

1401) 1ST Lieutenant William C. OSBORN – through **1500) Private Robert E. PRICE**

1401) 1ST Lieutenant William C. OSBORN - Inscription on tombstone #2078 reads “1ST LIEUT. G. P. CHILCUTT CO. A 46 TENN. REG. C.S.A” / “**1ST LIEUT. W. C. OSBORN ARK. BATTY H ART. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Island Number Ten, Missouri in April 1862.

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

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Osborne with the exception of the head of the household and his surname was spelled as Osborn. He was listed as Wm. C. Osborne, born about 1843 in Missouri and noted as a student and living in the household of (Spelled as) M. Osborn, (A male) born about 1820 in South Carolina and A. B. Osborne, (A female) born about 1830 in Kentucky. Other household members were: A. C. Stillwell, born about 1841 in Arkansas and Maddie Perdue, born about 1847 in Kentucky. The family household was living in the city of Little Rock, Arkansas located in Pulaski County and the census was enumerated on June 7, 1860.

According to Find A Grave Memorial number 122052275 Anne Barbara Spotts (Spelled as) Osborne married Calvin Perdue in 1846 and Mr. Perdue died one and one half months later. She then married Marmaduke Osborne in 1856 who had been a charter member of the First Presbyterian Church. The memorial further states she was born in February 1826 and died on July 10, 1921 and is buried at the Mount Holly Cemetery at Little Rock, Arkansas.

The compiler would like to thank and acknowledge Mr. Bryan Howerton for correctly identifying the given name of Marmaduke who had before only been known as M. Osborne and also as M. Osborn. According to Find A Grave Memorial number 122052193 Marmaduke Osborne was born on February 10, 1815 in South Carolina and died on October 18, 1882 and is buried at the Mount Holly Cemetery at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Kentucky Marriages, 1785-1979 as found on family search stated that Calvin R. Perdue married Ann B. Spotts on November 4, 1844 in Jefferson County, Kentucky and that Ann B. Spotts mother was Sarah B. Spotts. The compiler notes Louisville, Kentucky is located in Jefferson County. This would seem to indicate that Anne Barbara Spotts Osborne was married a bit longer to Calvin R. Perdue than the Find A Grave Memorial had mentioned. Maddie (Mattie) Perdue was the child of brief marriage and Madalein married a man named George Eugene Dodge and both Ann and Marmaduke (Spelled as Osborn) were living with the Dodge family in the 1880 United States census and noted Marmaduke was the father-in-law in the Dodge household.

George E. Dodge died in 1904. And in the last census of 1920 Madaline (Madalein) P. Dodge is noted as the head of the household and living with her mother Anna B. (Spelled as) Osborne in Pulaski County, Arkansas. Both daughter and mother would die in 1921 and both are buried at the Mount Holly Cemetery at Little Rock. It is the compilers opinion that Mattie (Madalein) Perdue was the step daughter of Marmaduke Osborn and therefore the step sister of 1st Lieutenant William C. Osborn.

He died on Sunday, May 18, 1862 due to meningitis. The compiler notes the date of death and reason for death was taken from Surgeon Brown's hospital reports located at the Ohio Historical Society and the surgeon reported his name as William C. Osborn. (The compiler notes his service records are listed under William Osborn.

The following letter written by William C. Osborn while at Camp Chase: "Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio April 20, 1862. My dear father, No doubt you have received the sad intelligence, long ago, that I am a prisoner. Yes, I was taken at island No. 10 on the 8th of this month. Captain Hoadley and all in the company made their escape except myself and six of the company. I could have made my escape had I been able to have walked. I was sick recovering from the bilious fever and was very weak. I lost my trunk and all my clothing and my money will not pass in this country. I wrote to Mr. Spotts the other day but have received no answer yet. Our federal commanders have treated us like gentlemen so far. They give us good quarters and plenty to eat. We fare much better than I anticipated. So you need give yourself no _____ about me. Claibourne Watkins is here. I have met several of my College mates here. I wish I could write you a long letter, but we are only allowed to write one page. Give my love to all. From your affectionate son. W. C. Osborn."

Lieutenant Osborn or Osborne may have been reaching out to Mr. Samuel C. Spotts who is found on the 1860 United States census as living in Jefferson County, Kentucky. Samuel C. Spotts may have been the father of Marmadukes second wife Annie Barbara Spotts Osborne.

1st Lieutenant died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 18, 1862 at Washington, D.C., in the afternoon Lincoln confers with Secretary of War Stanton regarding General McClellan's request for reinforcements.

And at far away Camp Chase, Ohio on Sunday, May 18, 1862 according to Surgeon Brown's hospital records Lieutenant W. C. Osborn died due to meningitis.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried in grave number 8 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. 1st Lieutenant William C. Osborn may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"1st Lieut. Wm. C. OSBORN 1 (JACKSON'S REG) TENN. HEAVY ART. C.S.A."**

1402) Sergeant John OSBURN - Inscription on tombstone #1195 reads **"SERG'T J. OSBURN CO. A 2 (DORTCH'S) KY. BATT'N CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Kingsport, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service, Private John Osburn alternate name John Osborne and discharged a sergeant served in Companies A and C in the 2nd Battalion Kentucky Cavalry (Dortch's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"2nd Consolidated Cavalry Battalion was assembled in August, 1863, and contained men from five different regiments of J. H. Morgan's dispersed command. It was assigned to B. W. Duke's Brigade in the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee, and saw action in several conflicts in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. During January, 1865, only 32 effectives were present and the battalion disbanded. Captain John B. Dortch was in command. [John Baker Dortch – Find A Grave Memorial # 60661139]"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jon Osburn of Company A of the 2nd Battalion Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on December 23, 1861 at Glasscow, [Glasgow] Kentucky and enrolled for three years and last paid on September 1, 1863 and was paid \$24.00 for use of horse and noted as present for duty.

The compiled notes Glasgow was located in Barren County, Kentucky.

According to *"The Journal of the Kentucky Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans"* in the Story of Captain John Baker Dortch written May 27, 2011 it states: "About the 2nd day of July 1863 General Morgan's troopers began crossing the upper Cumberland River near Burkesville, Kentucky. Flooding from recent rains had swollen the river. Lt. H. C. Merritt, of Dortch's company recalled "only those who were considered well mounted were allowed to go on the raid. It was most strenuous work on both men and horses. Those who were poor swimmers grabbed on to their horses tail, to be pulled across." Lt. Colonel Huffman placed Captain Dortch in command of the troopers who were to remain behind. These men became the nucleus of Dortch's 2nd Kentucky Cavalry Battalion."

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) J. Osborn of Company C of the 2nd Battalion Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on September 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno. Osborne of Company C of the 2nd Kentucky Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 8,

1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured near Kingsport, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant John (Spelled as) Osborne of Company C of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on December 25, 1864 and noted as captured in Sullivan County, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant John (Spelled as) Osborne of Company C of the 2nd Kentucky Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Kingsport, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant John (Spelled as) Osborne of Company C of the 2nd Kentucky Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 8, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Kingsport, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant John (Spelled as) Osborne of Company C of the 2nd Kentucky Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Kingsport, Tennessee on December 13 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant John (Spelled as) Osborne of Company C of the 2nd Kentucky Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 15, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Kingsport, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Jno. (Spelled as) Osborne of Company C of the 2nd Kentucky Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to Point Lookout, Maryland on February 17, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio on February 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Kingsport, Tennessee on December 13, 1864 and at the bottom of the page in pencil it noted entry cancelled.

Sergeant John Osborn died approximately 27 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 11, 1865 in Columbus, Ohio the newspaper *The Daily Statesman* carried the following article. "REBEL PRISONERS AT CAMP CHASE HAVE NOT REFUSED TO BE EXCHANGED" "We have been very credibly informed that no rebel prisoners have lately been sent away from Camp Chase for exchange. Some three thousand will soon be started. The statement is *The Ohio State Journal* that several hundred rebels had refused to be exchanged is totally untrue. The prisoners were not drawn up

in line, as reported. In short the whole article is untrue. The Journal might have learned the truth by asking Colonel Richardson, the gentlemanly commandant of the post, who is in the city every day.”

(The compiler notes interestingly there were more Democratic newspapers in Columbus during the war than Republican. There was only one large pro republican newspaper in the city and that was *The Ohio State Journal*. *The Ohio Daily Statesman* and the *Crisis* often carried conflicting stories especially politically. Today CNN is considered by many to slant the Democratic news and Fox News may be considered to carry the Republican slant on news. Things were pretty much the same during the war in Columbus, Ohio and the compiler further notes the owner and editor of the *Crisis* newspaper had his press destroyed by Union Cavalry in Columbus and was charged for treason and arrested and died on November 7, 1864, the day before the National election for President. The newspaper went on but the founding editor Samuel Medary was dead)

And on Saturday, February 11, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno Osbourne (With an X above surname which indicates an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 2nd Battalion Kentucky Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1403) Private Bennett D. O’STEEN - Inscription on tombstone #1845 reads **“B. D. O’STEEN CO. A 1 FLA. CAV. C.S.A.”** Federal POW Records on ancestry reported he was taken prisoner near 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro in December 1864.

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

The compiler notes Suwannee and Columbia counties are adjacent in Florida and that Suwannee County was created in the late 1850’s and this might explain why Bennett O’Steen is listed on two separate census reports in both counties on the 1860 United States census.

The compiler will use the 1860 census in Columbia County since he enlisted in Lake City, Florida which was then in Columbia County, Florida.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Bennitt Osteen, born about 1837 in Florida and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,000.00 and a personal value of \$4,000.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Martha A. Osteen, born about 1838 in Alabama. Another family household member was (Spelled as) Serenah A. (A female) Osteen, born about 1858 in Florida. The family household was living in Columbia County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as Lake City and the census was enumerated on June 29, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Bugler Bennett D. O’Steen and discharged as a private served in Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 2nd Bugler (Spelled as) Benett D. O'Steen of Captain Roberts' Company Davis' Regiment Florida Cavalry* was mustered into service at Lake City, Florida on October 12, 1861 at age twenty-four and enrolled on October 3, 1861 at Lake City, (Florida) by Captain (Arthur) Roberts for twelve months and the evaluation of his horse was \$140.00 and equipment as \$8.00.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 10, 1861 to April 30, 1862 stated 2nd Bugler (Spelled as) Bennett D. O'Steen of Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted on October 12, 1861 at Lake City, (Florida) and enrolled by (Captain) Arthur Roberts for twelve months and had not received pay and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated reduced to rank of private from bugler on January 1, 1862 and use of horse was \$79.60.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to December 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Bennett D. O'Steen of Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted on October 12, 1861 at Lake City, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (William T) Stockton for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in Kentucky since October 20, 1862.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) B. D. Osteen of Company A appeared on a return of a detachment of the 1st Florida Cavalry ad Rowan's Company Partisan Rangers, commanded by Captain W. M. Footman for the month of December 1862 and noted as left sick in Kentucky on October 3.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1862 to February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Bennett D. O'Steen of Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry

was last paid on April 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated deserted October 12, 1862.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Osteen of Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a list of paroled Confederate Prisoners, captured and paroled by the United States forces in Kentucky in September, October, and November, last who have reported to General Bragg and were placed in camp at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Declared exchanged by Colonel Robert Ould by telegram to Major Fairbanks Assistant Adjutant Inspector General January 11 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) B. D. Ostein of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a receipt given by Major F. W. Hoadley, C. S. A., Acting agent for Exchange, to Captain E. Morgan Wood, agent for the United States for prisoners of war received near Vicksburg, Mississippi on board Steamer Maria Denning, November 15, 1862. Receipt dated November 15, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1862 to March 11, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Bennett D. O'Steen of Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted on October 12, 1861 at Lake City, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (William T) Stockton for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated left sick in Kentucky in October 1862 and rejoined Company on February 26, 1863 and bounty due.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Bennett D. Osteen of Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted on October 12, 1861 at Lake City, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (William T) Stockton for twelve months and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated dismounted February 16, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to July 9, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) B. D. O'Steen of Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted on October 12, 1861 at Lake City, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (William T) Stockton for twelve months and last paid by (Thomas H) Maxwell on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 9 to November 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) B. D. O'Steen of Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry (Dismounted) enlisted on October 12, 1861 at Lake City, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (William T) Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Thomas H) Maxwell on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Bennett D. O'Steen of Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry (Dismounted) enlisted on October 12, 1861 at Lake City, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (William T) Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Thomas H) Maxwell on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Bennett D. O'Steen of Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry (Dismounted) enlisted on October 12, 1861 at Lake City, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (William T) Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Thomas H) Maxwell on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

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

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 Major General Lovell Rousseau, commanding all of the forces at Murfreesboro, sent two brigades out under Brigadier General 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 when he was taken prisoner he had been on detached duty with General Nathan B. Forrest.

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

Wikipedia specifically mentions the day that Private Bennett D. O'Steen was taken prisoner on December 7th 1864. And Wikipedia cites the work of Sheppard 2008 on pages 354 and 355.

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

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

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Bennett D. Osteen of Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry 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 had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

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

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

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

Private Bennett D. O'Steen died approximately 88 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 9, 1865 at New Orleans, Louisiana the newspaper *The Times-Picayune* reported "Twenty rebel prisoners of war were received yesterday. Among them was Captain Matthew B. Pilcher, Paymaster of Cheatham's Division and Joshua J. Green, (Groce) Chaplain of the 17th Alabama Infantry, both captured at Franklin, Tennessee. They will be forwarded to Camp Chase."

And on Sunday, April 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) B. D. Osteen of Company A of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

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

1404) Private Labon OVERSTREET - Inscription on tombstone #1563 reads "**L. OVERSTREET CO. D 24 S.C. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Laborn Overstreet, born about 1810 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living with his wife (Spelled as) Levicey Overstreet, born about 1815. The household was living in Saint Peters Parish in Beauford District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 26, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Laban (A male) Overstreet, born about 1818 in South Carolina and his wife L. N. (A female) Overstreet, born about 1823 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Mary A. Overstreet, born about 1844 in Georgia and George W. Overstreet, born about 1847 in South Carolina and F. E. (A female) Overstreet, born about 1849 in South Carolina and E. L. (A female) Overstreet, born about 1851 in South Carolina and F. E. (A female) Overstreet, born about 1853 in South Carolina and S. E. (A female) Overstreet, born about 1855 in South Carolina and C. E. (A female) Overstreet, born about 1856 in South Carolina and H. A. (A male) Overstreet, born about 1858 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Cathn (A female) Overstreet, born about 1860 in South Carolina and noted as one month old. The family household was living in the Saint Peters Parish in Beaufort in the District of Beaufort and the nearest Post Office was reported as Robertville and the census was enumerated on June 13, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Labon Overstreet served in Company D 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 D of the 24th South Carolina Infantry was known as the “Evans Guard” Many soldiers from the Beaufort District, South Carolina.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) L. Overstreet of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 31, 1862 at Camp Gist, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and noted as present for duty.

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 on May 1, 1865.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) L. Overstreet of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 31, 1862 at Camp Gist, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by R. K. Kingman on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) L. Overstreet of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on April 1, 1862 at Camp Gist, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by R. K. Kingman on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated transferred to Sharp Shooters and re-transferred to this regiment.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) L. Overstreet of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on April 1, 1862 at Camp Gist, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by Captain (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 Private (Spelled as) L. Overstreet of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on April 1, 1862 for the war 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) L. Overstreet of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on April 1, 1862 at Camp Gist, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) Addison 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) L. Overstreet of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on April 1, 1862 at Camp Gist, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens 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 Private (Spelled as) L. Overstreet of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on April 1, 1862 at Camp Gist, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens 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 Private (Spelled as) L. Overstreet of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on April 1, 1862 at Camp Gist, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens 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 for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) L. Overstreet of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on April 1, 1862 at Camp Gist, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) Addison on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detached service driving portion train by order of General Johnston June 1864.

When Private Laban Overstreet of Company D 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 Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Laban Overstreet of Company D 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 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) Laban Overstreet of Company D 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 Private (Spelled as) Laban Overstreet of Company D 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 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) Laban Overstreet of Company D 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 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) Laban Overstreet of Company D of the 24th Regiment 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 Labon Overstreet died approximately 60 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 5, 1865 at Detroit, Michigan the newspaper *The Detroit Free Press* reported "STATE NEWS – KALAMAZOO ITEMS – The peach buds were mostly killed during the severe cold weather in December. There are some localities in the country, sheltered by woods and protected by water where the trees have escaped it; enough will be left, we hope, to give us at least a taste of the luxury. Apples, from appearances, will be abundant."

And on Sunday, March 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Larvin Overstreet of Company D in the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one with the surname of Overstreet owned slaves in South Carolina.

1405) Private Jesse OWENS - Inscription on tombstone #175 reads "**JESSE OWENS CO. A 10 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Grundy County, Tennessee in July 1863.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse Owen (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 10th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Pelham, Tennessee on July 13, 1863.

The compiler notes Pelham, Tennessee was located in Grundy County.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse Owens of Company A of the 10th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Pelham, Tennessee on July 13, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse Owens of Company A of the 10th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 9, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville, August 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Pelham, Tennessee on July 13, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse Owens of Company A of the 10th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio, who desire taking the oath of

allegiance on June 10, 1864 and noted as captured at Pelham, Tennessee on July 13, 1864 and under remarks stated conscript and deserter.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse Owens of Company A of the 10th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who desire to take the oath and not be sent for exchange and stated that they were conscripts and deserters and noted as captured at Pelham, Tennessee on July 13, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse Owens of Company A of the 10th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 10, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Brigadier General Jeremiah Tilford Boyle and noted as captured at Pelham, Tennessee on July 13, 1863.

Private Owens died approximately 305 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 10, 1864 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln hands John Hay a note for General Rosecrans at St. Louis, before Hay is out of bed.

And on Friday, June 10, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Jesse Owens of Company A in the 10th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1406) Private John OWEN - Inscription on tombstone #583 reads **“JOHN OWENS CO. G 3 CONFED. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Maury County, Tennessee in September 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census spelled the family surname as Owens but the compiler believes it was Owen and will be noted this way in this census. The census listed John Owen, born about 1842 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Robert Owen, born about 1810 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Jane A. Owen, born about 1810 in Tennessee. Other household members were: William Owen, born about 1836 in Tennessee and Samuel Owen, born about 1838 in Tennessee and James Owen, born about 1842 in Tennessee and Valentine Owen, born about 1844 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Eliza J. Owen, born about 1847 in Tennessee and Elizabeth Owen, born about 1849 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Mitchel J. McReynolds, born about 1805 in Tennessee and Josiah Rainey, born about 1837 in Tennessee. The household was living in the Eastern District in Bledsoe County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on August 29, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John Owen, born about 1842 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and also noted as a twin to James and living in the household of Robert Owen, born about 1810 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Jane Owen, born about 1810 in

Tennessee. Other household members were: James Owen, born about 1842 and a twin to John and (Spelled as Valentin (A male) Owen, born about 1844 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Eliza J. (A female) Owen, born about 1846 in Tennessee and Mitchell McReynolds, born about 1804 in Tennessee. The household was living in District 7 | Marion County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Jasper and the census was enumerated on July 7, 1860.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to December 31, 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John Owens (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on December 17, 1861 at Jasper, (Tennessee) and enrolled for three years and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The 3rd Regiment Confederate Cavalry (Also known as the 11th, the 13th and Howard's Regiment Confederate Cavalry, and as Howard's Battalion Confederate Cavalry and the 11th Battalion Alabama Cavalry) completed its organization on August 20, 1862 with ten companies, A to K. Some of the men had prior service in the 2nd (Smith's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated March 21, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John Owen of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on December 17, 1861 at Jasper, (Tennessee) and enrolled for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29, 1864 to ----- and not dated stated Private (Spelled as) John Owen of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on December 17, 1861 at Jasper, (Tennessee) and enrolled for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Owen of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on October 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on October 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Mount Pleasant, Tennessee on September 12, 1864.

The compiler notes Mount Pleasant, Tennessee was located in Maury County.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Owen of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Confederate States 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, Kentucky on October 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Mount Pleasant, Tennessee on September 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Owen of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured at Mount Pleasant, Tennessee on September 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. Owen of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 14, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Mount Pleasant, Tennessee on September 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Owen of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Mount Pleasant, Tennessee on September 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Owen of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Mount Pleasant, Tennessee on September 12, 1864.

Private John Owen died approximately 52 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 9, 1864 at Bel Air, Maryland the newspaper *The Aegis & Intelligencer* reported "CHEAP AND GOOD SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE – Take ¼ peck wheat bran and mix it with a ½ pint of molasses and ½ pint water stirred well together. It will make an adhesive compound which must be put in a large pan in a warm oven, till it is perfectly dry. If ground and used half bran and half coffee the nicest critic in coffee cannot detect the difference."

And on Friday, December 9, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) John Owen of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Confederate States Cavalry due to small-pox.

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

1407) Private William H. OWMANS - Inscription on tombstone #639 reads "***Wm. H. OWMANS CO. I 39 MISS. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Allatoona, Georgia in October 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William H. Owman served in Company I 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.”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated he was twenty-eight years old when he enlisted in 1862.

Company I of the 39th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Burt Avengers” Many soldiers from Hinds County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 15, 1862 to March 15, “1865” and dated April 17, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Owman of Captain William E. Ross' Company 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* enlisted on March 15, 1862 at Jackson, (Mississippi) and enrolled by William E. Ross and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Owman of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 15, 1862 at Jackson, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (William) E. Ross 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 for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Owman of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 15, 1862 at Jackson, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (William) E. Ross for three years and last paid by (W. G.) Magee on December 31, 1862 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. H. Owman of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 15, 1862 at Jackson, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (William) E. Ross for three years and

last paid by (W. G.) Magee on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty. NOTE: The Company has been encamped at Enterprise, Mississippi since last muster awaiting the reorganization of the Regiment.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Owmans of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 15, 1862 at Jackson, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (William) E. Ross for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Owmans of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 15, 1862 at Jackson, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (William) E. Ross for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Omans (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I 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. List dated Port Hudson July -----1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Omans of Company I 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.

