62nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry and Imboden’s Regiment Partisan Rangers.”

The compiler notes 2nd Company I of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry during November 19, 1862 to February 28, 1863 was at Camp Washington, (West) Virginia located in Hampshire County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wellington Moats of (2nd) Company I of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on January 3, 1863 at Warm Springs, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Alvin N) Bastable and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated at home sick with leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Wellington Moats of (2nd) Company I of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Mounted Infantry enlisted on January 3, 1863 at (Warm) Springs, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Alvin N) Bastable and last paid by Captain (Robert J) Tilden on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent in arrest.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Wellington Moats of (2nd) Company I of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Mounted Infantry enlisted on January 3, 1863 at (Warm) Springs, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Alvin N) Bastable and last paid by Captain (Robert J) Tilden on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wellington Mote (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured at Beverly, West Virginia by the 8th Ohio Cavalry and forwarded November 2, 1864 from

Clarksburg, West Virginia to Wheeling, West Virginia Military Prison en-route for Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. Roll dated Headquarters Forces West of Piedmont Clarksburg, West Virginia November 2, 1864 and noted as captured at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, 1864 and listed his residence as Pendleton, County, West Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wellington Moats of Company I of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a tri-monthly report of prisoners of war received at Headquarters Forces West of Piedmont. Report dated Clarksburg, West Virginia November 5, 1864 and a physical description was taken: Age twenty; Height six feet one inches; Complexion dark; Eyes brown; Hair black and listed his place of birth and residence as Pendleton County, West Virginia and listed his occupation as a farmer and had enrolled in January 1862 in Highland County, West Virginia and noted as captured at Beverly, (West Virginia) on October 29, (1864) by the 8th Ohio Cavalry and had been in Imboden's Brigade and under remarks stated sent to Wheeling, (West Virginia) on November 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wellington Moats of Company I of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and transferred in the Department of West Virginia from October 1, 1864 to January 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on November 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) "Willington" Moats of Company I of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, West Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was taken. Age twenty-three; Height six feet one inches; Complexion dark; Eyes dark; Hair black and by occupation had been a farmer and listed his residence as Pendleton County, West Virginia and noted as captured at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, (1864) and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on November 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wellington Moats of Company I of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received from November 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived on November 4, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, West Virginia and noted as captured at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, 1864.

Private Wellington Moats died approximately 88 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 31, 1865 at Wheeling, West Virginia the newspaper *The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer* reported "HARD ON THE REBELS – A bill is now before the House of Delegates which provides that any persons who shall have heretofore borne arms or who shall hereafter bear arms against the government of the United States, or of this State, or who shall have heretofore accepted or held, or who may hereafter accepted to held, or who may hereafter accept or hold any office under any pretended government, either state or federal, in opposition or inimical to the government of the United States or of this State, shall be required within thirty days after the passage of this act to take and subscribe an oath that they will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of

West Virginia, to be filed in the office of the recorder of the county where such person resides. Any person failing to comply with the requirements of the law shall be liable to fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Circuit Court of the county where such person resides. The bill also provides that from and after thirty days from the passage of the act no contract or obligation entered into with any such persons is embraced in the law, shall be binding or obligatory upon any one either in law or equity; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any action, either in law or equity, to show that the party seeking to enforce the same has either borne arms, or held or accepted office, as named in the first section of this act. Any person liable to the penalties imposed by the act, who shall refuse within six months from its passage to take the oath prescribed, shall be compelled to leave the State.”

And on Tuesday, January 31, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wellington Moats of Company I of the 62nd Regiment Virginia Infantry due to pneumonia at the prison hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Wellington Moats did not own slaves in the State of Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“W. MOATS 2ND CO. I 62 VA. MTD. INF. C.S.A.”**