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

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Owmans of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register at the Saint Mary's Hospital in La Grange, Georgia and admitted on June 25, 1864 and returned to duty on August 1, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Owmans of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a receipt roll for clothing received on Surgeon in charge at the Saint Mary's Hospital in La Grange, Georgia roll dated July 31, 1864 and issued on July 23, 1864.

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

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

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Owman of Company I 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 on October 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on October 20, 1864 and noted captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm "R." Owman of Company I of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Louisville, Kentucky

Military Prison during five days ending October 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 26, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Owmans of Company I 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 at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Owmans of Company I of 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 sent by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones to Camp Chase, Ohio and captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Owmans of Company I 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 on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Owmans of Company I 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 at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Private William H. Owmans died approximately 57 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 20, 1864 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln's cabinet meets. Three members are present.

And on Tuesday, December 20, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. H. Owmans of Company I in the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to phthisis.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1408) Private William M. AUSBURN - Inscription on tombstone #1731 reads ***“W. M. OZBURN CO. D 8 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed William (Spelled as) Ausburn, born about 1835 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of Augustus (Spelled as) Wansley, born about 1825 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Sarah Wansley, born about 1837 in South

Carolina. The household was living in Newton County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Decatur and the census was enumerated on August 23, 1860.

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

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William M. Ausburn served in Company D 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]"

Company D of the 8th Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Moody True Blues" Many soldiers from Clarke County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Ausburn (And above the surname was the surname Osburn) of (New) Company D of the 8th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* enlisted on January 31, 1863 at Enterprise, (Mississippi) and enrolled for the war and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was successively designated as Captain Chandler's Company, (Old) Company F and (New) Company D 8th Regiment Mississippi Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. M. Ozburn (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of (New) Company D 8th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on January 1, 1863 at Enterprise, (Mississippi) and enrolled for the war and last paid by (Captain Samuel) Prince on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. M. Ozburn of (New) Company D 8th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on January "31", 1863 at Enterprise, (Mississippi) and enrolled for the war and last paid by (Captain Samuel) Prince on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. M. Ozburn of (New) Company D 8th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on January "12", 1863 at Enterprise, (Mississippi) and enrolled for the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. N. (With an X by the initial N indicating an incorrect initial) Ozburn of (New) Company D 8th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on "August 24, 1861" at Enterprise, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. M. Ozburn of (New) Company D 8th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on January "31", 1863 at Enterprise, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

When Private William M. Ausburn of Company D of the 8th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in a Confederate hospital and was taken prisoner due to the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Lowrey's Brigade in Cleburne's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wilson M. Osburn (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 8th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 23, 1865 and noted captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wilson M. Osburn of Company D of the 8th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 26, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wilson M. Osburne (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 8th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 24, (1865) at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 25, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wilson M. Osburn of Company D of the 8th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 25, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wilson M. Osburn of Company D of the 8th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 27, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wilson M. Osborn of Company D of the 8th Regiment Mississippi Regiment was admitted on January 20, 1865 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had been sent from Franklin, (Tennessee) and the diagnosis was a convalescent and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 23, 1865 and noted as age thirty-four.

Private William M. Ausburn died approximately 54 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 22, 1865 at Davenport, Iowa the newspaper *The Morning Democrat* reported: "LEE COUNTY – Nearly two hundred and fifty members of the 36th Iowa Infantry for months past imprisoned in Tyler, Texas (Camp Ford) but recently paroled, arrived at Keokuk, (Iowa) last Wednesday and Thursday and thence departed to their homes on a thirty days' furlough. They corroborate previous accounts of rebel barbarity at Tyler."

And on Wednesday, March 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. M. Osborn of Company D of the 8th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to a gun-shot wound.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"Wm. M. AUSBURN CO. D 8 MISS. INF. C.S.A."**

1409) Private Edward J. PACE - Inscription on tombstone #1913 reads **"E. J. PACE CO. F 36 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 18 years old.

According to Mississippi Marriages, 1776-1935; Thomas J. Pace married (Spelled as) Jincy Ann Touchstone on January 18, 1831 in Copiah County, Mississippi.

According to the Mississippi, State and Territorial Census Collection, 1792-1866; Thomas J. Pace was living in Newton County, Mississippi in 1845. (Therefore Edward J. Pace should have been born in Newton County)

The 1850 United States census listed Edward Pace, born about 1846 in Mississippi and living in the household of Thomas Pace, born about 1810 in Alabama and his wife (Spelled as) Gensey Anne Pace, born about 1810 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: James Pace, born about 1831 in Mississippi and John Pace, born about 1834 in Mississippi and William Pace, born about 1835 in Mississippi (Known as William L. Pace on his Compiled Military Service Records also a member of Company F of the 36th Mississippi Infantry) and Dempsey Pace, born about 1837 in Mississippi and Robert Pace, born about 1839 in Mississippi and Sarah Pace, born about 1841 in Mississippi and Thomas Pace, born about 1843 in Mississippi and Daniel Pace, born about 1844 in Mississippi (Known as D. F. Pace on his Compiled Military Service Records also a member of Company F of the 36th Mississippi) and Mary Pace, born about 1848 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Maddison (A male) Pace, born about 1850 in Mississippi and noted as five months old. The family household was living in Newton County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on August 5, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Edward Pace, born about 1846 in Mississippi and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Thomas J. Pace, born about 1811 in Alabama and living with his wife (Spelled as) Jensey Pace, born about 1811 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: Robert Pace, born about 1839 in Mississippi and David Pace, born about 1844 in Mississippi (Known as D. F. Pace on his Compiled Military Service Records also a member of Company F of the 36th Mississippi) and Mary Pace, born about 1848 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Madenson (A male) Pace, born about 1850 in Mississippi and George Pace, born about 1852 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Newton County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Decatur and the census was enumerated on July 12, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is Scott and Newton counties in Mississippi are adjacent although he did appear to enlist at an early age of sixteen in 1862 and two of his brothers were also in Company F of the 36th Mississippi Infantry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Edward J. Pace alternate name E. J. Pace served in Company F of the 36th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“36th Infantry Regiment was assembled during the spring of 1862 and mustered into Confederate service at Corinth, Mississippi. Its members were recruited in Scott, Copiah, and Hinds counties. This unit had 326 men engaged at luka and lost 12 killed and 71 wounded in the Battle of Corinth. Later it was placed under the command of General Hebert, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and captured when Vicksburg fell. During the siege it reported 28 killed and 72 wounded. After being exchanged, the regiment, serving in Mackall's and Sears' Brigade, fought in the Atlanta Campaign and in Tennessee with Hood, then took part in the defense of Mobile. It sustained 6 casualties at New Hope Church, 38 at Kenesaw [Kennesaw] Mountain, 29 at the Chattahoochee River, and 13 in the Battle of

Atlanta. The 36th was included in the surrender of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonels Drury J. Brown [Find A Grave Memorial # 43389801] and William W. Witherspoon, [Find A Grave Memorial # 5991063] Lieutenant Colonels Edward Brown [Edward W. Brown, son of Drury – Find A Grave Memorial # 32222272 rose in ranks to adjutant of the 36th Mississippi Infantry] and S. J. Harper, [S. G. Harper] and Majors Charles P. Partin [Charles Perry Partin – Find A Grave Memorial # 58429999] and Alexander Yates. [Find A Grave Memorial # 28174223]”

The compiler notes Private E. J. Pace’s title page for his Compiled Military Service Records of Company E of the 20th Mississippi Infantry stated see 36th Mississippi Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated August 1 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) E. J. Pace of Company E of the 20th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 2, 1862 at Enterprise, Mississippi and enrolled 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 (Spelled as) E. J. Pace of Company F of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 30, (1862) at Enterprise, (Mississippi) and enrolled for the war and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated transferred from the 20th Mississippi on October 22, 1862.

Company F of the 36th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Hillsboro Rebels” Company was raised in Scott County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) E. J. Pace of Company F of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 30, (1862) at Enterprise, (Mississippi) and enrolled 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 January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. J. Pace of Company F of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 30, (1862) at Enterprise, (Mississippi) and enrolled for the war and last paid on October 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private E. J. Pace in Company F in the 36th Mississippi Infantry appeared on a list of casualties, of Herbert’s Brigade at the siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi from May 17 to July 4, 1863 and under remarks noted he was wounded on May 23rd in trenches.

When Private Edward J. Pace of Company F of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Louis Hebert’s Brigade in Major General John H. Forney’s Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 7, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, E. J. Pace a private of Company F Regiment 36th 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 E. J. Pace and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 7, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. J. Pace of Company F of the 36th 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."

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. J. Pace of Company F of the 36th Mississippi appeared on a list of paroled officers and men, of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, declared exchanged. List dated December 20, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. J. Pace of Company F of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 30, (1862) at Enterprise, (Mississippi) and enrolled for the war and last paid on August 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. J. Pace of Company F of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 30, (1862) at Enterprise, (Mississippi) and enrolled for the war and last paid on October 31, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since December 22, 1863. A note was also included: Reported exchanged by declaration on December 7, 1863. No munity exhibited in the company, there being only one paroled man in camp at this time.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Musician (Spelled as) E. J. Pace of Company F of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 30, 1862 at Enterprise, (Mississippi) and enrolled for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty due musician.

The compiler notes a musician's pay was just a little more than a privates pay of eleven dollars per month.

Compiled Military Service Records stated E. J. Pace with Company F of the 36th Mississippi Regiment name appeared on a receipt roll for clothing in the 2nd quarter of 1864 and issued in April 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records noted a special report stating Private E. J. Pace of Company F of the 36th Mississippi name appeared of officers and men of Sears' Brigade, who reached the main line of the enemy's works at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864.

The compiler notes the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee was fought on Thursday, December 15 and Friday, December 16, 1864 and was an overwhelming victory for the Union.

When Private Edward J. Pace of Company F 36th 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) Edwa'd J. Pace of Company F of the 36th 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 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) Edw'd J. Pace of Company F of the 36th Regiment Mississippi 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 had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

The compiler notes the Louisville Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky was a holding prison until a northern prison could be located to hold them.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edward J. Pace of Company F of the 36th 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) Edward J. Pace of Company F of the 36th Regiment Mississippi 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 to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edward J. Pace in Company F in the 36th Mississippi Infantry on a roll of prisoners transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edward J. Pace of Company F in the 36th Mississippi Infantry was 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 (23473) stated E. J. Pace was in barracks number 8 at the Camp Chase Prison.

Private Edward J. Pace died approximately 110 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 24, 1865 in Cleveland, Ohio the newspaper *The Cleveland Leader* reported: "Secretary Seward says of the assassination of the President, and the attempt upon his own life:" ""This is only history repeating itself; all great revolutions have their assassins as well as their heroes.""

And on Monday, April 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private E. J. Pace of Company F but listed as the 36th "Georgia" Infantry (Which is incorrect) due to chronic diarrhea.

The compiler further notes E. J. Pace of Company F in the 36th Mississippi (In small letters said Georgia but an X was noted by Georgia) on a list of prisoners of war buried at Camp Chase, Ohio and died on April 24, 1865 and buried in grave number 1913.

When the government made the tombstone they failed to acknowledge he was with the 36th Mississippi Infantry and not the 36th Georgia Infantry.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Edward J. Pace did not own slaves in the State of Mississippi.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"E. J. PACE CO. F 36 MISS. INF. C.S.A."**

1410) John PACE - Inscription on tombstone #707 reads **"2D LIEUT. J. PACE CO. A 10 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."** According to ancestry POW Records located on (38863) it stated: He was taken prisoner in Tennessee in April 1864 and died of erysipelas.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service 2nd Lieutenant John Pace served in Company A of the 10th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (DeMoss') and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"10th Cavalry Regiment was organized in February, 1863, by consolidating Cox's and Napier's Tennessee Cavalry Battalions. Its companies were raised in the counties of Perry, Humphreys, Decatur, Hickman, Davidson, Montgomery, and Henry. The unit served in Forrest's, Humes', J. B. Bifle's, and Dibrell's

Brigade. It fought at Brentwood, Denmark, and Chickamauga, then saw action in the Atlanta Campaign and Hood's operations in Tennessee. During February, 1865, it was consolidated with the 11th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment and in May contained 30 officers and 280 men. The unit ended the war in Alabama and surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its field officers were Colonels Nicholas N. Cox [Nicholas Nichols Cox – Find A Grave Memorial # 7931539] and William E. De Moss, [William Eldridge DeMoss – Find A Grave Memorial # 24696920] Lieutenant Colonel Edward B. Trezevant, [Edward Butler Trezevant – Killed 1862 – Find A Grave Memorial # 8689789] and Major John Minor.”

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 John Pace of Company A of the 10th Tennessee Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was Mrs. M Pace and listed her Post Office as Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee.

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 748 the Post Office at Pittsburgh Landing was located in Hardin County, Tennessee.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 5, 1865 at

And on Thursday, January 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

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

The above source listed him as a private and buried in grave number 707 at Camp Chase. According to CMSR's he was a 2nd Lieutenant in Company A of the 10th Tennessee Cavalry, however he resigned his commission in March of 1864 and it was accepted. He told Confederate authorities “he could be of better service to his country in the ranks” Because he resigned and because he was taken prisoner after his resignation his rank should be a private.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JOHN PACE CO. A 10 TENN. (De Moss’) CAV. C.S.A.”**

1411) Private Samuel Edward PACK - Inscription on tombstone #115 reads **"EDW'D S. PACK CO. A 36 VA. REG. C.S.A." WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Boone County, West Virginia in November 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Park but corrected to Pack by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. The census listed Samuel E. Pack, born about 1846 in Virginia and living in the household of Augustus Pack, born about 1812 in Virginia and his wife Margaret Pack, born about 1812 in Virginia. Other household members were: Elizabeth Pack, born about 1836 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Arminta (A female) Pack, born about 1838 in Virginia and Sarah Pack, born about 1840 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Mirevi (A female) Pack, born about 1842 in Virginia and Amanda Pack, born about 1844 in Virginia and Thomas J. Barker, born about 1831 in Virginia. The household was living in District 6 in Boone County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 23, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Samuel E. Pack, born about 1847 in Virginia and living in the household of Augustus Pack, born about 1811 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Sarah Ann Pack, born about 1842 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Manervia L. (A female) Pack, born about 1844 in Virginia. The family household was living in Boone County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Jarrells (Jarrell's) Valley and the census was enumerated on July 16, 1860.

Company A of the 36th Virginia Infantry (2nd Kanawha Regiment) was known as the "Buffalo Guards" Many soldiers from Putnam County, (West) Virginia.

He only has POW Records and located with the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry (2nd Kanawha Regiment.)

Federal POW Records stated Edward Pack of Company A of the "32nd" "Battalion" Virginia Infantry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was taken on November 12, 1863. Age 18; Height 5' 9"; Complexion light; Eyes dark; Hair light and told Union authorities he had been a farmer and noted his residence as Boone County, (West) Virginia and noted as captured in Boone (County) (West) Virginia on November 1, 1863 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on November 13, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Edward S. Pack of Company A of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on November 15, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain W. C. Thorpe and a physical description was taken: Age 18; Height 5' 9"; Eyes dark; Hair light; complexion light and noted as arrested by Captain (William T.) McQuigg (of the 5th West Virginia Infantry) in Boone County, (West) Virginia on November 1, 1863 and under remarks stated bushwhacker.

Federal POW Records stated Private Edward Pack of Company A of the 36th Regiment Virginia "Cavalry" was admitted on February 4, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio for small pox and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

Private Samuel Edward Pack died approximately 95 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 18, 1864 at Honesdale, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Wayne County Herald* reported "The Cincinnati Gazette says: In the transportation of several hundred prisoners from Camp Chase to Rock Island, a few days since, some desperate fellow cut a hole in the bottom of the car, through which ten escaped while the train was running at a rapid rate."

And on Thursday, February 18, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Edward S. Pack of Company A of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules although his father Augustus Pack did own slaves in Boone County, (West) Virginia his son Edward S. Pack did not own slaves in Boone County, (West) Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"EDW'D S. PACK CO. A 36 VA. INF. (2 KANAWHA REG.) C.S.A."**

1412) 1st Lieutenant John PALMER - Inscription on tombstone #2106 reads "2D LT. M. CHEATHAM CO. 1 2 MO. CAV. C.S.A." / **"LIEUT. J. PALMER SAPPERS AND MINERS C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Arkansas Post, Arkansas in January 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Lieutenant (Spelled as) Palmer of Sappers and Miners appeared on a return of troops stationed at Arkansas Post, Arkansas for the month of September 1862 and noted as commissioned officers present and under remarks stated working on fortifications at this post.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) J. Palmer of the sappers and miners appeared on a roster of troops of the Confederate Army captured at Fort Hindman Arkansas Post, Arkansas on January 11, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) J. Palmer of the sappers and miners 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 January 27, 1863 under instructions from Washington. Roll dated St. Louis on February 5, 1863 and noted as captured at Arkansas Post on January 11, 1863. NOTE: "The Arkansas Post prisoners were all transferred directly from the boats in which they came up the river, to the cars which took them East."

1st Lieutenant John Palmer was listed as 33 years old and stood 5'10 and one half inches in height. He had brown eyes and grey hair with a dark complexion and noted as captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas on January 11, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) John Palmer of the sappers and miners Tennessee appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on January 30, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent to Camp Chase from St. Louis, Missouri by order of Major General Curtis and noted a physical description; Age 33; Height 5' 10 ½"; Eyes brown; Hair grey; Complexion dark.

1st Lieutenant John Palmer died approximately 45 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 16, 1863 at New York, New York the newspaper *The New York Times* reported: "TO BE EXCHANGED – About twenty rebels, principally Virginians, arrived here on Saturday, from Camp Chase, Ohio. They were sent South for exchange today. Between five and six hundred prisoners of State and war were sent to City Point this morning to be exchanged."

And on Monday, March 16, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) John Palmer of the sappers and miners Tennessee due to ascites.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried in grave number 90 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio where the compiler would expect to find him for this time period.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio. Captain 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 Captain 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. 1st Lieutenant John Palmer may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1413) Citizen of Webster County, (West) Virginia Daniel L. PERDUE - Inscription on tombstone #165 reads "**D. L. PARDEAN CO. G 7 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.**" Federal POW Records on ancestry (2155) stated he was taken prisoner in Webster County, West Virginia on December 31, 1863 and spelled his surname as Perdew.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 48 years old.

The 1850 United States census the family surname as Perdew but corrected to Perdue by the compiler and will be noted this way. The census listed Daniel Perdue, born about 1817 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Nancy Perdue, born about 1810 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 71 in Wyoming County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 20, 1850.

The compiler notes Webster County, (West) Virginia was created on January 10, 1860 from parts of Braxton and Nicholas and Randolph Counties.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelling as Perdew however it was corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Perdue and will be noted this way. The census listed Daniel L. Perdue, born about 1815 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$600.00 and a personal value of \$200.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Nancy Perdue, born about 1806 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Edward Baldwin, born about 1848 in Wyoming County, (West) Virginia and Jenny Baldwin, born about 1848 in Wyoming County, (West) Virginia and Nathaniel Rose, born about 1854 in Wyoming County, (West) Virginia. The household was living in Webster County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Sandrun (Sand Run) and the census was enumerated on June 26, 1860.

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 23, 1864 at

And on Monday, May 23, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23120) stated he died on Monday, May 23, 1864 due to pneumonia and buried in grave number 165 and spelled his surname as Perdew.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“CITIZEN OF WEBSTER CO. VA. DAN’L L. PERDUE C.S.A.”**

1414) Private Joseph PARK - Inscription on tombstone #20 reads **“JOSEPH PARK CO. E 5 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Cheshire, Ohio in July 1863. He died on Monday, May 23, 1864. The compiler acknowledges he appears to be an Ohio Morgan Raider. The compiler notes row number one contains those prisoners who died in August and September of 1863. Joseph Park has a death date May 23, 1864 which should have put him in row six. Aside from this issue no records either Federal POW or Compiled Military Service Records can be located for this soldier as dying on or near the

date of May 23, 1864. Rather the compiler sees a Joseph Park with Company G of the 5th Kentucky Cavalry who died on September 9, 1863 and was buried in grave number 20 as listed by ancestry on (23180) A Private Joseph Parrott has a death date of September 10, 1863 and was buried in grave number 19 ½ and was with the 15th Tennessee Cavalry whose unit was also with Morgan's Cavalry on the Ohio Raid. Joseph Parrott is also mentioned as an alternative name of Joseph Park and does have Federal POW Records on fold3. Another reason why the compiler feels Joseph Park was not with Company G of the 5th Kentucky Cavalry is because the 5th Kentucky failed to reorganize after the Battle of Buffington Island in July of 1863. The compiler believes that Joseph Parrott was buried in grave number 20 and not Joseph Park and that no one is buried in grave 19 ½ at the Camp Chase Cemetery.

Juxtaposition:

May 23, 1864.

1415) Private Franklin C. PARKER - Inscription on tombstone #1970 reads ***"F. C. PARKER CO. G 46 GA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed Franklin Parker, born about 1839 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Jephtha (A male) Parker, born about 1801 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Nancy Parker, born about 1803 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Mary Parker, born about 1779 but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to 1829 in Georgia and Hester (A female) Parker, born about 1832 in Georgia and Virginia Parker, born about 1834 in Georgia and Jephtha (A male) Parker, born about 1837 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Robt (A male) Parker, born about 1841 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Zach J. (A male) Parker, born about 1846 in Georgia and Isabella Parker, born about 1847 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 19 in Stewart County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 26, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Franklin Parker served in Company G 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 G of the 46th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Wards” Many soldiers from Stewart County, Georgia.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records are under Franklin Parker.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 18 to April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) F. C. Parker of Company G of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Lumpkin, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Green A.) Ball for three years or during the war and was paid a \$50.00 bounty and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) F. C. Parker of Company G of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Lumpkin, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Green A.) Ball for three years or the war and last paid on April 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on furlough from June 25 to July 25 surgeons certificate.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) F. C. Parker of Company G of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Lumpkin, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Green A.) Ball for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Richard H.) Leonard 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) F. C. Parker of Company G of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Lumpkin, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Green A.) Ball for three years and last paid by Captain (Richard H.) Leonard on August 31, 1862 and had received a \$50.00 bounty and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on sick furlough from October 12 to September 2, 1862 surgeons certificate.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) F. C. Parker of Company G of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Lumpkin, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Green A.) Ball for three years and last paid by Captain (Richard H.) Leonard on August 31, 1862 and had received a \$50.00 bounty and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) F. C. Parker of Company G of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Lumpkin, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Green A.) Ball for three years and last paid by Captain (Richard H.) Leonard on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) F. C. Parker of Company G of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4,

1862 in Lumpkin, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Green A.) Ball for three years and last paid by Captain (Richard H.) Leonard on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) F. C. Parker of Company G of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Lumpkin, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Green A.) Ball for three years and last paid by Captain (Richard) H. Leonard on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) F. C. Parker of Company G of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Lumpkin, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Green A.) Ball for three years and last paid by Captain (Richard) H. Leonard on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent in hospital Meridian, Mississippi August 16, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) F. C. Parker of Company G of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Lumpkin, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Green A.) Ball for three years and last paid by Captain (Richard) H. Leonard on June 30, 1863 and duty status not reported.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) F. C. Parker of Company G of the 46th Georgia Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter 1864 and specifically issued on June 28, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) F. C. Parker of Company G of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Lumpkin, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Green A.) Ball for three years and last paid by (John) P. Beaty on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Frank C. Parker of Company G of the 46th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of patients at the Ocmulgee Hospital in Macon, Georgia and admitted on September 20, 1864 for febis interrupts and transferred on September 26, 1864 and noted his residence as Stewart County, (Georgia.)

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. C. Parker of Company G of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a Muster Roll of Officers and Men paroled in accordance with the terms of a Military Convention entered into on the 26th day of April 1865 between General Joseph E. Johnston Commanding Confederate Army and Major General W. T. Sherman, Commanding United States Army in North Carolina. Roll dated near Jamestown, North Carolina on April 28, 1865. Paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865 and enlisted on March 4, 1862 and enrolled by (Green) A. Ball for three years or during the war and under remarks stated prisoner of war since December 16, 1864.

When Private Franklin C. Parker of Company G 46th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Gist's Brigade in Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Franklin Parker of Company G of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Franklin Parker of Company G of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Franklin Parker of Company G 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 originally 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 Franklin Parker of Company G of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 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 Franklin Parker of Company G of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 16, 1865 at Galveston, Texas the newspaper *The Galveston Daily News* reported: "CONVENT AND CHILDREN BURNED – The Confederate learns that a letter has been received by a lady in Macon from one of the nuns in the Convent at Columbia, stating that the Yankees fired the Convent and that

twenty-five children, placed there to be educated were burned to death. Two of the nuns were carried off by the brutal soldiery. Their fate can only be surmised. The conduct of our foes in this war proves that all the devils are not in hell.”

And on Tuesday, May 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) F. C. Parker of Company G of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Franklin Parker did not own slaves in Georgia.

1416) Corporal James PARKER - Inscription on tombstone #674 reads “**CORP. J. PARKER CO. B 19 S.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 23 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 James E. Parker, born about 1842 in South Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Allen Parker, born about 1813 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Ellendor (A female) Parker, born about 1813 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: William Parker, born about 1836 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Mitender L. (A female) Parker, born about 1838 in South Carolina and Arthur P. Parker, born about 1844 in South Carolina and John F. Parker, born about 1847 in South Carolina and Simon P. Parker, born about 1850 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Lexington District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 20, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James Parker, born about 1840 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a F. operative and living in the household of (Spelled as) E. (A female) Parker, born about 1814 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Arthur V. Parker, born about 1843 in South Carolina and John F. Parker, born about 1848 in South Carolina and Simeon P. Parker, born about 1850 in South Carolina and Thomas Parker, born about 1852 in South Carolina and Susan Parker, born about 1855 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Edgefield District, South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Graniteville and the census was enumerated on June 30, 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 on page 44 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records which noted Private James Parker of Company B of the 19th South Carolina Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Elen D. Parker and listed her Post Office as Graniteville, South Carolina.

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 734 the Post Office at Graniteville was located in Aiken County, South Carolina.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant James Parker was discharged as a corporal and served in Company B of the 19th South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated December 28, 1861 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) James Parker of Captain Thomas P. Shaw’s Company (F) 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry* was noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry. The 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was composed of ten companies A to K which were organized on various dates in November and December 1861 for twelve months. The regiment was re-organized for the war in May 1862 and temporarily consolidated with the 10th Regiment South Carolina Infantry about January 1, 1863 this regiment forming four companies of the consolidated organization but each company of the original regiments was mustered separately. The 19th and the 10th Regiments South Carolina Infantry were again consolidated about April 10, 1865 and formed the South Carolina Battalion of Infantry (Walker’s) the men of this regiment being finally paroled May 1, 1865 at Greensboro, North Carolina as companies C to F of that battalion.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 28, 1861 to March 1, 1862 stated Sergeant (Spelled as) James Parker of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina

Infantry enlisted on December 1, 1861 at Camp Hampton and enrolled by (Colonel) (John) S. Preston for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 1 to 30, 1862 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) James Parker of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 1, 1861 at Camp Hampton, South Carolina and enrolled by (Colonel) (John) S. Preston for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated 2nd Sergeant James Parker of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 1, 1861 at Camp Hampton, South Carolina and enrolled by (Colonel) John S. Preston for twelve months and last paid by (John) H. Jones on "July 31, 1862" noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) James Parker of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 1, 1861 at Camp Hampton, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel John S. Preston for twelve months and last paid by John H. Jones on June 30, 1862 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Orderly Sergeant (Spelled as) James Parker of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by (Colonel) John S. Preston for twelve months and last paid by James (B.) Sullivan on October 31, 1862 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) James Parker of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by (Colonel) John S. Preston for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1862 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James Parker of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by (Colonel) John S. Preston for twelve months and last paid on February 28, (1863) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated reduced to ranks April 27, 1863 by order of Colonel Presley to which time he was 1st Sergeant.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James Parker of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel (John S.) Preston for twelve months and last paid on June 30, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James Parker of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry

enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel (John S.) Preston for twelve months and last paid on August 31, 1863 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) James Parker of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel (John S.) Preston for twelve months and last paid by Captain (James B.) Sullivan on October 31, 1863 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) James Parker of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel (John S.) Preston for twelve months and last paid by Captain (James B.) Sullivan on December 31, 1863 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for April 1, 1864 made in accordance with General Order Number 27 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office stated Corporal (Spelled as) James Parker of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel (John S.) Preston for twelve months and last paid by Captain (James B.) Sullivan 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 1st Corporal (Spelled as) James Parker of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled by Colonel (John S.) Preston for twelve months and last paid by Captain (James B.) Sullivan on December 31, 1863 noted as present for duty.

When Corporal James Parker of Company B of the 19th South Carolina Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Manigault's Brigade in Anderson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) J. Parker of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 16th Army Corps and forwarded to exchange by Captain H. L. Burnham Provost Marshal, from May 1 to August 15, 1864 and forwarded to Provost Marshal near Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia by the 16th Army Corps on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) James Parker of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones 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 Corporal (Spelled as) James Parker of Company B of the 19th Regiment South 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 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 Corporal (Spelled as) James Parker of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) James Parker of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina 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 Corporal (Spelled as) James Parker of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) James Parker of Company "D" of the 19th Regiment South 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 order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Corporal James Parker died approximately 147 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 27, 1864 at Washington, D.C., "President Lincoln confers with Secretary Fessenden regarding appointment to West Point."

And on Tuesday, December 27, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) James Parker of Company B of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James Parker did not own slaves in Edgefield District South Carolina.

1417) Sergeant John M. PARKER - Inscription on tombstone #943 reads "***JNO. M. PARKER***
CO. G 1 ALA. REG. C.S.A." He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 22 years old based on Hospital Records.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service; Private John M. Parker was discharged a corporal and served in Companies G and C in the 1st Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“1st Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Pensacola, Florida, in March, 1861. The men were from the counties of Tallapoosa, Pike, Lowndes, Wilcox, Talladega, Barbour, and Macon. For a year it manned the batteries at Pensacola, then with 1,000 men moved to Missouri where all but a detachment were captured at Island No. 10. The prisoners were exchanged during September, 1862, and it was soon ordered to Port Hudson. Here the unit endured many hardships, and nearly 500 were captured on July 9, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized with 610 effectives the 1st joined the Army of Tennessee and served in General Quarles' and Shelley's Brigade. It took an active part in the Atlanta and Tennessee Campaigns, and ended the war in North Carolina. Its casualties were high at Peach Tree Creek and were again heavy at Franklin and Nashville. Less than 100 surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Henry D. Clayton [Henry Delamar Clayton – Find A Grave Memorial # 8847] and I. G. W. Steedman, [Isaiah George Washington Steedman – Find A Grave Memorial # 22933] Lieutenant Colonel Michael B. Locke, [Michael Barnett Locke – Find A Grave Memorial # 105878743] and Majors S. L. Knox [Samuel L. Knox] and Jere N. Williams. [Jeremiah Norman Williams – Find A Grave Memorial # 7339859]”

Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls 1861-1865 stated (Spelled as) John M. Parker of Company G of the 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted in Escambia County, Florida. The company was nicknamed the Perote Guards and further listed (Spelled as) J. M. Parker as being captured at Port Hudson, Louisiana on July 8, 1863 and at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1863 and as having died in prison.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 6 to June 30, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) John M. Parker of (Old) Company C of the 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry* enlisted on May 20, 1861 at (Fort) Barrancas, (Florida) and enrolled by Colonel (Henry Delamar) Clayton and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This regiment was originally called into service of the State by the Governor of Alabama in January 1861, for twelve months as 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry; re-organized March 8, 1862 at Fort Barrancas, Florida, as 1st Regiment Alabama Artillery and again re-organized April 1862 at Memphis, Tennessee as 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry. This Company subsequently became (New) Company G 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) John M. Parker of (Old) Company C of the 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on May 20, (1861) at (Fort) Barrancas, (Florida) and enrolled by Colonel (Henry Delamar) Clayton and last paid by Captain (Leroy F.) Johnston on June 30, (1861) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) John M. Parker of (Old) Company C of the 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry

enlisted on May 20, (1861) at (Fort) Barrancas, (Florida) and enrolled by Colonel (Henry Delamar) Clayton and last paid by Captain (Leroy F.) Johnston on August 31, (1861) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) John M. Parker of (Old) Company C of the 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on May 20, (1861) at (Fort) Barrancas, (Florida) and enrolled by Colonel (Henry Delamar) Clayton and last paid by Captain (Leroy F.) Johnston on October 31, (1861) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated enlistment extended two years and bounty due \$50.00 on January 14, 1862.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Parker of Company C of the 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a Regimental Return for January 1862 and under remarks stated re-enlisted for two years or the war on furlough to his residence.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 31 to October 31, 1862 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) John M. Parker of (New) Company G of the 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on May 20, 1861 at (Fort) Barrancas, (Florida) and enrolled by Colonel (Henry Delamar) Clayton and last paid on July 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated enlistment extended two years and appointed corporal on October 9, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) John M. Parker of (New) Company G of the 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on May 20, 1861 at (Fort) Barrancas, (Florida) and enrolled by Colonel (Henry Delamar) Clayton and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated enlistment extended two years and commutation due for one month.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) John M. Parker of (New) Company G of the 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on May 20, 1861 at (Fort) Barrancas, (Florida) and enrolled by Colonel (Henry Delamar) Clayton and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated enlistment extended two years.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to November 30, 1863 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) John M. Parker of (New) Company G of the 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on May 20, 1861 at (Fort) Barrancas, (Florida) and enrolled by Colonel (Henry Delamar) Clayton and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated enlistment extended two years.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 30 to December 31, 1863 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) John M. Parker of (New) Company G of the 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on May 20, 1861 at (Fort) Barrancas, (Florida) and enrolled by Colonel (Henry Delamar) Clayton and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated enlistment extended two years.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) John M. Parker of (New) Company G of the 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of Captain R. H. Riley's Company G 1st Regiment Alabama Volunteers Army of the Confederate States in compliance with Paragraph III General Order Number 27 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office Richmond, Virginia. Roll dated Fort Gaines, Alabama on April 16, 1864 and under remarks stated absent on furlough.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Parker of Company G of the 1st Regiment Alabama appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Butler, Illinois and noted as captured at Island Number Ten on April 8, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John M. Parker of Company G of the 1st Regiment Alabama appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent from Camp Butler, Illinois to Vicksburg, Mississippi on September 23, 1862 to be exchanged and noted as captured at Island Ten on April 8, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) John M. Parker of Company G of the 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry was paroled at Port Hudson, Louisiana on July 12 and 13, 1863 and noted as captured at Port Hudson on July 9, 1863.

The compiler notes the enlisted POW's taken at Port Hudson, Louisiana were paroled in the field while the officers were sent to Federal prison camps.

Federal POW Records stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) John M. Parker of Company G of the 1st Alabama Regiment appeared on a list of non-commissioned officers and privates, prisoners of war, who have been this day released upon their paroles. List dated Port Hudson July 1863.

The compiler notes his rank was listed as a corporal on his Compiled Military Service Record's however after his capture at Franklin, Tennessee his Federal POW Records listed him as a sergeant.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) John M. Parker of Company G of the 1st Regiment Alabama was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had been sent from Franklin, Tennessee on December 26, 1864 for a simple flesh wound to the right thigh caused by a con-ball which was short for conical ball which was a medical term for a mine ball and turned over to the Provost Marshal on January 3, 1865 and noted as age twenty-two and noted as wounded on November 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) John M. Parker of Company G of the 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno. M. Parker of Company G of the 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) John M. Parker of Company G of the 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and forwarded to Louisville, (Kentucky) on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) John M. Parker of Company G of the 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno. M. Parker of Company G of the 1st Regiment Alabama 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant John M. Parker of Company G of the 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno. M. Parker of Company G of the 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 11, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Private John M. Parker died approximately 18 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 29, 1865 at Chicago, Illinois the newspaper *The Chicago Tribune* reported: "A ten inch Parrott gun costs \$4,500; an eleven inch Rodman \$6,500; a fifteen inch Krupps \$29,400 and a twelve inch Blakely \$35,000."

And on Sunday, January 29, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno M. Parker of Company G 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“SGT. JNO. M. PARKER CO. G 1
ALA. REG. C.S.A.”**

1418) Corporal William S. PARKERSON - Inscription on tombstone #291 reads **“CORP. W. S.
PARKERSON CO. E 51 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Franklin,
Tennessee in September 1864.

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

According to Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; John Parkerson married Amanda (Spelled as) Shileds on December 27, 1821 in Morgan County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) William J. but after looking at the census copy it looks like initial G and will be noted this way. The census listed William G. Parkerson, born about 1839 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of John C. Parkerson, born about 1797 in Georgia and his wife Amanda Parkerson, born about 1806 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Mary J. Parkerson, born about 1827 in Georgia and Frances E. Parkerson, born about 1833 in Georgia and Martha A. Parkerson, born about 1845 in Georgia and Harriett Parkerson, born about 1838 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Milos but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Miles C. Parkerson, born about 1841 in Georgia and Ellen Parkerson, born about 1844 in Georgia and Maria Parkerson, born about 1846 in Georgia. The family household was living in Crawfords District in Harris County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 30, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William G. Parkerson, born about 1840 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and also listed as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) J. C. (A male) Parkerson, born about 1798 in Georgia and his wife Amanda Parkerson, born about 1807 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Frances E. Parkerson, born about 1837 in Georgia and Allen A. (A female) Parkerson, born about 1845 and Mariah Parkerson, born about 1847 in Georgia. The family household was living in Townships 16, 17 and 18 in Saint Clair, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Cropwell and the census was enumerated on August 6, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service; Corporal William S. Parkerson served in Company E in the 51st Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“51st Regiment Partisan Rangers was organized at Oxford, Alabama, in August, 1862. Its members were from the counties of Calhoun, Pike, Talladega, Dallas, Saint Clair, Tuscaloosa, Perry, Mobile, and Montgomery. It was assigned to Wheeler's command and served principally in the brigades of W. W. Allen and J. Hagan. The unit took an active part in the conflicts at Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Chickamauga, Maryville, Knoxville, Decatur, and Jonesboro. Later it moved through Tennessee, aided in

the defense of Savannah, and was involved in the campaign of the Carolinas. Its strength was greatly reduced when it surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The regiment was commanded by Colonel John T. Morgan, [John Tyler Morgan – Find A Grave Memorial # 8760] Lieutenant Colonels M. L. Kirkpatrick [Milton Lander Kirkpatrick – Find A Grave Memorial # 26211695] and James D. Webb, [James Daniel Webb – Find A Grave Memorial # 15872282 – Died 1863 - He received Clement Vallandigham into Confederate lines after being exiled by the Lincoln Administration to the South] and Majors James T. Dye and Henry B. Thompson.”

Company E of the 51st Alabama Cavalry Partisan Rangers had many soldiers from Saint Clair County, Alabama.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm S. Parkerson of Company E of the 51st 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 September 6, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on September 6, 1864 and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on September 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm S. Parkerson of Company E of the 51st 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 September 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 12, 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 Franklin, Tennessee on September 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm S. Parkerson of Company E of the 51st Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 6, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 9, 1864 and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on September 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm S. Parkinson of Company E of the 51st “Tennessee Cavalry” appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 9, 1864. and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on September 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm S. Parkison of Company E of the 51st “Tennessee Cavalry” appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on September 9, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 9, 1864 and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on September 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm S. Parkerson of Company E of the 51st "Tennessee Cavalry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 10, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on September 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) William G. Parkinson (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 51st Alabama was admitted on September 30, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio and had been sent to the Hospital from Camp Chase for small-pox and under remarks stated once vaccinated at the Military Prison Hospital at Camp Chase and noted his age as twenty-five.

Private died approximately 29 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 9, 1864 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin the newspaper *The Daily Milwaukee News* reported: "THE REBEL OATH OF ALLEGIANCE – New York October 7 – I learn by passengers per steamer Arago, from Port Royal, that 600 of our prisoners at Charleston took the rebel oath of allegiance. The reason assigned for this is that they were in a starving condition." AND "NO MORE PASSES – New York October 7 –No more passes to visit the army front will be issued to citizens."

And on Sunday, October 9, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) W. (With initial G. or L. or S.) Parkerson of Company E of the 57th Tennessee Cavalry with a question mark beside 57th due to small-pox.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"Wm. S. PARKERSON CO. E 51 ALA. PART. RANGERS CAV. C.S.A."**

1419) 1ST Lieutenant William L. PARKS - Inscription on tombstone #2099 reads **"1ST LIEUT. W. L. PARKS CO. L 17 TEX. CAV. C.S.A."** / **"2D LIEUT. J. THOMAS CO K 26 TEX. CAV. C.S.A."**
He was taken prisoner at Arkansas Post, Arkansas in January 1863.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 35 years old.

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; Eli Parks married Elizabeth Hudspeth on December 3, 1825 in Wilkerson County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed William L. Parks, born about 1827 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Eli Parks, born about 1805 in Georgia and his wife Elizabeth P. Parks, born about 1808 in Georgia. Other family household members were: John R. Parks,

born about 1830 in Georgia and Eli Parks, born about 1834 in Georgia and Levi Parks, born about 1836 in Georgia and Richard A. Parks, born about 1838 in Georgia and Harman G. Parks, born about 1841 in Georgia and Edmund B. Parks, born about 1841 in Georgia and Ralph Parks, born about 1846 in Alabama and Juliet F. Parks, born about 1847 in Alabama and James C. Parks, born about 1849 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 19 in Chambers County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 4, 1850.

According to the Texas Select County Marriage Index, 1837-1965; William L. Parks married Virginia F. Rawls on May 31, 1854 in Cherokee County, Texas.

The 1860 United States census listed Wm L. Parks, born about 1827 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and a real estate value of about \$1,400.00 and a personal value of about \$2,600.00 and noted as the head of the household and living with his wife Virginia F. Parks, born about 1838 in Texas. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Parks, born about 1856 in Texas and (Spelled as) Pinkney R. (A male) Parks, born about 1857 in Texas and Anna Parks, born about 1859 in Texas and noted as six months old. The family household was living in Beat 10 in Cherokee County, Texas and the nearest Post Office was reported as Rusk and the census was enumerated on August 30, 1860. (The compiler notes Eli Parks was born in 1861 to the household)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service 1st Lieutenant William L. Parks alternate name William Parks served in Company I in the 17th Regiment Texas Cavalry (Moore's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) Wm Parks of Company I of the 17th Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a Roster of the 17th Regiment Texas Cavalry, Granbury's Brigade, Cleburne's Division, Hardee's Corps, Army of Tennessee. It was organized March 15, 1862 and mustered into Confederate service March 15, 1862 for three years. Roster dated May 5, 1864.

The above asterisk stated "The 17th also known as Moore's Regiment Texas Cavalry was organized and accepted into the service of the Confederate States on March 15, 1862 with ten companies and re-organized on May 22, 1862 with nine companies, 1st Company I having been transferred to the 28th

Regiment Texas Cavalry on April 22, 1862 and became Company B 1st Company K, 14th Regiment Texas Infantry, was transferred to this regiment soon after the muster of October 11, 1862 and became 2nd Company I. A part of this regiment was captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas on January 11, 1863 and exchanged east of the Mississippi River in April and May 1863 when it was consolidated with similar remnants of the 18th 24th and 25th Regiments Texas Cavalry. This consolidation was broken up in March 1864 when these parts of the 17th and 18th Regiments Texas Cavalry were united to form one field organization but each appears to have been mustered separately. About April 9, 1865 this portion of the regiment was consolidated with the remnants of other regiments in Granbury's Texas Brigade and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina about May 1, 1865. That part of the regiment which was not captured on January 11, 1863 remained west of the Mississippi River and was consolidated with similar remnants of other Texas regiments about July 1, 1863 forming the 17th Consolidated Regiments Texas Dismounted Cavalry."

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) Wm L. Parks of the 17th Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry appeared on a roster of troops of the Confederate Army captured at Fort Hindman, Arkansas Post, Arkansas January 11, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) Wm L. Parks of Company I of the 17th Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry 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 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. NOTE: "The Arkansas Post prisoners were all transferred directly from the Boats in which they came up the river, to the Cars which took them East."

Federal POW Records stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) Wm L Parks of Company I of the 17th Regiment Texas Cavalry 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 order of Major General (Samuel Ryan) Curtis and noted as captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas on January 11, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) William L. "Park" of Company I of the 17th Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a list of Confederate prisoners who have died in General Hospitals in the Department of the Ohio. List dated Department of the Ohio Medical Director's Office Cincinnati, Ohio April 20, 1863 and noted as taken prisoner at Arkansas Post, Arkansas and cause of death listed as Typhoid Pneumonia on February 6, 1863 at the General Hospital at Camp Chase, Ohio.

1st Lieutenant William Parks died approximately 7 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 6, 1863 at Fremont, Ohio the newspaper *The Fremont Weekly Journal* reported "REBEL OFFICERS SENT TO CAMP CHASE – The rebel officers captured at Arkansas Post, numbering 350 and including General Churchill ten Colonels, thirty Lieutenant Colonels and Majors and 100 Captains have been sent to Camp Chase from St. Louis, with a military escort." AND at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper the Daily Ohio Statesman reported "A mother and her two daughters from Nashville, charged with strong secesh proclivities were on Wednesday incarcerated at Camp Chase."

And on Friday, February 6, 1863 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) Wm L. Parks of Company I of the 17th Regiment Texas Cavalry due to typhoid fever and pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried in grave number 69 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio where the compiler would expect to find him for this time period. (However OAG listed him as 1st Lieutenant W. S. Parker of Company I of the 7th Texas Cavalry and the compiler believes this is in error)

The first soldier should be 1st Lieutenant William L. Parks Company I (NOT L) 17th Texas Cavalry (Moore's Regiment) CSA. Very little is mentioned on his Compiled Military Service Records. No physical descriptions or age. What little we do know is that many of the soldiers with the 17th Texas Cavalry came from Smith, Nacogdoches, Red River, and Cherokee Counties in Texas. The 17th Texas Cavalry was organized in the Spring of 1862 and was present as dismounted cavalry at the surrender at Arkansas Post, Arkansas.

1st Lieutenant William L. Parks was probably elected as 1st lieutenant by his company as many Confederate junior officers were. This is what we do know of 1st Lieutenant William L. Parks, he was at Fort Hindman, Arkansas

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. 1st Lieutenant William L. Parks may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William L. Parks of Cherokee County, Texas owned six slaves according to the 1860 slave schedule. Two males ages 9 and 50 and four females ages 5, 11, 43 and 52.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"1ST LIEUT. Wm. L. PARKS CO. I 17 TEX. CAV. (MOORE'S) C.S.A."**

1420) Private John Allen PARNELL - Inscription on tombstone #1776 reads **"J. A. PARNELL CO. F 31 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) J. Parnell, born about 1844 in South Carolina and living in the household of (Spelled as) J. Pannel, born about 1817 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) A. (A female) Pannell, born about 1817 in South Carolina. Other household members

were: (Spelled as) M. A. (A male) Pannell, born about 1837 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) B. F. (A male) Pannell, born about 1842 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) E. (A male) Parnell, born about 1848 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) N. (A female) Parnel, born about 1851 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) M. (A male) Parnell, born about 1854 in Alabama and (Spelled as) M. F. (A female) Parnell, born about 1856 in Alabama and (Spelled as) J. Parnel, born about 1859 in Alabama. The household was living in the Northern Division in Talladega County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Talladega and the census was enumerated on July 24, 1860.

The compiler notes John A. Parnell is ambiguous as Find A Grave Memorial # 89431410 and Confederate Pension Records stated he survived the war and was awarded a Confederate pension from Walker County, Alabama and died in 1911.

It is the opinion of the compiler that J. A. Parnell of Company F of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry did not die at Camp Chase for the following reasons. He is shown in post war census reports as living in Alabama and has marriage records stating John A. Parnell was married on November 10, 1867 in Talladega County, Alabama. According to the Alabama Census of Confederate Soldiers 1907, 1921 John A. Parnell was born on October 11, 1843 about ten miles from Abbeville, South Carolina and served in Company F of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry and discharged from Camp Chase in July 1865. The compiler notes he has United States census records with the exception of 1890 until his death in 1911 and was last living in Jasper, Alabama located in Walker County. And John A. Parnell of Company F of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry has Confederate pension records and in 1902 stated his age was 59 years old which matches his date of birth as 1843.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John A. Parnell alternate name J. A. Parnell served in Company F in the 31st Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company F of the 31st Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Talladega County, Alabama.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Parnell of Captain McKibbin's Company of the 31, Regiment Alabama Infantry* appeared at a Camp near

Talladega, Alabama on March 29th 1862 and was mustered in at age eighteen also on March 29, 1862 and enlisted on March 29, 1862 at Silver Run, Alabama and enrolled for three years.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was designated at various times as Captain McKibbin's Company, Company E and Company F, 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry."

When Private John A. Parnell of Company F of the 31st 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, J. A. Parnell a private of Company F Regiment 31st 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 J. A. Parnell and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 9, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. (With an X by the initial G indicating an incorrect initial) A. Parnell of Company F of the 31st 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 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

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

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Parnell of Company F of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a list of officers and men of the 31st Alabama Regiment. List not dated*

The above asterisk stated "Other records indicate the men were furloughed at Enterprise, Mississippi about July 22, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. A. Parnal of Company F of the 31st Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for commutation of rations at Talladega, Alabama from July 24 to August 22 and under remarks stated September 2, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Parnell of Company F of the 31st Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll of clothing for the 1st quarter of 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Parnell of Company F of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war exchanged by order of Major General W. T. Sherman, Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi at Rough and Ready, Georgia September 19 and 22, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 27, 1864.

The compiler notes there was an exchange made by General Sherman for able bodied soldiers at Rough and Ready, Georgia and was not part of the Dix-Hill Cartel agreement. The Confederates tried to include some Andersonville prisoners but General Sherman refused.

When Private John A. Parnell of Company F 31st Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Pettus's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. A. Parnell of Company F of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee 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) Jno. A. Parnell of Company F of the 31st 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 John A. Parnell of Company F of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. A. Parnell of Company F of the 31st 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 stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. Parnell of Company A of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio on May 2, 1865, via New Orleans, for exchange* Roll dated Headquarters United States Forces Camp Chase, Ohio, May 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

The above asterisk stated "Indorsement shows: Vicksburg, Mississippi May 12, 1865. Received of Captain L. W. Nicholas; 88th Ohio Volunteer Infantry four hundred and thirty-eight (438) Confederate prisoners of war. H. T. Fisher Captain 53rd United States Colored Infantry."

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 29, 1865 at Richmond, Virginia the newspaper *The Richmond Dispatch* reported: "*The Louisville Journal* reports the capture in East Tennessee, of two young and pretty girls in uniform, one bearing the rank of captain in the Confederate service."

And on Wednesday, March 29, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno. A. Parnell of Company F of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1421) Private Joseph PARROTT - Inscription on tombstone #19 1/2 reads "**JOS. PARROTT CO. G 15 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Cheshire, Ohio in July 1863.

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

"15th (Stewart's-Logwood's) Cavalry Regiment [also called 2nd Organization or 15th Consolidated] was assembled at Oxford, Mississippi, in February, 1864. It was organized by consolidating part of the 15th (Stewart's) [Stewart's] Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, Street's Mississippi Cavalry Battalion, and the 16th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. The unit served in R. V. Richardson's and E. W. Rucker's Brigade, skirmished in Mississippi and Georgia, then returned to Mississippi and fought at Harrisburg. Later it moved to Tennessee and saw action at Memphis, Franklin, and Nashville. Only 75 men came back from Hood's operations, and in February, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Alabama where it surrendered

in May. The field officers were Colonels Thomas H. Logwood [Thomas Henry Logwood – Contributor should have noted 16th Tennessee Cavalry – Find A Grave Memorial # 10789537] and Francis M. Stewart, and Major Solomon G. Street. [Find A Grave Memorial # 183583700]”

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Parrott of Company G of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 26, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Cincinnati, Ohio by Brigadier General Cox and noted as captured at Cheshire, Ohio on July 20, 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

On September 10, 1864 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: “ANOTHER HORRID MASSACRE BY NEGRO SOLDIERS – The St. Louis Republican publishes the following on the authority of a correspondent: On Tuesday night, the 25th ult. A party of thirty-eight negro soldiers murdered nine peaceable citizens in cold blood. The facts are as follows and were related to me by Mr. A. M. Gwin, a planter residing at Brunswick Point, Mississippi. The party of negroes got to the Hill place about eleven o'clock at night and arrested Mr. Sims and Mr. Hill. They took them with them and proceeded to Mr. Fore's arriving there at sun up, arrested him and started up Deer creek. When a short distance above Mr. Fore's place the prisoners were ordered to stand on the side of the road. When Mr. Fore saw they were to be shot he sprang into the cane at the same instant the prisoners were fired upon. Mr. Sims and Mr. Hill fell dead. Mr. Fore was shot through the shoulder. They proceeded up the creek to Mr. Clark's place and killed him at his house. They next went to Mr. Johnson's and killed him in the presence of his wife. They next shot Mr. Chaney.....”

And on Thursday, September 10, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

Federal POW Records on ancestry (22990) stated he died on Thursday, September 10, 1863 due to chronic diarrhea.

The compiler notes he was an Ohio Morgan Raider.

The compiler further notes his Federal POW Records can be found under the unit of 15 Cavalry and 15 Consolidated Cavalry under Tennessee.

The compiler believes he was buried in grave number 20 and not in grave number 19 ½ at the Chase Cemetery. See Joseph Park.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1422) Commissary Sergeant Richard PARCELL - Inscription on tombstone #229 reads
“COM’Y SGT. R. PARSEL CO. C 36 VA. CAV. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER
He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

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

The compiler notes this particular surname was spelled in various forms including Parsel/Parsley/Parseley among others however the majority of documented records such as the mortality schedules, marriage records, death records referred to the spelling the surname as Parcell.

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; James Parcell married Delilah Hodges on January 10, 1822 in Franklin County, Virginia.

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; Richard (Spelled as) Parsell married Biddy (Spelled as) Fogaty on December 20, 1849 in Kanawha County, (West) Virginia.

The compiler notes Richard Parcell and wife, Biddy were living in the household of Richard’s parents on the 1850 census.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as (Spelled as) Parseley but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Parcell and will be noted this way. The census listed Richard Parcell, born about 1824 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a laborer and noted as married within the year and living in the household of James Parcell, born about 1800 in Virginia and his wife (Spelled as) Delila Parcell, born about 1804 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Biddy Parcell, born about 1830 in Ireland and Julia Parcell, born about 1827 in Virginia and John P. Parcell, born about 1828 in Virginia and William Parcell, born about 1831 in Virginia and Lucinda Parcell, born about 1833 in Virginia and Sarah Parcell, born about 1835 in Virginia and James H. Parcell, born about 1840 in Virginia and Elizabeth Parcell, born about 1842 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 29 in Kanawha County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on November 19, 1850.

The 1860 United States census the family surname spelled as Parsley but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Parcell and will be noted this way. The census listed Richard Parcell, born about 1821 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a day laborer with a personal value of \$311.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Bridget Parcell, born about 1821 in Ireland. Other family household members were: Daniel Parcell, born about 1850 in Virginia and John Parcell, born about 1851 in Virginia and Franklin Parcell, born about 1853 in Virginia and Mary Parcell, born about 1854 in Virginia and Sarah Parcell, born about 1857 in Virginia and Nathaniel G. Parcell, born about 1860 in Virginia and noted as five months old. The family household was living in Cabell County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Mud Bridge and the census was enumerated on July 27, 1860.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Richard Parsley of Company C of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry from April 30 to December 31, 1863 and dated February 25, 1864 enlisted on April 1, at Salem, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Morris Kirtley)

for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated was transferred from Company B 34th Battalion Cavalry August 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. Parsell of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry from March 1 to December 31, 1863 and stationed at Abingdon, Virginia and dated December 31, 1863 enlisted on August 31, 1862 at Cabell County, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Morris) Kirtley 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 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) Richard Parsley of Company C of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry from December 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 enlisted on September 17, 1862 in Cabell County, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Morris Kirtley) for three years and last paid on December 31, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated was captured at Moorefield, Virginia August 7, 1864.

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

He has a physical description.

His Compiled Military Service Record's are listed under Richard Parsley of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Commissary Sergeant (Spelled as) R. Parsel of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was taken on August 10, 1864. Age 45; Height 5' 7" Complexion dark; Eyes grey; Hair black and by occupation a farmer and listed his residence as Tazwell County, Virginia and had been arrested by (Brigadier) General (William W) Averell at Moorefield, Virginia on August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Commissary Sergeant (Spelled as) R. Passel of the 36th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Harper's Ferry West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General, Harper's Ferry August 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Moorefield, Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Commissary Sergeant (Spelled as) R. Parsel of Company C of the 36th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, West Virginia by Captain Ew Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Moorefield, Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Commissary Sergeant Richard Parcell died approximately 30 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On September 6, 1864 at York, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The York Gazette* reported: "The official records at Washington show that upwards of one hundred and fifty female recruits have been discovered since the commencement of the war. Over seventy of these martial ladies, when their sex was discovered, were acting as officers' servants. In one regiment there were seventeen acting in that capacity."

And on Tuesday, September 6, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Rich Parsel (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 36th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to catarrh.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"COM'Y. SGT. R. PARCELL CO. C 36 BATT'N. VA. CAV. C.S.A."**

1423) Private Richard PARSLEY Inscription on tombstone #823 reads **"*RICH'D PARSLEY CO. I 28 TENN. REG. C.S.A.*"** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Richard Parsley, born about 1833 Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Frances (A female) Parsley, born about 1792 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Jud S. Parsley, born about 1823 in Tennessee and Elizabeth Parsley, born about 1827 in Tennessee and Rachel Parsley, born about 1829 in Tennessee and Benjamin J. Parsley, born about 1832 in Tennessee and (Given name spelled as) Doctor F. (A male) Parsley, born about 1835 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 8 in De Kalb County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 20, 1850.

According to the Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; Richard Parsley married (Spelled as) Elender C. Nicholas on October 23, 1854 in De Kalb County, Tennessee.

The 1860 United States census listed Richard Parsley, born about 1833 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$200.00 and a personal value of \$50.00 and noted as he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Eleanor Parsley, born about 1835 in Tennessee. Another family household member was William Parsley, born

about 1857 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 9 in De Kalb County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Smithville and the census was enumerated on July 30, 1860.

The compiler notes Richard Parsley had prior duty with the 84th Tennessee Infantry and will be noted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 25 to December 31, 1862 stated Private Richard Parsley of Company E of the 84th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 25, 1862 at Smithville, Tennessee and by Captain (Sterling) B. Whaley for three years and noted as present for duty.

The 84th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appears to have been raised in the latter part of 1862, with seven companies, A to G. This organization was declared illegal by Special Order Number 58 Headquarters Army of Tennessee, dated March 5, 1863 and it was consolidated with the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry on March 8, 1863 to form the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Consolidated)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private Richard Parsley of Company E of the 84th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 25, 1862 at Smithville, Tennessee and by Captain (Sterling) B. Whaley for three years and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The compiler will now note his service in Company I of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Consolidated)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private Richard Parsley of Company I of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers (Consolidated)* enlisted on November 25, 1862 at Smithville, Tennessee by Captain (Sterling) B. Whaley for three years and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was formerly Company E of the 84th Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Consolidated) was formed March 8, 1863 by the consolidation of the 28th and the 84th Regiments Tennessee Infantry. About April 9, 1865 the 1st, 6th, 8th, 9th, 16th, 27th, 28th, and 34th Regiments Tennessee Infantry and the 24th Battalion Tennessee Sharp Shooters were consolidated and formed the 1st 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 July and August 1863 stated Private Richard Parsley of Company I of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers (Consolidated) enlisted on November 25, 1862 at Smithville, Tennessee by Captain (Sterling) B. Whaley for three years and last paid by Captain (Matthew) B. Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records on January 9, 1864 near Dalton, Georgia stated Private (Spelled as) R. Parsley (Age thirty) of Company I of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Consolidated) enlisted on November 25, 1862 at Smithville, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain (Sterling) B. Whaley for three years and noted as present for duty and noted: An Act of the Legislature of

Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service to be returned to the Adjutant General's Office with a view of have the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound book. Signed W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records January and February 1864 stated Private Richard Parsley of Company I of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers (Consolidated) enlisted on November 25, 1862 at Smithville, Tennessee by Captain (Sterling) B. Whaley for three years and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on December 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records March and April 1864 stated Private Richard Parsley of Company I of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers (Consolidated) enlisted on November 25, 1862 at Smithville, Tennessee by Captain (Sterling) B. Whaley for three years and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) R. Parsely of the 28th Tennessee Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing in March 1864 and signed his name as R. Parsley.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) R. Parsley of Company I of the 28th Tennessee Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing in April 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Richard Parsley of Company I of the 28th Tennessee Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing in May 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) R. Parseley of Company I of the 28th Tennessee Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing in June 1864.

When Private Richard Parsley of Company I 28th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner near Nashville after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 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.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rich'd Parsley of Company I of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rich'd Parsley of Company I of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and 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 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rich'd Parsley of Company "E" of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rich'd Parsley of Company I of the 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 17, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 21, 1865 at Virginia City, Montana Territory the newspaper *The Montana Post* reported: "NEBRASKA HOUSE – Jackson Street, above Post Office Virginia City, Montana Territory H. P. DOWNS, Proprietor Board \$12 per week. The table supplied with the best the market affords. The Saloon is furnished with the best of Liquors."

And on Saturday, January 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Rich'd Parsley of Company I of the 28th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

Because there was more than one unit known as the 28th Tennessee if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"RICH'D PARSLEY CO. I 28 (CONSOLIDATED) TENN. INF. C.S.A."**

1424) William L. PARSONS - Inscription on tombstone #857 reads **"Wm. L. PARSONS 46 VA. CAV. C.S.A." WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** Federal POW Records on ancestry (21734) stated he was a citizen and taken prisoner in Jackson County, West Virginia on September 3, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to August 31, 1864 stated Private William Parsons Junior of Company D of the 46th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on June 21, 1863 at Jackson (County West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (James E.) Smith for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

The 46th Battalion Virginia Cavalry was organized February 26, 1864, with six companies, A to F. The 46th and 47th Battalions Virginia Cavalry were consolidated by Special Order Number 33 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated February 9, 1865 and formed the 26th Regiment Virginia Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private William Parsons of Company D of the 46th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on June 21, 1863 at Jackson County West Virginia and enrolled by Captain (James E.) Smith for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

In the compilers opinion he may have had an argument with Federal authorities on being a civilian however his Compiled Military Service Records reported him enlisting in the 46 Battalion Cavalry on June 21, 1863 and then as absent without leave.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (38871 of 54896) stated William L. Parsons was a citizen of Jackson County, (West) Virginia and captured there on September 3, 1864 and died on September 23, 1864 at Camp Chase from general debility.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (23181 of 54896) stated Private William L. Parsons was a member of Company A of the 46th Regiment Virginia Cavalry and died on January 23, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 23, 1865 at

And on Monday, January 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23129 of 54896) stated William L. Parsons a citizen of Jackson County, (West) Virginia died on Monday, January 23, 1865 due to general debility.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. L. PARSONS CO. D 46 BATT’N. VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1425) Corporal Thomas Pinckney PASCHAL - Inscription on tombstone #899 reads **“CORP. T. P. PASCHAL CO. C 53 ALA. PAR. RANGERS 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.

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

According to the South Carolina Marriage Index, 1641-1965; Thomas Pinckney (Spelled as) Pascal married (Spelled as) Lucretia T. Wells on April 21, 1857.

The 1850 United States census listed Thomas P. Paschal, born about 1832 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Sarah B. Paschal, born about 1787 in South Carolina. Another household member was Mary (Spelled as) Abback, born about 1841 in South Carolina. The household was living in the Savannah River Regiment in Abbeville District in South Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 23, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) S. P. but corrected to (Spelled as) T. P. (A male) Paschal, born about 1832 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,000.00 and a personal value of \$3,000.00 and listed as the head of the family and living with his wife (Spelled as) L. T. Paschal, born about 1841 in South Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) M. W. (A male) Paschal, born about 1859 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) M. E. (A female) Albea, born about 1842 in Georgia. The household was living in the Southern Division in Coosa County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Rockford and the census was enumerated on August 6, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal Thomas P. Paschal served in Company E 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.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 6 to September 30, 1862 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) T. P. Paschal of Company C of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers enlisted at (Spelled as) Buyckville, Alabama located in Coosa County and enrolled by Captain (John C.) Humphries for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 30 to December 31, 1862 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) T. P. Paschal of Company C of the 53rd Regiment Alabama

Partisan Rangers enlisted at (Spelled as) Buyckville, Alabama located in Coosa County and enrolled by Captain (John C.) Humphries for the war and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) T. P. Paschal of Captain Humphries' Company of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers noted under remarks stated "Received Montgomery, January 15, 1863, of Captain I. [J] P. Dickinson Adjutant Quartermaster of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Volunteers, Partisan Rangers the sum of fifty dollars in full for my bounty."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1862 to April 30, 1863 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) T. P. Paschal of Company C of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers was last paid by (Jno) 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 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) T. P. Paschal of Company C of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers enlisted on August 6, 1862 at Montgomery Alabama and enrolled by Colonel (Moses Wright) Hannon for the war and last paid by Captain (Jno. P. Dickinson on December 30, 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 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) T. P. Paschal of Company C of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers was last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated May 7, 1864 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) T. P. Paschal of Company C of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Partisan Rangers was last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) T. P. Paschal of Company C of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 1st quarter of 1864.

When Corporal Thomas P. Paschal of Company C of the 53rd Cavalry Alabama (Partisan Rangers) was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 19, 1864 near Decatur, Georgia he had been in Hannon's Brigade in Kelly's Division in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Thos P. Paschal of Company C of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 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 Corporal Thomas P. Paschal of Company C 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 forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Decatur, Georgia on July 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Thos P. Paschal of Company C 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 to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Decatur, Georgia on July 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Thos P. Paschal of Company C of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Decatur, Georgia on July 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Thos P. Paschal of Company C 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 Corporal (Spelled as) Thos P. Paschal of Company C of the 53rd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 30, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Decatur, "Alabama" on July 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Thomas P. Paschal of Company C 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 order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Decatur, Georgia on July 19, 1864.

Private Thomas P. Paschal died approximately 177 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 26, 1865 at Greenfield, Indiana the newspaper *The Hancock Democrat* reported: "The weather for past few days has been extremely cold. The streets and side-walks are coated with a sheet of ice, making it decidedly dangerous walking, particularly for ladies and children."

And on Thursday, January 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) T. P. Paschal of Company C of the 53rd Regiment Alabama "Infantry" due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes the widow, Lucretia Paschal died in 1918 and South Carolina widow's pensions were started in 1919 and has a Find A Grave Memorial at number 43755839.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas P. Paschal owned seven slaves according to the 1860 slave schedule. Four males ages 23; 13; 8; and 5 and three females ages 25; 10 and three years old.

1426) Private George E. PATE - Inscription on tombstone #145 reads ***"GEO. E. PATE CO. H 24 MISS. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Stones River in January 1863.

The 1850 United States census listed George E. Pate, born about 1836 in Alabama and living in the household of Lucinda Pate, born about 1797 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Mary Pate, born about 1824 in Alabama and John W. Pate, born about 1828 in Alabama and William S. Pate, born about 1829 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Isham A. Pate, born about 1834 in Alabama and Angeline W. Pate, born about 1838 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Western Division of Chickasaw County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 2, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George E. Pate served in Company H in the 24th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"24th Infantry Regiment was organized at Meridian, Mississippi, during the fall of 1861 with eleven companies. Its members were recruited in the counties of Hancock, Clay, Lowndes, Chickasaw, Kemper, Choctaw, and Monroe. It moved to Florida, returned to Mississippi, and took part in the siege of Corinth. After serving in Kentucky, it was assigned to General Walthall's and Brantly's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 24th participated in many battles from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and saw action in North Carolina. It sustained 116 casualties at Murfreesboro, 132 at Chickamauga and 189 at Chattanooga. For a time it was consolidated with the 27th Regiment and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 491 men and 354 arms. At Resaca the unit lost 24 killed and 28 wounded, and at Ezra Church the 24th/27th had 11 killed and 67 wounded and missing of the 430 engaged. About 25 men were present at the surrender. The field officers were Colonels William F. Dowd, [William Francis Dowd Sr. – Find A Grave Memorial # 121722896 contributor listed his middle name incorrectly as Frances] Robert P. McKelvaie, [Robert Publius McKelvaine – Find A Grave Memorial # 14119654] and R. W. Williamson; [Robert White Williamson – Find A Grave Memorial # 14009686] Lieutenant Colonels Clifton Dancy [Find A Grave Memorial # 37348558] and William L. Lyles; [William Lavender Lyles – Find A Grave Memorial # 57518123] and Majors George M. Govan [George Morgan Govan – Find A Grave Memorial # 6665905 – His tombstone reflects service in the Spanish American War] and William C. Staples. [William Carroll Staples – Find A Grave Memorial # 21956047]"

Company H of the 24th Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Buena Vista Hornets" Company and raised in Chickasaw County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) G. E. Pate of Company H of the 24th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on

February 20, 1862 at Buena Vista, Mississippi and enrolled by (James) R. McIntosh for the war and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated recruited February 28, 1862.

The compiler notes Buena Vista, Mississippi was and is located in Chickasaw County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private George E. Pate of Company H of the 24th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 28, 1862 at Buena Vista, Mississippi and enrolled by (James) R. McIntosh for the war and last paid by (William) J. Howell on April 30, 1862 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) G. E. Pate of Company H of the 24th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 28, 1862 at Buena Vista, Mississippi and enrolled by (James) R. McIntosh for the war and last paid by (William) J. Howell on June 30, 1862 noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty paid.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) G. E. Pate of Company H of the 24th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 28, 1862 at Buena Vista, Mississippi and enrolled by (James) R. McIntosh for the war and last paid by (Lieutenant Michael) Reid on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded at Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. E. Pate of Company H of the 24th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 28, 1862 at Buena Vista, Mississippi and enrolled by (James) R. McIntosh for the war and last paid by Lieutenant (Michael) Reid on October 31, 1862 and had been paid a \$50.00 bounty and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded at Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 31, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. E. Pate of Company H of the 24th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 28, 1862 at Buena Vista, Mississippi and enrolled by (James) R. McIntosh for the war and last paid by Lieutenant (Michael) Reid on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated left wounded in Murfreesboro, (Tennessee) on December 31, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private George E. Pate of Company H of the 24th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 28, 1862 at Buena Vista, Mississippi and enrolled by (James) R. McIntosh for the war and last paid by Lieutenant (Michael) Reid on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated left wounded in hospital at Murfreesboro, (Tennessee) on December 31, 1862 by order of surgeon.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private George E. Pate of Company H of the 24th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on February 28, 1862 at Buena Vista, Mississippi and enrolled by (James) R. McIntosh for the war and last

paid by Lieutenant (Michael) Reid on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated left wounded at Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 31, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. E. Pate of Company H of the 24th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 1, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on January 1, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. E. Pate of Company H of the 24th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 7, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on June 9, 1863.

Private George E. Pate died approximately 264 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 27, 1864 at Point Lookout, Maryland the newspaper *The Hammond Gazette* reported: "Governor Brough, of Ohio, has issued an order calling out the militia of that State into active service for three months. They will be clothed, armed, equipped and paid by the United States Government. They are to report for duty on the 2nd of May."

AND

The 1st United States Volunteer regiment, raised at this place from among the prisoners of war, left here on Saturday last to proceed to Norfolk, Virginia to do provost guard duty. The regiment had not yet been armed and equipped but was to be upon its arrival at Norfolk. This regiment is not yet quite full and Lieutenant E. Williams has been left at this place to obtain recruits for it and the navy and commenced his work on Monday but with what success we have not learned."

And on Wednesday, April 27, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo. E. Pate of Company H of the 24th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to abscess of the groin.

The compiler notes he was one of the early POW's at Camp Chase.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules George E. Pate did not own slaves in Chickasaw County, Mississippi.

1427) Private Thomas PATE - Inscription on tombstone #1078 reads "**THOMAS PATE 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Morgan County, Alabama in December 1864.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Pate of Company B of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1864 [1865] and noted as captured Morgan County, Alabama on December 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Pate of Company B of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Pate of Company B of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 28, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Pate of Company B of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 16, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Pate of Company B of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Pate of Company B of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 18, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 28, 1864.

Private died approximately 20 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 7, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, February 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Thomas Pate of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“THOMAS PATE CO. B 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1428) Private S. PATEATH - Inscription on tombstone #1225 reads **“S. PATEATH CO. A 25 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Company A of the 35th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Lauderdale County, Alabama.

He only has Federal POW Records.

His Federal POW records and death records are listed under Samuel Teat of Company A 35 Alabama Infantry.

When Private Samuel Teat of Company A 35th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 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.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 13, 1865 at

And on Monday, February 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

He died on Monday, February 13, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1429) Private William T. PATTERSON - Inscription on tombstone #1136 reads **“Wm. T. PATTERSON CO. F THOMAS' LEGION N.C. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Cherokee County, North Carolina in January 1865.

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

The 1850 census listed William T. Patterson, born about 1846 in North Carolina (Note: The compiler is looking at the actual transcription and not what was interpreted by another country) and living in the household of (Spelled as) Joub but looks to be Joab Patterson, born about 1824 in Tennessee and his wife Cecelia A. Patterson, born about 1812 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Jane R. Patterson, born about 1833 in North Carolina and Sarah A. Patterson, born about 1843 in North

Carolina and Nancy Patterson, born about 1849 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Cherokee County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on June 1, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William T. Paterson, born about 1847 in Randolph County, North Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Joab Patterson, born about 1815 in Jefferson County, Tennessee and his wife Celia Patterson, born about 1812 in Bertie County, North Carolina. Other family household members were: Sarah A. Patterson, born about 1844 in Surry County, North Carolina and Nancy E. Patterson, born about 1850 in Cherokee County, North Carolina and (Spelled as) Kesiah (A female) born about 1853 in Cherokee County, North Carolina. The family household was living in the Valley Town District in Cherokee County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Valley Town and the census was enumerated on August 4, 1860.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm T. Patterson of the Thomas North Carolina Legion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865 and noted captured in Cherokee County, North Carolina on November 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm T. Patterson of the Thomas North Carolina Legion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending on January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Cherokee County, North Carolina on November 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private William T. Patterson of the Thomas North Carolina Legion appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured in Cherokee County, North Carolina on November 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. F. Patterson of the Thomas Legion appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured in "Blount County, Tennessee."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm T. Patterson of the Thomas North Carolina Legion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 8, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured in Cherokee County, North Carolina on November 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm T. Patterson of the Thomas North Carolina Legion "Cavalry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky on

January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured in Cherokee County, North Carolina on November 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm F. Patterson of the Thomas North Carolina Legion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 15, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Cherokee County, North Carolina on November 4, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 14, 1865 at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Adams Sentinel* reported: "General Sherman is sending the negroes who followed him into Savannah to Beaufort. With the first ship load he sent this message to General Saxton: Please find inclosed seven thousand contrabands, the first installment of fifteen thousand. Many of them are from far up in Georgia and a long, weary and sorrowful tramp they have had. Many of them with little children have not brought a thing with them and have most miserable covering. Bales of clothing can be disposed of among them."

And on Tuesday, February 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm T. Patterson of the Thomas North Carolina Legion due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes no company was listed. The compiler notes Senator Thomas of North Carolina was instrumental in keeping some of the Cherokee Indians in the State during the Trail of Tears and as a result some of the Cherokees enlisted in his Legion.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"Wm. T. PATTERSON THOMAS LEGION N.C. C.S.A."**

1430) Private Preston PATRICK - Inscription on tombstone #1028 reads **"P. PATRICK CO. D 6 MISS. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Preston Patrick, born about 1844 in Mississippi and living in the household of James Patrick, born about 1816 in South Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Rosana Patrick, born about 1815 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: The family household was living in Rankin County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on November 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Preston Patrick, born about 1845 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a student and had attended school within the year and living in the household of J. J. (A

male) Patrick, born about 1816 in South Carolina and his wife R. A. (A female) Patrick, born about 1816 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: The family household was living in Rankin County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was noted as Brandon and the census was enumerated on August 29, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Preston Patrick served in Company D of the 6th Mississippi and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“6th Infantry Regiment [also called 7th Regiment] was assembled at Jackson, Mississippi, in February, 1861. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Rankin, Quitman, Leake, Scott, Copiah, and Simpson. The unit fought at Shiloh under General Cleburne and later was assigned to Rust's, Tilghman's, and J. Adams' Brigade. For a time, it served in Mississippi and saw action in various conflicts in the Vicksburg area. It later joined the Army of Tennessee and fought with distinction throughout the Atlanta Campaign, with Hood in Tennessee, and in North Carolina. The regiment was organized with 649 officers and men, lost seventy-six percent of the 425 engaged at Shiloh, and reported 30 casualties at Champion's Hill. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered with about 60 men. The field officers were Colonels Robert Lowry [Find A Grave Memorial # 11019] and John J. Thornton; [John Jones Thornton – Find A Grave Memorial # 39665131] Lieutenant Colonels R. R. Bennett, [Enoch R. Bennett] Thomas J. Borden, [Born about 1836 – Find A Grave Memorial # 10152961] and A. Y. Harper; and Majors W. T. Hendon and J. R. Stevens.[James – born about 1834]”

Company D of the 6th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Lowry Rifles” Company was raised in Smith County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) P. Patrick of Company D of the 6th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 1, 1863 at Brandon, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (William A.) Harper for three years and had not been paid and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) P. Patrick of Company D of the 6th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 1, 1863 at Brandon, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (William A.) Harper for three years 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) P. Patrick of Company D of the 6th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 1, 1863 at Brandon, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (William A.) Harper for three years and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) “Preston Patrick” of Company D of the 6th Regiment Mississippi was admitted to the United States Army Hospital Number 1 on January 1, 1865 and had been sent to the hospital from Franklin, Tennessee and the diagnosis was a simple flesh wound of left fore-arm caused by a con-ball which was short for a conical ball which was a medical term for minie ball and

wounded at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 3, 1865 and told Union authorities he was twenty-one years old.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) "Patrick Preston" of Company D of the 6th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) "Patrick Preston" of Company D of the 6th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) "Patrick Preston" of Company D of the 6th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) "Patrick Preston" of Company D of the 6th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) "Patrick Preston" of Company D of the 6th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) "Patrick Preston" of Company D of the 6th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 11, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 3, 1865 at Raleigh, North Carolina the newspaper *The Daily Confederate* reported: "FROM COLONEL MOSBY'S COMMAND. Major Richards, of Mosby's command has recently captured two

locomotives and fifteen cars, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, loaded with sutler's stores-all of which were burned, except as much of the coffee as each man could bring away. The quantity of coffee destroyed must have been very great, as our informant says it was knee deep about the ruins. Colonel Mosby arrived in this city last night on his way to his command. Though absent in person, his gallant and enterprising spirit is still with his command. He will soon get even with the enemy for his late wounds."

And on Friday, February 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Patrick Preston of Company D of the 6th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Preston Patrick did not own slaves in Rankin County, Mississippi.

1431) Private Wilson PATRICK - Inscription on tombstone #454 reads **"W. PATRICK CO. I 16 VA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia in May 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 49 years old.

The 1850 United States census spelled the surname as Patrich and corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Patrick and the compiler agrees and will be noted as Patrick for this census. The census listed Wilson Patrick, born about 1813 in Virginia and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Ruth Patrick, born about 1810 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Jno Patrick, born about 1836 in Virginia and George Patrick, born about 1838 in Virginia and Mary Patrick, born about 1839 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Robt Patrick, born about 1840 in Virginia and Isaac Patrick, born about 1841 in Virginia and Edward Patrick, born about 1843 in Virginia and Greenberry (A male) Patrick, born about 1844 in Virginia and Sarah Patrick, born about 1846 in Virginia and Rebecca Patrick, born about 1849 in Virginia. The family household was living in the Western District of Tazewell County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 24, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Wilson Patrick, born about 1815 in lazwell (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Tazewell County, Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Margaret Patrick, born about 1835 in Virginia. Another household member was George W. Baldwin, born about 1834 in North Carolina. The household was living in Webster County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Sand Run and the census was enumerated on June 26, 1860.

Company I of the 16th Virginia Cavalry had many soldiers from Tazewell County, Virginia.

Company A of the 45th Regiment Virginia Infantry was known as the "Floyd Guard" and had many soldiers from Tazewell County, Virginia.

Wilson Patrick's Confederate unit seems to be ambiguous therefore Federal POW Records must be consulted. It should be presumed the Union Army knew where and when they captured Wilson Patrick and all Federal POW Records reported his capture at Cloyd's Mountain, located in Pulaski County, Virginia on May 9, 1864. However when a prisoner was taken the captors were at the mercy of the prisoner being truthful as with his name and unit and personal information such as age and residence. Wilson Patrick told Union authorities he belonged to Company I of the 16th Virginia Infantry when captured at Cloyd's Mountain. This could not have been correct because the 16th Virginia Infantry had fought at the Wilderness on May 5 and 6, 1864 and then at Spotsylvania Court House starting on May 12, 1864. While Company I of the 16th Virginia Cavalry was specifically was stationed in Jeffersonville, Virginia on April 1, 1864 however Wilson Patrick is not listed in the unit. Jeffersonville, Virginia was changed to Tazewell in 1892. Tazewell County and Pulaski County were separated by one county.

It is the compilers opinion Wilson Patrick had been with the 45th Regiment Virginia Infantry. One inference is that the 45th Regiment Virginia Infantry was at the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain on May 9, 1864 and because of his prior duty with the 45th Regiment Virginia Infantry.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Wilson Patrick of Company A of the 45th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a Bounty Pay and Receipt Roll for recruits of the organization name above and dated April 20, 1862 and received \$50.00 and signed by Wilson Patrick.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. Patrick of Company A of the 45th Virginia appeared on a register of payments to discharged soldiers and date of discharge was June 12, 1862 and date of payment was August 10, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated his discharge. "ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES CERTIFICATE OF DISABILITY FOR DISCHARGE. "Private Wilson Patrick of Captain John Thompson's Company A of the Forty-Fifth Regiment of Confederate States was enlisted by Captain Joseph Hamiton of the Forty-Fifth Regiment of Infantry at Tazewell County, Virginia on the eighth day of April 1862 to serve three years; he was born in Smyth County in the State of Virginia and is Forty-Seven years of age; and six feet one inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, dark hair and by occupation when enlisted a farmer. During the last two months said soldier has been unfit for duty 30 days. (Unit) stationed at Salt Sulphur Springs, (West) Virginia (Located in Monroe County (West) Virginia on June 12, 1862 and signed by John Thompson, Captain commanding Company. I certify, that I have carefully examined the said Wilson Patrick of Captain Thompson's Company and find him incapable of performing the duties of a soldier because of rheumatism which has become chronic. DISCHARGED; this twelfth day of June, 1862 at Salt Sulphur Springs, (West) Virginia and signed by (Samuel) C. Gleaves; Surgeon.

It is the compilers opinion that Wilson Patrick had rejoined his old unit sometime prior to the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain and gave the Union false information about his Confederate unit.

The following is about the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain from Wikipedia.

"Brigadier General George Crook commanded the Union Army of West Virginia, made up of three brigades from the Division of the Kanawha. When Ulysses S. Grant launched his spring offensive of 1864,

two Union armies marched towards Richmond and a third moved into the Shenandoah Valley. Crook's troops were also involved in the offensive and began to march through the Appalachian Mountains into southwest Virginia. His objective was to destroy the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, working in conjunction with William W. Averell's offensive, which had similar objectives. Brigadier General Albert G. Jenkins was in command of the few scattered Confederate units protecting the rail lines. He had only assumed command only the day before Crook's army began to approach the railroad.

Nevertheless, Jenkins was an experienced soldier. During the 1863 Gettysburg Campaign, Jenkins' Brigade had formed the cavalry screen for Richard S. Ewell's Second Corps. Jenkins led his men through the Cumberland Valley into Pennsylvania and seized Chambersburg, burning down nearby railroad structures and bridges. He accompanied Ewell's column to Carlisle, briefly skirmishing with Union militia at the Battle of Sporting Hill near Harrisburg. During the Battle of Gettysburg, Jenkins was wounded on July 2 and missed the final day's fighting. He did not recover to rejoin his command until autumn. Jenkins spent the early part of 1864 raising and organizing a large cavalry force for service in western Virginia. By May, he had been appointed Commander of the Department of Western Virginia with his headquarters at Dublin.

Jenkins, having decided to make a stand at Cloyd's Mountain, set up a strong defensive position. When Crook arrived, he decided against a frontal assault, concluding that the Confederate works were too strong and such an attack would decimate his army. The surrounding area was heavily forested and Crook used this as cover to swing his brigades around to the Confederate right flank.

Crook began the battle with an artillery barrage, then sent in his brigade of green West Virginians under Colonel Carr B. White. Crook's remaining two brigades under Colonel Horatio G. Sickel and future president Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes were to launch a frontal assault as soon as the West Virginians had gotten under way. Serving as a major under Hayes was another future U.S. President named William McKinley. White's brigade, in its first fight, advanced to within 20 yards before heavy casualties from its exposed position forced it back. Crook, moving with Hayes' Ohio brigade, had to dismount and walk the slopes on foot because they were so steep. Still wearing his jack boots, he sank in a small stream the troops were crossing and his boots filled with water. Nearby soldiers rushed back and pulled him out.

Hayes' brigade spearheaded the main assault around 11 a.m. The troops fought their way to the Confederate works and severe hand-to-hand fighting ensued. Sparks from the musket fire ignited the thick blanket of leaves on the ground, and many men from Sickel's and Hayes' brigades were pinned down and burned alive. The brigades had begun to fall back, when Crook sent two fresh regiments into Hayes' front. The West Virginians finally advanced against the artillery and overran its crew. The Ohio troops now began to overwhelm the Confederate center. Jenkins tried desperately to shift troops to the threatened areas, but he fell mortally wounded and was captured. His second-in-command, John McCausland, took command and conducted a rear-guard action as he withdrew his troops.

The Battle of Cloyd's Mountain was fought on the Back Creek Farm. The farmhouse served as a hospital and as headquarters for the Union General George Crook.

The Battle of Cloyd's Mountain was short and involved few troops, but it contained some of the most severe and savage fighting of the war. The engagement lasted a little over an hour, with much of that being hand-to-hand combat. Casualties were high for the modest number of troops involved. Crook lost 688 men, roughly 10% of his force. The Confederates lost fewer men—538—but that totaled 23% of their total force. The battle is considered a Union victory because Crook was able to continue on and

destroy the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Dublin, Virginia, and Averell was also able to destroy several railroad bridges along the same line, severing one of the Confederacy's last vital lifelines and its only rail connection to East Tennessee. The day after the battle, the remaining Confederate troops unsuccessfully defended a railroad bridge over the nearby New River”.

Confederate Order of Battle at Cloyd’s Mountain again per Wikipedia.

“Department of Southwestern Virginia — Brig. Gen. Albert G. Jenkins (*mortally wounded and captured*); John McCausland

4th Brigade — Col. John McCausland

45th Virginia Infantry — Col. W.H. Browne

60th Virginia Infantry— Col. B.H. Jones

36th Virginia Infantry — Lt. Col. Thomas Smith (wounded) Maj. William E. Fife

400 dismounted 10th Kentucky Cavalry (Diamond's)(May's)

45th Virginia Infantry Battalion — Lt. Col. H.M. Beckley

Home Guards

Artillery — Capt. T.A. Bryan (wounded)

Botetourt (Va.) Artillery — Capt. H.C. Douthat

Bryan's (Va.) Battery — Lieut. G.A. Fowlkes

Ringgold (Va.) Battery — Capt. Crispin Dickenson

Morgan's Brigade — Brig. Gen. John Hunt Morgan (brigade arrived late and took part only in the retreat)

5th Kentucky Cavalry - Col. D. Howard Smith”.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wilson Patrick of Company I of the 16th Regiment Virginia “Infantry” appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Wheeling, (West) Virginia from May 25 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Cloyd’s Mountain, Virginia on May 9, 1864 and charged with being in the Rebel Army and received at Wheeling on May 25, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on May 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wilson Patrick of Company I of the 16th Regiment Virginia “Cavalry” appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on May 26, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by 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 Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia on May 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wilson Patrick of Company I of the 16th Regiment Virginia "Cavalry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have applied for the oath of allegiance from October 1 to 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia on May 7, 1864.

Private Wilson Patrick died approximately 170 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 12, 1864 at Chico, California the newspaper *The Chico Weekly Chronicle-Record* reported "The sixteen-wheeled railroad car, intended for the President's use, is finished and is awaiting orders at Alexandria. It is the most elegant thing of the kind ever seen in this country. Its total cost was about \$30,000. It has sleeping apartments, parlor, and a Secretary's office. It is to be presented to our Chief Magistrate and to be used by himself and his successors."

And on Saturday, November 12, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Wilson Patrick of Company I of the 16th Regiment Virginia "Cavalry" due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Wilson Patrick did not own slaves in the State of Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"W. PATRICK CO. A 45 REG. VA. INF. C.S.A."**

1432) Private Samuel PATTEN - Inscription on tombstone #259 reads **"S. PATTEN CO. I 66 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 42 years old.

According to the Georgia Marriages, 1699-1944 Samuel Patten and Susan Evans were married on February 25, 1850 in Madison County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed the surname spelled as Patton but the compiler believes it was Patten and will be noted this way. The census listed Samuel Patten, born about 1822 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and married within the year and living with his wife Susan Patten, born about 1831 in Georgia and noted as married within the year. The family household was living in Subdivision 56 in Madison County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 13 and 14, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the given name as Irmus however after looking at a actual copy of the census it was Samuel and will be noted this way. The census listed Samuel Patten, born about 1822 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household with a value of real estate of \$300.00 and a personal estate of \$445.00 and living with his wife Susan E. Patten, born about 1832 in Georgia. Other family household members were: David Patten, born about 1852 in Georgia and Mary R. Patten, born about 1855 in Georgia and Susan N. Patten, born about 1857 in Georgia. The family household was living in Madison County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Danielsville and the census was enumerated on July 6, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Samuel Patten served in Company I in the 66th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“66th Infantry Regiment [also called 65th Regiment] was organized at Atlanta, Georgia, during the summer of 1863. It was assigned to Wilson's, C. H. Stevens', and H. R. Jackson's Brigade, participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Atlanta to Nashville, and ended the war in North Carolina. In December, 1863, this regiment contained 513 men and 419 arms but was greatly reduced when it surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel J. Cooper Nisbet, [James Cooper Nisbet – Find A Grave Memorial # 5991968] Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Hamilton, [Algermon Sidney Hamilton – Find A Grave Memorial # 21769833] and Major R. Newton Hull.”

Company I of the 66th Georgia Infantry had some soldiers from Clarke and Madison Counties in Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated September 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. Patten of Captain Jes. Thornton's Company* enlisted on September 1, 1863 at Athens, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Thornton for the war and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company I of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. Patten of Company I of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1863 at Athens, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain) Jes. Thornton for the war 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) S. Patten of Company I of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1863 at Athens, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Thornton for the war and last paid by Captain (C. C.) Hammock on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated in hands of enemy.

When Private Samuel Patten of Company I of the 66th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Stevens' Brigade in Walker's Division and in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. Palten (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company "H" of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 16th Army Corps commanded by Major General Greenville M. Dodge and forwarded for exchange by Captain H. L. Burnham, Provost Marshal from May 1, to August 15, 1864 and forwarded to the Provost Marshal in Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 by the 16th Army Corps.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel Patten of Company I of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war and had been sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on the Western & Atlantic Railroad approximately 138 miles and then had been sent to Nashville, Tennessee on the Chattanooga & Nashville approximately 140 miles and had been 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) Sam'l Patten of Company I of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 187 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Samuel Patten of Company I of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and the Louisville Military Prison occupied a city block from east to west by 10th and 11th streets and north to south by Magazine and Broadway 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) Sam'l Pattan of Company I of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky at the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Depot located at 9th Street and Broadway in Louisville and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 by ferry and railroad and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sam'l Pattan of Company I of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to the United States Military Railroad to the Louisville and Jeffersonville Ferry to Jeffersonville, Indiana and put on railroad box cars and sent to the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad and traveled east to Cincinnati and they took railroad 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) Samuel Patton (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Columbus, Ohio railroad depot and marched four miles east and received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private Samuel Patten died approximately 47 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On September 20, 1864 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper *The Ohio Statesman* reported: "PRISONERS – A regiment of South Carolinians, captured by General Averill's command in the Shenandoah Valley, passed through the city yesterday, on their way to Camp Chase, under the escort of a company of New York Zouaves. The prisoners were fine, athletic men but looked like all rebel prisoners-fat, hearty, saucy and dirty."

AND

On September 20, 1864 at Boise City Territory of Idaho the newspaper *The Idaho Tri-Weekly Statesman* reported: "The Nevada Copperhead Convention passed a resolution to oppose the State Constitution and support the Chicago nominee. If the oppose and defeat the adoption of the State Constitution and Nevada remains a Territory, we would inquire how they intend to support the Chicago nominees."

And on Tuesday, September 20, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Samuel Patton of Company I of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to diarrhea.

His widow Susan E. (Spelled as) Patton received a Confederate widow's pension in Madison County, Georgia in 1893 and she stated her husband died at Camp Chase and had been with Company I of the 66th Georgia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Samuel (Spelled as) Patton owned six slaves in Madison County, Georgia in the 1860 United States slave schedule. Two males ages 48 and 20 years old and four females ages 40; 30; 7 and 3 years of age however the slave owner Samuel Patton died in 1882 in Madison County, Georgia and had been born in 1802 and finally was married to Anna. The soldier who died at Camp Chase did not own slaves.

1433) Private Archibald PATTERSON - Inscription on tombstone #624 reads "**A. PATTERSON CO. C 4 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 27 years old.

According to Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; David Patterson married Sarah White on December 28, 1823 in Richmond County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Archibald Patterson, born about 1837 in Florida and living in the household of David Patterson, born about 1791 in Georgia and his wife Sarah Patterson, born about 1803 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Martha Patterson, born about 1825 in Georgia and David B. Patterson, born about 1829 in Florida and James F. Patterson, born about 1834 in

Florida (James F. Patterson was also a member of Company C of the 4th Florida Infantry and died at a Confederate Hospital in Tullahoma, Tennessee due to pneumonia on December 9, 1862) and Margaret Patterson, born about 1835 in Florida and Sarah Patterson, born about 1836 in Florida and John W. Patterson, born about 1838 in Florida and Henry H. Patterson, born about 1840 in Florida (Henry also was a member of Company C of the 4th Florida Infantry and wounded at the Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia in September 1863 and died a few days later on September 22, 1863) and Baldwin R. Patterson, born about 1843 in Florida and Thomas Patterson, born about 1845 in Florida. The family household was living in Division 11 in Madison County, Florida and the census was enumerated on September 5, 1850.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 36 which noted Private Archibald Patterson of the 4th Florida told Federal authorities his relative was Mary Patterson and listed her Post Office as Madison, Florida.

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 498 the Post Office at Madison was located in Madison County, Florida.

Another inference for this being the correct soldier is that Private Archibald Patterson enrolled in the 4th Florida Infantry (In Captain Dial's Company which subsequently became Company C of the 4th Florida Infantry) at the Madison County Courthouse on August 12, 1861 at age twenty-four.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Archibald Patterson served in Company C 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]"

Confederate Hospital Records stated Private A. Patterson of Company C of the 4th Florida Infantry appeared on a register of patients at the Floyd House and Ocmulgee Hospitals at Macon, Georgia on November 28, 1863 for chronic diarrhea.

When Private Archibald Patterson of Company C of the 4th Florida Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Findley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated he was taken prisoner by the 16th United States Army Corps and followed the usual Confederate prisoner flow to Louisville, Kentucky after being arrested. Private Archibald Patterson was taken to Marietta, Georgia and then transferred to Nashville, Tennessee and then forward to Louisville, Kentucky where he left for Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and arrived at the Camp Chase Prison on August 2, 1864.

He desired to take the Oath of Allegiance.

Private Archibald Patterson died approximately 136 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 16, 1864 at Nashville, Tennessee the final day of the Battle of Nashville ends with an almost total destruction of General Hood's Confederate Army of Tennessee.

And on Friday, December 16, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Archibald Patterson of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Archibald Patterson of Madison County, Florida did not own slaves.

1434) Private George W. PATTERSON - Inscription on tombstone #1835 reads "**G. W. PATTERSON CO. C 37 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Opequon Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike in September 1864.

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

"37th Cavalry Battalion was organized in August, 1862, as Dunn's Partisan Rangers. The battalion contained four companies and in November was changed to regular cavalry. It was assigned to W. E. Jones', McCausland's and W. L. Jackson's Brigade. During April, 1864, it totalled [totalled] 300 effectives and by June had increased its strength to ten companies. It was involved in various operations in western Virginia and East Tennessee, and then saw action in the Shenandoah Valley. The unit disbanded

in mid-April, 1865. Lieutenant Colonel Ambrose C. Dunn and Major J. R. Claiborne [James Robert Claiborne – Find A Grave Memorial # 8303181] were in command.”

Federal POW records reported him taken prisoner by General Sheridan’s Forces near Opequon Creek, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

The following was taken from the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion Series I, Volume 43 Part 2 page 77:

“NEAR BERRYVILLE, September 13, 1864 - 7 p. m. (Received 14th.)

Lieutenant-General GRANT: This morning I sent General Getty's division, of the Sixth Corps, with two brigades of cavalry, to the crossing of the Summit Point and Winchester road, over Opequon Creek, to develop the force of the enemy at the crossing in that vicinity. Rodes', Ramseur's, Gordon's, and Wharton's division were found on the west bank. At the same time General Wilson, with McIntosh's brigade of cavalry, dashed up the Winchester pike, drove the rebel cavalry at a run, came in contact with Kershaw' division, charged it, and captured the Eighth South Carolina Regiment (16 officers and 145 men) and its battle-flag, and Colonel Henagan, commanding brigade, with a loss of only 2 men killed and 2 wounded. Great credit is due to general Wilson, McIntosh, and Third New Jersey and Second Ohio. The charge was a gallant one. A portion of the Second Massachusetts, Reserve Brigade, made a charge on the right of our line and captured 1 officer and 11 men of Gordon's division of infantry. Our loss in the reconnaissance is very light.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.”

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

The compiler notes he was with the 37th Battalion, Virginia Cavalry and that he only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Patterson of the 37th Virginia appeared of a roll of prisoners of war captured by First Brigade, Third Cavalry Division, on Winchester and Berryville Pike near Opequon Creek, Virginia and noted as captured near Opequon Creek on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Patterson of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared of a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 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 on September 14, 1864 and noted as captured near Opequon Creek on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Patterson of Company C of the 37th Regiment Virginia “Batty” appeared of a roll of prisoners of war at Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia, 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) G. W. Patterson of Company C of the 37th Regiment Virginia "Battalion" appeared of 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) G. W. Patterson of Company C of the 37th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared of a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 19, 1864 and had been sent from Harper's Ferry, (West) Virginia and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Patterson of Company C of the 37th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared of a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio May 2, 1865, via New Orleans for exchange* Roll dated Headquarters United States Forces Camp Chase, Ohio May 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

The above asterisk stated "Indorsement shows Vicksburg, Mississippi May 12, 1865. Received of Captain L. W. Nichols, 88th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, four hundred and thirty-eight (438) Confederate prisoners of War. H. T. Fisher, Captain 53rd United States Colored Infantry."

Private died approximately 202 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 9, 1865 at New York City, New York the newspaper *The New York Times* reported: "GENERAL LEE'S NEW POLICY – HE GIVES UP VIRGINIA AND UNDERTAKES TO ESTABLISH THE REBEL CAPITAL AT COLUMBUS, GEORGIA – From our correspondent at the Ballard House, Richmond, April 6, via Washington, April 8. The source from which I have derived the information I now send is such as to entitle it to the utmost credit. When General Lee determined to evacuate Richmond he sent word to some of his friends in that city to be of good cheer and continue their hopes of the cause, as, in the evacuation of Richmond, he was only about to carry out a policy, which, although on determined then for the first time, he had long deliberately considered and matured. Those in this city who are acquainted with the views of the Confederate leader on the subject of the evacuation declare that this event is simply the commencement of a new military policy which General Lee has constantly suggested to the Richmond Government and that new hopes for the Confederacy will arise from it. General Lee has, it is said, been in favor of the evacuation of Richmond for some time past and that the defense of it so persistently continued has tied him down to operations t once timed and negative in which he has been disinclined to risk a battle, on account of the magnitude of the State and its immense importance in the eyes of the Confederate people. He has in fact advised the giving up of Virginia for the last two months and of transferring the war to a newer and more open theatre, thus changing the military policy hitherto adopted by the Confederacy into a sort of roving commission for his army. In this view of the case, he evidently assumes that the armies of the United States can do little else than run over the

country and establish a network of military lines which will be too weak to hold the country permanently or even to suppress any attempt on the part of the people to rise and assert their independence.....The design of the Confederate Government in leaving Richmond is to attempt to re-establish itself at Columbus, Georgia. They hope to be able to recover that State, making Columbus the capital, and to recover both North and South Carolina, thus securing a jurisdiction over a territory as large, if not larger, than that commanded by the Richmond authorities. “

And on Sunday, April 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Patterson of Company C of the 37th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“G. W. PATTERSON CO. C 37 BATTN. VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1435) Private James PATTERSON - Inscription on tombstone #649 reads **“JAS. PATTERSON CO. B 47 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 26 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed James Patterson, born about 1838 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Carson Patterson, born about 1804 in Tennessee and his wife (Spelled as) Cassa (A female) Patterson, born about 1806 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Thomas Patterson, born about 1827 in Tennessee and Elizabeth Patterson, born about 1832 in Tennessee and John Patterson, born about 1834 in Tennessee and Robert Patterson, born about 1836 in Tennessee (Also a member of Company B of the 47th Tennessee Infantry) and Henry Patterson, born about 1840 in Tennessee and Henry Patterson, born about 1840 in Tennessee and Carson Patterson, born about 1842 in Tennessee (Also a soldier in Company B of the 47th Tennessee Infantry) and Ezra (A male) Patterson, born about 1844 in Tennessee and Nancy Patterson, born about 1847 in Tennessee and Sarah Randolph, born about 1838 in Tennessee. The household was living in Civil District 6 in Gibson County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on November 23, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James Patterson, born about 1837 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as an overseer with a real estate value of \$350.00 and living in the household of W. H. (A male) Nelson, born about 1824 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Nancy Nelson, born about 1820 in Tennessee. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Robby Nelson, born about 1847 in Tennessee and John Nelson, born about 1850 in Tennessee and Mary Nelson, born about 1853 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Edman (A male) Nelson, born about 1855 in Tennessee and Susan Nelson, born about 1857 in Tennessee and Sarah Nelson, born about 1858 in Tennessee and Caroline Nelson,

born about 1832 in Tennessee. The household was living in District 6 in Gibson County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Eaton and no date of enumeration noted in 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James Patterson served in Companies B and H in the 47th Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company B of the 47th Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Gibson and Dyer Counties in Tennessee.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is there was only one James Patterson living in either Gibson or Dyer Counties in Tennessee of military age. The compiler further notes the James Patterson living in Obion County, Tennessee was listed as living in the 1880 United States census.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Patterson of Company B of the 47th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 8, 1861 in Gibson County, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 and dated August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Patterson of Company B of the 47th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 8, 1861 in Gibson County, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months

and last paid on June 30, 1862 and duty status not reported and under remarks stated drawn on descriptive list up to September the 1, 1862.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private James Patterson of Company E of the "12th Tennessee" appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty at the 1st Division Brig Hospital at Chattanooga, Tennessee during month of July to October 1862 by order of Doctor Price and nature of service was a nurse and term of service was from July 25, 1862 to October 31, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Patterson of Company B of the 47th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 8, 1861 in Gibson County, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and on descriptive list and last paid on September 1, 1862 noted as absent and under remarks stated in hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private James Patterson of Company B of the 47th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 8, 1861 in Gibson County, (Tennessee) and enrolled for one year and last paid on August 31, 1862 noted as absent and under remarks stated in hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private James Patterson of Company B of the 47th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 8, 1861 in Gibson County, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1862 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private James Patterson of Company B of the 47th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 8, 1861 in Gibson County, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on February 28, 1863 noted as present for duty and under remarks stated James Patterson had been in hospital four months last muster in debt to him by mistake for four months wages and \$50.00 bounty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private James Patterson of Company B of the 47th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 8, 1861 in Gibson County, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on June 30, 1863 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Patterson of Company B of the 47th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 8, 1861 in Gibson County, (Tennessee) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on August 31, 1863 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Patterson of Company B of the 47th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 8, 1861 in Gibson County, (Tennessee) and enrolled for one year and last paid on October 31, 1863 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Patterson of Company B of the 47th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 8, 1861 in Gibson County, (Tennessee) and enrolled for one year and last paid on October 31, 1863 noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. Patterson of Company H of the 47th Tennessee Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for March 1864.

When Private James Patterson of Company B of the 47th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 3, 1864 he had been in Vaughn'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 James Patterson of Company "H" of the 47th 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 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 James Patterson of Company "H" of the 47th 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 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 James Patterson of Company "H" of the 47th 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 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Patterson of Company "H" of the 47th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Patterson of Company "H" of the 47th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Patterson of Company "H" of the 47th Regiment Tennessee 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 James Patterson died approximately 129 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 21, 1864 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "Capture of Blockade Runners New York, December 20 – New Orleans dates of the 15th instant have been received. Advices from the blockading squadron off Galveston report the seizure during the week ending the 9th instant of six blockade runners. Yellow fever is raging at Galveston and the mortality is very great."

And on Wednesday, December 21, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private James Patterson of Company "H" of the 47th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1436) Private Ira L. PAULEY - Inscription on tombstone #1009 reads "**IREA L. PAULEY CO. F 8 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Tazewell County, Virginia in May 1864.

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

The compiler notes Bland County, Virginia was formed in 1861 from parts of Giles, Tazewell and Wythe Counties of Virginia.

According to the Virginia Select Marriages, 1785-1940; Hiram Pauley married Anne B. Helvy on September 5, 1840 in Wythe County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Pawley but corrected to Pauley by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. The census listed Ira Pauley, born about 1844 and living in the household of Hiram Pauley, born about 1801 and his wife Ann Pauley, born about 1818. Other family household members were: Sarah Pauley, born about 1840 and William Pauley, born about 1842 and (Spelled as) Adison (A male) Pauley, born about 1846 and Thomas Pauley, born about 1764 and (Spelled as) Abigal (A female) Pauley, born about 1767. The family household was living in District 20 in Giles County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 5, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Ira Pauley, born about 1846 in Virginia and living in the household of Hiram Pauley, born about 1801 in Virginia and his wife Anna Pauley, born about 1818 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Sarah Pauley, born about 1841 in Virginia and William Pauley, born about 1843 in Virginia and Addison Pauley, born about 1847 in Virginia and Louisa Pauley, born about 1852 in Virginia and George Pauley, born about 1857 in Virginia. The family household was living

in Giles County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Mechanicsburg, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 4, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 36 which noted Private Ira Pauley of Company F of the 8th Virginia Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was Hiram Pauley and listed his Post Office as Mechanicsburg, Virginia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private (Spelled as) Irea L. Pauley served in Company F in the 8th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company F of the 8th Virginia Cavalry was known as the “Bland Rangers” Many soldiers from Bland County, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 and stated Private (Spelled as) Irea L. Pauley of Company F of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on January 20, 1863 in Floyd County, Virginia and enrolled by (William Neel) Harman for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war on May 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Ira (Spelled as) Panley (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Wheeling, (West) Virginia from May 25 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Abbs Valley, Virginia (Located in Tazewell County) on May 7, 1864 and charged with being in the Rebel Army and received at Wheeling on May 25, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on May 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Ira (Spelled as) Panley of Company F of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on May 26, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain

Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured in Abbs Valley, Virginia on May 7, 1864.

Private Ira Pauley died approximately 252 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 2, 1865 at Lancaster, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Intelligencer Journal* reported: "A NEGRO ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES – J. S. Rock, a negro lawyer of Massachusetts, was, on motion of Senator Sumner, yesterday, admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. What privileges will be next conferred upon coffee?"

And on Thursday, February 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Ira Pauley of Company F of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read **"IRA L. PAULEY CO. F 8 VA. CAV. C.S.A."**

1437) Private William M. PAULEY - Inscription on tombstone #329 reads **"Wm. M. PAULEY CO. F 16 VA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Tazewell County, Virginia in May 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 32 years old based on the 1860 United States census.

The compiler notes on the 1860 census that an ancestry transcriber listed the surname as McPauley but after looking carefully at the actual census the compiler believes the man taking the actual census made his letter P with a loop thus giving the impression as the letter C before Pauley and that the surname should be noted as Pauley.

The 1860 United States census listed William M. Pauley, born about 1832 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a mechanic with a personal value of \$150.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Rebecca B. Pauley, born about 1838 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Crosby O. L. (A female) Pauley, born about 1856 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Manerva J. (A female) Pauley, born about 1859 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Sarilder A. (A female) Pauley, born about 1860 and listed as one month old. The family household was living in the Eastern District of Tazewell County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Rocky Gap and the census was enumerated on June 22, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William M. Pauley served in Company F in the 16th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“16th Cavalry Regiment was formed at Camp Zirkle, near Salem, Virginia, in January, 1863, by consolidating six companies of Ferguson's Battalion with four companies of O. Caldwell's Battalion. The unit was assigned to Jenkins' and McCausland's Brigade and fought in western Virginia, including the conflict at Droop Mountain. Later it saw action at Gettysburg, returned to western Virginia, [and] then participated in various engagements in the Shenandoah Valley. This regiment had 265 men in action at Gettysburg, and during February, 1864, there were 163 present for duty. It disbanded in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Milton J. Ferguson, [Milton Jameson Ferguson – Find A Grave Memorial # 25233342] Lieutenant Colonel William L. Graham, and Major James H. Hounnan. [James Henry Nounnan – Find A Grave Memorial # 83333198]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to March 31, 1864 and dated March 31, 1864 stated (Spelled as) Wm M. Pauley of Company F of the 16th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on March 1, 1864 and enrolled for the war and last paid from enlistment and duty status not stated.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Panley (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on May 26, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Cloyd's Mountain on May 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private William M. (Spelled as) Punley (With an X by the surname indicating in incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 16th Regiment Virginia Cavalry was admitted on October 4, 1864 to the Chase United States General Hospital at Camp Chase near Columbus, Ohio and had been sent from Camp Chase and the diagnosis was small-pox and under remarks stated never vaccinated.

Private William M. Pauley died approximately 144 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 17, 1864 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported “The remains of the late Chief Justice Taney were borne hence early yesterday morning to Frederick for interment, in accordance with previous arrangements, in an unostentatious and quiet manner. The press of engagements on the part of President Lincoln, as well as of Secretary Seward and Postmaster General Dennison prevented their attendance in the funeral cortege farther than the depot in this city. As the body was borne through the depot building here, the crowd there gathered paused in their busy preparations for travel abroad and stood with heads uncovered while the solemn procession moved through to the extra train which was to bear away this last of earth of the great jurist.”

And on Monday, October 17, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Pauley of Company F of the 16th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

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

1438) Private William Thomas PAULK - Inscription on tombstone #1471 reads **“W. T. PAULK CO. E 42 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The 1860 United States census listed William T. Paulk, born about 1829 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$425.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Eliza Paulk, born about 1837 in Alabama. Other family household members were: John Paulk, born about 1857 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Mahala (A female) Paulk, born about 1859 in Alabama. The family household was living in Covington County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Red Level and the census was enumerated on July 25, 1860.

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

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William T. Paulk served in Company E 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 E of the 42nd Alabama Infantry was known as the “McCulloch Avengers” Many soldiers from Conecuh County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 1 to October 31, 1862 stated Private William T. Paulk of Company E of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted at Greeneville, Alabama on May 5, 1862 and last paid on July 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Thomas Paulk of Company E of the 42nd Alabama Regiment appears on a register of the 1st Mississippi Confederate States Army Hospital at Jackson, Mississippi and admitted on April 19, 1863 for a complaint of chronic diarrhea and furloughed on June 13 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. T. Paulk of Company E of the 42nd Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt for clothing for the 2nd quarter and specifically issued on April 30, 1864.

When Private William T. Paulk of Company E of the 42nd 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 the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. T. Paulk of Company E of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. T. Paulk of Company E of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. T. Paulk of Company E of the 42nd 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 "July 26, 1864."

Federal POW Records stated "Sergeant" (Spelled as) William T. Paulk of Company E of the 42nd 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) Wm. T. Paulk of Company E of the 42nd 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) Wm. T. Paulk of Company E of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Private William T. Paulk died approximately 193 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 27, 1865 at Portland, Maine the newspaper *The Portland Daily Press* reported "POISONED – Stephen Avery, a drummer boy belonging to the 12th Maine regiment died at the United States Transit Hospital, New York on Thursday morning, supposed to be poisoned. Deceased arrived from Maine on the way to the front on Wednesday and bought a pie of an old woman at the gate of the Battery Barracks, after eating which he was taken sick and died as stated. Deceased was fourteen years of age."

(The compiler notes Stephen Avery is buried in Lot 489 at the Laurel Hill Cemetery in Saco Maine. The 1860 United States census listed him born in 1849).

And on Monday, February 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. T. Paulk of Company E of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William T. Paulk did not own slaves in Alabama.

1439) Private William C. PAYNE - Inscription on tombstone #1566 reads "**W. C. PAYN CO. F 20 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed Wm C. Payne, born about 1845 in South Carolina and living in the household of J. W. (A male) Payne, born about 1806 in North Carolina and his wife S. C. Payne, born about 1815 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: C. A. (A male) Payne, born about 1840 in South Carolina (The compiler notes he also was in Company F of the 20th Alabama Infantry and also taken as a POW at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee) and M. A. (A female) Payne, born about 1842 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Polina E. (A female) Payne, born about 1847 in Alabama and Thos W. Payne, born about 1850 in Alabama Jas H. Payne, born about 1853 in Alabama and Martha H. Payne, born about 1857 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Five Mile Beat in Perry County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Buck Snort and the census was enumerated on June 5, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William C. Payne served in Company F of the 20th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“20th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in September, 1861, at Montgomery, Alabama. The men were recruited in the counties of Jefferson, Greene, Bibb, Perry, Dallas, Hale, Tuscaloosa, Washington, and Russell. After serving at Mobile the unit was brigaded under Generals Barton, Tracy, and S. D. Lee. It moved to Kentucky, but prior to the Battle of Murfreesboro it was ordered to Mississippi. Here it took an active part in the conflicts at Port Gibson and Champion's Hill and was captured on July 4, 1863, when Vicksburg fell. Exchanged and reorganized, the 20th was placed in General Pettus' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It was involved in various battles from Chattanooga to Nashville and ended the war in North Carolina. This unit contained 836 men in December, 1861, sustained 58 casualties at Chattanooga, and totalled [totalled] 526 men and 376 arms on December 14, 1863. During January, 1865 there were 305 present, and it surrendered with about 165. The field officers were Colonels Charles D. Anderson, [Charles DeWitt Anderson – Find A Grave Memorials #'s 42498696 and 82935638] James M. Dedman, [James Monroe Dedman – Find A Grave Memorial # 76996025] I. W. Garrott, [Isham Warren Garrott – Find A Grave Memorial # 9115] and Edmund W. Pettus; [Edmund Winston Pettus – Find A Grave Memorial # 8761] Lieutenant Colonels John W. Davis and Mitchell T. Porter; [Mitchell Thomas Porter – Find A Grave Memorial # 100700185] and Majors John G. Harris [John Gideon Harris – Find A Grave Memorial # 138395875] and Alfred S. Pickering. [Alfred Samuel Pickering – Find A Grave Memorial # 13547492]”

Company F of the 20th Alabama Infantry had some soldiers from Perry and Bibb Counties in Alabama.

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private William C. Payne of Company F of the 20th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Pettus's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm C. Payne of Company F of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm C. Payne of Company F of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending on January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm C. Payne of Company F of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm C. Payne of Company F of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm C. Payne of Company F of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private William C. Payne died approximately 59 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 6, 1865 at Janesville, Wisconsin the newspaper *The Janesville Daily Gazette* reported "A FEMALE SOLDIER – The Boscobel Broad Axe says Miss Georgiana Peterman of Ellenboro, Grant county, who it is said has been 3 years a drummer in the 7th Wisconsin, last week presented herself before the board of Enrollment, dressed in a full suit of male attire Uncle Sam's clothing to again enter the service as a recruit. Examination proceeded far enough to discover her sex, when she was politely informed that, though Uncle Sam was anxious to get men, women were not wanted in the military service and if she did not leave town immediately she would be placed under arrest. As she did not choose to take this rather strong hint, she was arrested, but finally settled the matter by leaving."

And on Monday, March 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. C. Payne of Company F of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William C. Payne did not own slaves in either Perry or Bibb counties in Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"Wm. C. PAYNE CO. F 20 ALA. INF. C.S.A."**

1440) Private James L. PAYNE - Inscription on tombstone #1035 reads **"J. L. PAYNE CO. I 8 CONFED. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Murfreesboro, Tennessee in September 1864.

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

According to the Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1969 J. L. Payne married Sarah A. E. Sander on July 1859 in Chambers County, Alabama.

According to the 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) J. L. Payne, born about 1837 in Georgia and listed his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$500.00 and a personal estate of \$300.00 and noted as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Elizabeth Payne, born about 1841 in Georgia. Another family household member was Sarah F. Payne, born about 1860 and listed as two months old. The family household was living in Beat 13 in Tallapoosa County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Dudleyville and the census was enumerated on August 2, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is according to the death certificate of his daughter then named Sarah F. Payne in above census died as Mrs. Sally Stephens in 1937 in Texas and noted her father was James Payne, born in Alabama and her mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Saunders. And the compiler notes Tallapoosa and Chambers Counties in Alabama are adjacent. The compiler further notes Private James L. Payne enlisted at Cusseta, Alabama located in Chambers County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 5 to September 1, 1862 and dated August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Payne of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Mississippi and Alabama Cavalry * enlisted on February 5, 1862 at Cusseta, Alabama and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was formerly Company B of the 1st (Beall's) Battalion Alabama Cavalry. The 8th (Wade's) Regiment Confederate Cavalry (Also known as the 2nd Regiment Mississippi and Alabama Cavalry) was formed in May 1862, by the addition of three companies which had formerly served in the 1st (Beall's) Battalion Alabama Cavalry to the 2nd (Brewer's) Battalion Mississippi and Alabama Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May and June 1862 and dated on July 19, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas L. Payne of Company I of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry* enlisted on February 5, 1862 at Cusseta, Alabama and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was formerly Company B of the 1st (Beall's) Battalion Alabama Cavalry. The 8th (Wade's) Regiment Confederate Cavalry (Also known as the 2nd Regiment Mississippi and Alabama Cavalry) was formed in May 1862 by the addition of three companies which had formerly served in the 1st (Beall's) Battalion Alabama Cavalry to the 2nd (Brewer's) Battalion Mississippi and Alabama Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Payne of Company I of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on February 5, 1862 at Cusseta, Alabama and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated furloughed December 17, 1863 by order of General Hardee for 15 days.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 and dated June 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Payne of Company I of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on February 5, 1862 at Cusseta, Alabama and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed at Quarter Master Hospital Atlanta, Georgia by order of surgeon Ford.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Payne of Company I of the 8th Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on February 5, 1862 at Cusseta, Alabama and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured by the enemy at Readyville, Tennessee on September 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James L. Payne of Company I of the 8th Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on September 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on September 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Murfreesboro, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas L. Payne of Company I of the 8th Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Murfreesboro, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James L. Payne of Company I of the 8th Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 14, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Murfreesboro, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas L. Payne of Company I of the 8th Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 15 1864 and noted as captured near Murfreesboro, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James L. Payne of Company I of the 8th Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 specifically arrived on September 17, 1864 and noted as captured near Murfreesboro, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Private James L. Payne died approximately 141 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 4, 1865 at Placerville, California the newspaper *The Mountain Democrat* reported "Patriotic Loyalists – A Mr. Bunker, of Ohio and the Rev. J. W. Bushing (Chaplain of the 88th Ohio Infantry) are both under arrest charged with re-enlisting Mr. Bunker's dead son and dividing the bounty. Young Bunker had

been a good soldier and died in the service in July last, but these villains got up the scheme a second time. They are both loud mouthed loyalists and the Rev. scoundrel stomped Ohio for Lincoln.”

And on Saturday, February 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas. L. Payne of Company I of the 8th Confederate Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither J. L. or James L. Payne owned slaves in Alabama.

1441) Private William R. PAYTON - Inscription on tombstone #1244 reads **“Wm. R. PAYTON CO. F 36 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 20 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed the surname spelled as Peyton. William Peyton, born about 1844 in Georgia and was living in the household of Valentine Peyton, born about 1816 in Georgia and his wife Sally Peyton, born about 1822 in Georgia. Other household members were: The family household was living in the Browning District in DeKalb County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 14, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Wm. R. Payton, born about 1844 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Sarah Payton, born about 1825 in Georgia. Other household family members were: The family household was living in the Browning District of DeKalb County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was listed as Decatur and the census was enumerated on June 21, 1860.

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

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

Lieutenant Colonel Alexander M. Wallace, [Alexander McGhee Wallace – Find A Grave Memorial # 21700003] and Major John Loudermilk. [John Robert Loudermilk Died during Atlanta Campaign – Find A Grave Memorial # 130589686]”

Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry (Broyles’) had many men from DeKalb County, Georgia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Payton of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of Payments on Descriptive Lists for period of service from March 1 1863 to April 30, 1863 and paid on August 3, 1863 in the amount of \$22.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Payton of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry (re) enlisted on January 12, 1863 at Jackson, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Edward L.) Morton for three years or the war and last paid by (Frederick) Cox on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private William R. Payton of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Alfred Cumming’s 2nd Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson’s Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, William R. (Spelled as) Payten a private of Company F Regiment 36th 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 his name as William R. Payten and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 9, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Payten of Company F of the 36th 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 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

The following is from the National Park Service: “At the end of the siege of Vicksburg, surrender terms negotiated between General's Grant and Pemberton allowed for the parole of the Confederate garrison. The Union forces did not have to contend with prisoners of war. Confederate soldiers signed a parole

notice promising not to take up arms against the United States until they were exchanged by the proper authorities and paroled.”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Payton of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a List of effective men of the 36th Georgia Regiment. List not dated*

The above asterisk stated “Other records indicate date as about July 22, 1863.”

When Private William R. Payton of Company F 36th (Broyles’) Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Cumming’s Brigade in Stevenson’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Payton of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Payton of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Payton of Company F of the 36th 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Payton of Company F of the 36th Regiment 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 (Spelled as) Wm R. Payton of Company F of the 36th 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 William R. Payton died approximately 39 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 14, 1865 at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Adams Sentinel* reported "PENNSYLVANIA PRISONERS – On Wednesday last, in the House of Representatives of this State, Mr. Alleman, of Dauphin, offered the following joint resolution which was unanimously adopted: Whereas, During the battle of Gettysburg, certain unarmed citizens were captured by the rebel forces and carried as prisoners of war to the South: therefore, Resolved, That the Secretary of War be respectfully requested to use his authority to secure the release of certain citizens [the names of whom are inserted] of Adams county, captured by General Lee in 1863 and all other unarmed citizens of Pennsylvania captured by the rebels, now confined in rebel prisons."

And on Tuesday, February 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Peyton of Company F of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William R. Payton did not own slaves in Georgia.

Because there was more than one unit known as the 36th Georgia if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"Wm. R. PAYTON CO. F (BROYLES') 36 GA. INF. C.S.A."**

1442) Private John Wesley PEACOCK - Inscription on tombstone #620 reads **"J. W. PEACOCK CO. D 63 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 43 years old.

Georgia Marriages to 1850 stated John M. (Spelled as) Pearcock but corrected to John Wesley (Spelled as) Pearcock by an ancestry transcriber married Elsy M. Young on September 17, 1846 in Wilkerson County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed John W. Peacock, born about 1822 in Georgia and listed his occupation as a farmer and living with his wife (Spelled as) Elsey M. Peacock, born about 1824 in Georgia. Other family household members were: William H. H. Peacock, born about 1847 in Georgia and James L. Peacock, born about 1849 in Georgia. The family household was living in Division 93 in Wilkerson County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 26, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John W. Peacock, born about 1821 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of Josiah Whitehurst, born about 1802 in Georgia and his wife (Spelled as) Thelze A. Whitehurst, born about 1806 in Georgia. Other household members were: Missouri A. (A female) Whitehurst, born about 1840 in Georgia and Christiana E. Smith, born about 1842 in Georgia and Charles L. Whitehurst, born about 1846 in Georgia and Laura Whitehurst, born about 1848 in Georgia and Josiah J. Whitehurst, born about 1850 in Georgia and Seaton C. Smith, born about 1852 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Hugh Brigant but corrected by an ancestry

transcriber to Hugh Bryant, born about 1830 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Wm Jones, born about 1785 in Georgia. The household was living in the Ramah District of Wilkerson County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office listed as Gordon 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 J. W. Peacock of Company D of the 63rd Georgia Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Mary Peacock and listed her Post Office as Irwinton Court House, Georgia.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 70 the Post Office at Irwinton Court House was located in Wilkinson County, Georgia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service, Private John W. Peacock served in Company D in the 63rd Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“63rd Infantry Regiment was organized at Savannah, Georgia, in December, 1862, using the 13th Georgia Infantry Battalion as its nucleus. With more than 1,100 officers and men, the unit was assigned to the Departments of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. It served as infantry and heavy artillery at Thunderbolt and Rosedew [Rose Dew] Island, and Companies B and K were engaged at Battery Wagner near Charleston. Later the regiment was placed in General Mercer's and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. Now serving as infantry, it participated in the Atlanta Campaign, July 20 to September 1, this unit reported 10 killed, 61 wounded, and 39 missing and in December, 1864, totalled [totalled] 143 effectives. Very few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel George A. Gordon, [George Anderson Gordon – Find A Grave Memorial # 92640886] Lieutenant Colonel George R. Black, [George Robison Black – Find A Grave Memorial # 6586388] and Majors Joseph V. H. Allen [Find A Grave Memorial # 22935239] and John R. Giles. [Find A Grave Memorial # 7091160]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Peacock of Company D of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 30, 1863 at Thunderbolt (Battery, Georgia) and enrolled by Major (Joseph V. H.) Allen for three years or the war and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated enlisted since last muster and detached to cook.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Peacock of Company D of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 30, 1863 at Thunderbolt Battery, (Georgia) and enrolled by Major (Joseph V. H.) Allen for three years or the war and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated enlisted since muster August 31 and sick at Post.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Peacock of Company D of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 30, 1863 at Thunderbolt Battery, (Georgia) and enrolled by Major (Joseph V. H.) Allen for

three years or the war and last paid by (Charles J.) White on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private John W. Peacock of Company D of the 63rd Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864 he had been in Mercer's Brigade in Walker's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Peacock of Company D of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 2, 1864 and noted captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Peacock of Company D of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and specifically forwarded on July 28, 1864 and noted as captured near Stone Mountain, Georgia on "July 24, 1864."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Peacock of Company D of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Peacock of Company D of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John W. Peacock of Company D of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Peacock of Company D of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John W. Peacock of Company D of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 4, 1864 at Camp Chase,

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

Private John W. Peacock died approximately 133 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 15, 1864 at

And on Thursday, December 15, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Peacock of Company D of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John W. Peacock did not own slaves in Georgia.

1443) Private William D. PEACOCK - Inscription on tombstone #898 reads ***“W. D. PEACOCK CO. B 36 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to the Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1969; (Spelled as) Hinnard (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to) Hinnant Peacock married (Spelled as) Delincy Martin on April 8, 1835 in Greene County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Peaycock but corrected to Peacock by an ancestry transcriber and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed William D. Peacock, born about 1836 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of H. T. (A male) Peacock, born about 1810 in North Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Delmia Peacock, born about 1805 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Carita (A female) Peacock, born about 1837 in Alabama and Noah Peacock, born about 1840 in Alabama and Sarah W. Peacock, born about 1843 in Alabama and Anna Peacock, born about 1846 in Alabama and James C. Peacock, born about 1849 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Southern District in Pickens County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 30, 1850.

According to the Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1969; William D. Peacock married Cynthia M. A. Williams on February 24, 1857 in Greene County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Peatock but corrected by the compiler to Peacock and will be noted this way. The census listed William Peacock, born about 1836 in Alabama and noted his occupation as an overseer with a personal value of \$100.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Cyntha Peacock, born about 1840 in Alabama. The family

household was living in the Southern Division of Pickens County, Alabama the nearest Post Office was reported as Pleasant Grove and the census was enumerated on July 31, 1860.

The compiler notes Greene and Pickens Counties in Alabama were adjacent.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William D. Peacock served in Company B 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 B of the 36th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Greene County, Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. D. Peacock of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of Payments on Descriptive Lists from period of service from May 1 to July 1, 1863 and paid on August 18, 1864 in the amount of \$22.00.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. D. Peacock of Company B of the 36th Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for commutation of rations at Mobile, (Alabama) from June 30 to August 30 and paid on February 7, 1863.

When Private William D. Peacock of Company B of the 36th 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 the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. D. Peacock of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and specifically forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm D. Peacock of Company B of the 36th 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) Wm D. Peacock of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent 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) Wm D. Peacock of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm D. Peacock of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm D. Peacock of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 30, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm D. Peacock of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 1, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent 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:

On January 26, 1865 at

And on Thursday, January 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. D. Peacock of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

His widow, Cynthia Peacock, made an application for a widow's pension on June 7, 1891 in Greene County, Alabama and noted her husband was William D. Peacock and that he had belonged to Company

B of the 36th Alabama Infantry. (The compiler notes a mistake was made on his date of death reported as January 25, 1860, before the war)

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William D. Peacock did not own slaves in Alabama.

1444) Private Samuel L. PEAKE - Inscription on tombstone #1240 reads **“S. L. PEAKE CO. G 24 S.C. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed Samuel L. Peake, born about 1834 in South Carolina and noted his real estate value was \$100.00 and his personal value was also \$100.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Lovinia Peake, born about 1830 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Sampson Peake, born about 1854 in South Carolina and Nancy Peake, born about 1856 in South Carolina and Elizabeth Peake, born about 1859 in South Carolina and noted as eleven months old. The family household was living in the Richland District of South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Columbia and the census was enumerated on August 14, 1860.

The compiler notes there was a Samuel Peake living in the 1870 census in Richland County, South Carolina however he was noted as black and the surname was corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Samuel Pack.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Samuel L. Peak alternate name S. L. Peak served in Company G 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]”

The compiler notes his name is spelled as Samuel L. Peak on his Compiled Military Service Records.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) S. L. Peake of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on April 7, 1864 in Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled by (Melvin Luther) Kinard for the war and had never been paid and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated pay due from April 7, 1864.

“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 on May 1, 1865.”

When Private Samuel L. Peak of Company G 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 Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel L. Peak of Company G 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 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) Sam’l L. Peak of Company G 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 Private (Spelled as) Samuel L. Peak of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina 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) Sam'l L. Peak of Company G 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 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) Sam'l L. Peak of Company G 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 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) Sam'l L. Peak of Company G of the 24th Regiment 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 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 14, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, February 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Sam'l L. Peak of Company G of the 24th South Carolina Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Samuel L. Peake did not own slaves in South Carolina.

1445) Private Green PEARSON - Inscription on tombstone #910 reads ***"GREEN PEARSON CO. B 34 ALA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

"34th Infantry Regiment, organized at Loachapoka, Alabama, in April, 1862, contained men from Montgomery and the counties of Tallapoosa, Coosa, and Russell. It moved to Tupelo, Mississippi, and was assigned to General Manigault's Brigade where it remained for the duration of the war. The unit saw little action during the Kentucky Campaign then took an active part in many conflicts of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta. Later it fought in Hood's winter operations in Tennessee and at Bentonville, North Carolina. The regiment reported 11 killed and 77 wounded at Murfreesboro, had many captured at Missionary Ridge, and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 388 men and 281 arms. It

lost 14 killed and 46 wounded at Ezra Church and almost annihilated at Nashville. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Julius C. B. Mitchell, [Julius Caesar Bonaparte Mitchell – Find A Grave Memorial # 37092789] Lieutenant Colonels John C. Carter [Find A Grave Memorial # 95616729] and James W. Echols, [James Walter Echols – Find A Grave Memorial # 25204725] and Majors Henry R. McCoy [Henry Raines McCoy – Find A Grave Memorial # 18822000] and John N. Slaughter. [Find A Grave Memorial # 44258483]”

Company B of the 34th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Coosa County, Alabama.

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

An entry within his Complied Military Service Record stated Private (Spelled as) W. G. Pierson of Company B of the 34th Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of patients in the Ocmulgee Hospital in Macon, Georgia and admitted on September 21, 1864 for debilitas and transferred on September 22, 1864 and stated his residence was Coosa County, Alabama.

When Private Green Pearson of Company B 34th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Manigault’s Brigade in Johnson’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Green Pearson of Company B of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Green Pearson of Company B of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison n 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 Green Pearson of Company B of the 34th 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 Green Pearson of Company B of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in

Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and captured on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Green Pearson of Company B of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Green Pearson of Company B 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.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 27, 1865 at

And on Friday, January 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. G. Pierson of Company B of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes the above death record was located under the soldier W. G. Pierson which is believed to be a cross over.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1446) Private James H. PORTER - Inscription on tombstone #54 reads **"JAS. H. PELTER CO. C & CONFED. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Cabell County, (West) Virginia in April 1863.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James K. Porter served in Company C in the 8th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Jenkins; [Albert Gallatin Jenkins – Find A Grave # 7607469] and Major P. M. Edmondson.[P. M. Edmonston]”

Company C of the 8th Virginia Cavalry was known as the “Grayson Cavalry”

He only has Federal POW Records.

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 20, 1863 at

And on Tuesday, October 20, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private James H. Porter of Company C of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JAS. H. PORTER CO. C 8 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1447) Private Richard PENDRY - Inscription on tombstone #75 reads **“RICH'D PENDRY CO. E 10 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Danville, Kentucky in June 1863.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Pendray. The census listed Richard Pendray, born about 1834 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$6,050.00 and a personal value of \$4,000.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Sarah Pendray, born about 1837 in Kentucky. Other household members were: Mary E. Pendray, born about 1857 in Kentucky and Sarah E. Pendray, born about 1859 in Kentucky and Jno. G. Barclay, born about 1839 in Kentucky and Elizabeth V. Barclay, born about 1840 in Kentucky. The household was living in District 2 in Daviess County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Owensboro and the census was enumerated on August 4, 1860.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records

The compiler notes this soldier enlisted in Daviess County, Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private Richard (Spelled as) Pendy (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 10th Regiment Kentucky appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 27, 1863 and noted as captured in Daviess County, Kentucky on June 23, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Richard (Spelled as) Pendry (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 10th Regiment Kentucky appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 22, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 26, 1863 and noted as captured in Davis (Daviness) County, Kentucky on June 23, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Richard (Spelled as) Pendry of Company E of the 10th Regiment Kentucky appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 27, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville on July 27, 1863 and noted as captured in Daviess County, Kentucky on June 23, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Richard (Spelled as) Pendry of Company E of the 10th Regiment Kentucky appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 27, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General Jeremiah Tilford Boyle and noted as captured in Davies (Daviness) County Kentucky on June 23, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Richard Pendry of Company "B" of the 10th Regiment Kentucky appeared on a Muster roll of prisoners of war at Henderson, Kentucky on June 30, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters United States Forces Henderson, Kentucky on June 30, 1863 and noted as captured in Daviess County, (Kentucky) on June "25," 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Richard Pendry of Company E of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who desire to take the oath and not be sent for exchange and state that they were conscripts and deserters and noted as captured at Danville, Kentucky on June 23, 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 30, 1863 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln has been sick ever since Thursday November 26th.

And on Monday, November 30, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Rich'd Pendry of Company B or E of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to unknown reasons.

The compiler notes the chronological sequence of graves indicates this is correct.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

Because there was more than one unit known as the 10th Kentucky if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"RICHARD PENDRY CO. E 10 KY. CAV. (DIAMOND'S) C.S.A."**

1448) Private C. W. PENNISTON - Inscription on tombstone #217 reads **“C. W. PENNISTON CO. H 5 LA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Natchez, Mississippi in April 1864.

The compiler notes his Federal POW Records are listed under C. W. Peneston with Company H 5th Louisiana Cavalry.

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

Juxtaposition:

On August 23, 1864 at

And on Tuesday, August 23, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

He died on Tuesday, August 23, 1864 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1449) Sergeant James Smiley PENNY - Inscription on tombstone #40 reads **“JAS. S. PENNY CO. A 1 LA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Irvine, Kentucky in July 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Smiley Penny, born about 1846 in Louisiana and living in the household of Joseph Penny, born about 1805 in Louisiana and what appears to be his wife Ann Penny, born about 1825 in Louisiana. (The compiler notes post war census reports listed Ann Penny and the wife of Joseph although it could have been his second marriage) Other family household members were: Elizabeth Penny, born about 1833 in Louisiana and Harriet Penny, born about 1835 in Louisiana and Elmira Penny, born about 1838 in Louisiana and Alice Penny, born about 1840 in Louisiana and Lucy Penny, born about 1848 in Louisiana and Samuel Penny, born about 1850 and listed as nine months old. The family household was living in Ward 6 in East Baton Rouge Parish in Louisiana and the census was enumerated on October 17, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Jas. S. Penny, born about 1847 in Louisiana and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Joseph Penny, born about 1808 in Louisiana and what appears to be his wife Ann Penny, born about 1826 in Louisiana. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Almira (A female) Penny, born about 1838 in Louisiana and Lucy A. Penny, born about 1848 in Louisiana and Joseph Penny, born about 1852 in Louisiana and Frederick D. Penny, born about 1854 in Louisiana and (Spelled as) Eliza G. (A female) Penny, born about 1856 in Louisiana and Mary A. Penny, born about 1858 in Louisiana. The family household was living in East Baton Rouge Parish and the nearest Post Office was reported as Baton Rouge and the census was enumerated on August 18, 1860.

The compiler notes it was not James Scott Penny and living in East Baton Rouge Parish as he survived the war.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James S. Penny alternate name James F. Penny and discharged as a sergeant served in Company A 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]”

The compiler notes Camp Schlatre has an alternate spelling of Schlater and Company A was known as the Ed Moore Rangers and many soldiers came from Iberville Parish, Louisiana and that Iberville, Parish is adjacent to East Baton Rouge Parish.

A Company Muster-In Roll stated Private James S. Penny of Captain Calvin W. Keep’s Company of Mounted Rangers (Ed Moore Rangers) Scott’s Regiment Louisiana Volunteers* was mustered in at age twenty-three at Camp Schlatre, Louisiana on August 26, 1861 and enrolled on August 26, 1861 at Camp Schlatre by Captain (Calvin W.) Keep for the war and valuation of horse was \$50.00 and equipment as \$17.50.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company A of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1862 and dated December 12, 1862 stated Private James S. Penny of Company A of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry enlisted on August 26, 1861 at Camp Schlatre, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Captain (Calvin W.) Keep for the war and last paid by Major John Claiborne on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 to December 31, 1862 stated Private James S. Penny of Company A of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry enlisted on August 26, 1861 at Camp Schlatre, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Captain (Calvin W.) Keep for the war and last paid by A. C. Herndon 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 5th Sergeant James S. Penny of Company A of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry enlisted on August 26, 1861 at Camp Schlatre, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Captain (Calvin W.) Keep for the war and

last paid by A. C. Herndon on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted to 5th sergeant on January 28, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to June 30, 1863 stated 5th Sergeant James S. Penny of Company A of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry enlisted on August 26, 1861 at Camp Schlatre, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Captain (Calvin W.) Keep for the war and last paid by A. C. Herndon on March 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted to 5th sergeant on January 28, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant James F. (With an X by the initial indicating an incorrect initial) Penny of Company A of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry appeared on an appraisal roll of horses in the organization named above roll dated headquarters Louisiana Cavalry near Jacksboro, Tennessee on July 19, 1863 and horse valuation of \$400.00 one sorrel horse.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 4th Sergeant James S. Penny of Company A of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry enlisted on August 26, 1861 at Camp Schlatre, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Captain (Calvin W.) Keep for three years or the war and last paid by A. C. Herndon on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated promoted 4th sergeant on December 9, 1863 by special order and captured on a raid in Kentucky about July 30, 1863 and not exchanged.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 4th Sergeant James S. Penny of Company A of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry enlisted on August 26, 1861 at Camp Schlatre, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Captain (Calvin W.) Keep for three years or the war and last paid by A. C. Herndon on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured on a raid in Kentucky on July 31, 1863 and not exchanged.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas F. Penny of Company A of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Irvine, Kentucky on July 31, 1863.

The compiler notes Irvine, Kentucky was and is located in Estill County.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas F. Penny of Company A of the 1st Regiment Louisiana appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Irvine, (Kentucky) on July 31, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas F. Penny of Company A 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 on August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Irvine, (Kentucky) on July 31, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private James S. Penny of Company A of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 7, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle and noted as captured at Irvine, Kentucky on July 31, 1863.

Private James S. Penny died approximately 61 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 7, 1863 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln interviews P. Anthony Dey, engineer heading party surveying for western railroad, regarding military escort.

And on Wednesday, October 7, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of "Private" (Spelled as) J. S. Penny of Company "H" of the 1st Regiment Louisiana Cavalry due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither J. S. or James S. Penny owned slaves in Louisiana.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"SGT. JAS. S. PENNY CO. A 1st LA. CAV. C.S.A."**

1450) Private Elijah PERKINS - Inscription on tombstone #409 reads **"ELIJAH PERKINS CO. E 1 BATT'N KY. MTD. RIFLES C.S.A."** Federal POW Records located on ancestry (21740) stated: He was taken prisoner in Owen County, Kentucky on July 11, 1864. The same citation noted his death on Saturday, November 5, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 5, 1864 at

Federal POW Records located on ancestry (23123) stated: He died of small-pox and was buried in grave number 409 at Camp Chase.

The compiler notes he was taken prisoner twice and the first time was in Nicholas County, Kentucky in April of 1863 and that he was paroled and exchanged. The compiler notes he only has Compiled Military Service Records on fold 3 and no Federal POW Records. Fold 3 indicates he was with the 3rd Battalion MTD Ky. Rifles, and his Records may be at the NARA in DC on micro-film.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1451) Private Edwin G. PERRY - Inscription on tombstone #631 reads ***"E. G. PERRY CO. F 28 MISS. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The 1860 United States census listed E. G. (A male) Perry, born about 1831 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$200.00 and a personal value of \$700.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Louisa Perry, born about 1830 in Tennessee. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Geo. W. Cavnes, born about 1854 in Mississippi and Mary Cavnes, born about 1852 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Jessee Watson, born about 1829 in Virginia and (Spelled as) D. C. (A female) Watson, born about 1838 in Mississippi and John W. Watson, born about 1837 in Virginia. The household was living in Panola County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as (Spelled as) Robinta and the census was enumerated on August 17, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Edwin G. Perry alternate E. G. Perry served in Company F in the 28th Mississippi Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company F of the 28th Mississippi Cavalry had many soldiers from Yalobusha County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 20 to April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) E. G. Perry of Captain J. W. Clanton's Company 28th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* and enrolled at Jackson, (Mississippi) by J. W. Clanton and mustered into service on March 20, 1862 at Grenada, (Mississippi). Traveling to place of rendezvous 180 miles subsistence and forage furnished by himself subsistence 10 days; forage 10 days. The valuation of his horse was \$150.00.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company F of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) E. G. Perry of Company F of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 20, 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi for three years and last paid on April 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on sick furlough.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) E. G. Perry of Company F of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on

March 20, 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi for three years and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty and owned one horse and paid \$24.80 for use of horse at .40 cents per day for 62 days.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) E. G. Perry of Company F of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 20, 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi for three years and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on sick furlough for 30 days.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1862 to February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. G. Perry of Company F of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 20, 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi for three years and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick and was paid \$48.00 dollars for use of horse at .40 cents per day.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. G. Perry of Company F of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 20, 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi for three years and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick and was paid \$24.00 dollars for use of horse at .40 cents per day.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. G. Perry of Company F of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 20, 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi for three years and noted as present for duty and paid for horse at .40 cents per day in the amount of \$48.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. G. Perry of Company F of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 20, 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi for three years and under remarks stated deserted on August 5, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. G. Perry of Company F of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 20, 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. G. Perry of Company F of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 20, 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and under remarks stated deserted on December 14, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) E. G. Perry of Company F of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 20, 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) E. G. Perry of Company F of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 20, 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured by enemy on August 6, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) E. G. Perry of Company F of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 20, 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured by enemy on August 7, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) E. G. Perry of Company F of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 20, 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured by enemy on August 5, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records not dated stated Private (Spelled as) E. G. Perry of Company F of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 20, 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi for three years and noted his residence as Panola County, Mississippi and under remarks stated captured by enemy on August 6, 1864.

When Private Edwin G. Perry of Company F of the 28th Mississippi Cavalry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 6, 1864 he had been in Armstrong's Brigade in Jackson's Division in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edwin Perry of the "27" Regiment Mississippi "Infantry" appeared on a report of Confederate prisoners captured by the 2nd Division 23rd Army Corps from June 1 to September 9, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal, 2nd Division 23rd Army Corps Decatur, Georgia on September 9, 1864 and noted as captured on August 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. G. Perry of Company F of the 28th Regiment Mississippi "Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war and noted as captured on August 8, 1864 and under remarks stated captured and turned over to Army of the Cumberland on August 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edwin G. Perry Company F of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 15, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edwin G. Perry Company F of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending 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 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated "Sergeant" (Spelled as) Edwin G. Perry Company F of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry 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 captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edwin G. Perry Company F of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edwin G. Perry Company F of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry 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 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edwin G. Perry Company F of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 6, 1864.

Private Edwin G. Perry died approximately 108 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 26, 1864 at Keokuk, Iowa the newspaper *The Daily Gate City* reported "A PANTHER KILLED IN MARION COUNTY, ILLINOIS – The Salem Advocate says a very large and apparently old panther was killed in the vicinity of Skillet Fork, in that county one day last week. He was discovered several days before, near a farm house in the edge of Romine prairie and after a long and hard chase by a number of citizens was overtaken and shot by William Jackson, Esq. It is said before this ferocious beast was killed, he literally tore five dogs in pieces."

And on Monday, December 26, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Edward G. Perry of Company F of the 28th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Edwin G. Perry did not own slaves in Panola County, Mississippi.

1452) Sergeant Stephen R. PERRY - Inscription on tombstone #595 reads **"SGT. S. R. PERRY CO. G 27 MISS. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed Stephen Perry, born about 1842 in Mississippi and living in the household of (Spelled as) Rawles Perry, born about 1809 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Martha Perry, born about 1835 in Mississippi and Elizabeth Perry, born about 1838 in Mississippi and William Perry, born about 1840 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Absella (A female) born about 1845 in Mississippi and Elijah Perry, born about 1848 in Mississippi and Minerva Perry, born about 1849 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Perry County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 30, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Stephen Perry, born about 1842 in Mississippi and living in the household of (Spelled as) Rawles Perry, born about 1809 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Sally Perry, born about 1831 in Mississippi and William Perry, born about 1840 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Absillia (A female) Perry, born about 1845 in Mississippi and Lee Perry (A male) Perry, born about 1848 in Mississippi and John Perry, born about 1857 in Mississippi and Jacob Perry, born about 1859 in Mississippi and noted as six months old. The family household was living in the Southern District in Perry County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Monroe and the census was enumerated on August 14, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Stephen R. Perry served in Company G of the 27th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"27th Infantry Regiment was organized in November and December, 1861 with men recruited in the counties of Oktibbeha, Leake, Covington, Jasper, and Simpson. After serving in Florida and Kentucky, then unit was assigned to General Walthall's and Brantley's [Brantley's] Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It took an active part in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, moved with Hood into Tennessee, and fought in North Carolina. It reported 83 casualties at Murfreesboro, 117 at Chickamauga, and 208 at Chattanooga. For a time it was consolidated with the 24th Regiment and in December, 1863 totalled [totalled] 491 men and 354 arms. At Resaca the regiment lost 6 killed and 27 wounded, and at Ezra Church the 24th/27th had 11 killed and 67 wounded of the 430 engaged. It surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels James A. Campbell [James Alexander Campbell – Died at Johnson's Island, Ohio – Find A Grave Memorial # 7777723] and Thomas M. Jones; [Thomas Marshall Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 13890469] Lieutenant Colonels James L. Autry, [James Lockhart Autry Senior – His father killed at the Alamo – He was killed at Battle of Stones River, Tennessee - Find A Grave Memorial # 10527652] A. J. Hays, and Andrew J. Jones; [Andrew Jackson Jones – killed during Atlanta Campaign – Find A Grave Memorial # 5990249] and Majors Julius B. Kennedy, George H. Lipscomb, [Killed at Battle of Perryville, Kentucky 1862]and Amos McLemore.[Killed by a deserter in Jones County, Mississippi – Find A Grave Memorial # 33069585]"

Company G of the 27th Mississippi was known as the “Kennedy Guards”

The compiler notes Augusta, Mississippi was located in Perry County and is now a ghost town.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) S. R. Perry of Company G of the 27th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on September 17, 1861 at Augusta, Mississippi and enrolled by (Julius) B. Kennedy for three years or war and last paid by March 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

“About April 9, 1865, this regiment was consolidated with the 24th, 29th, 30th, 34th, Regiments Mississippi Infantry and formed a new regiment which was designated the 24th Regiment Mississippi Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1862 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) S. R. Perry of Company G of the 27th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on September 17, 1861 at Augusta, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Julius B.) Kennedy for three years and last paid by June 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated paroled at Glassgo, (Glasgow) Kentucky.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and October 1862 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) S. R. Perry of Company G of the 27th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on September 17, 1861 at Augusta, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Julius B.) Kennedy for three years or 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 January and February 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) S. R. Perry of Company G of the 27th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on September 17, 1861 at Augusta, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Julius B.) Kennedy for three years or 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 1st Corporal (Spelled as) S. R. Perry of Company G of the 27th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on September 17, 1861 at Augusta, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Julius B.) Kennedy for three years or 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 July and August 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) Steven R. Perry of Company G of the 27th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on September 17, 1861 at Augusta, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Julius B.) Kennedy for three years or the war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated in hospital at Atlanta since July 20, 1863 by order of regimental surgeon.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) S. R. Perry of Company G of the 27th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register of Payments on Descriptive Lists from period May 1 to June 30, 1863 and paid on August 10, 1863 in the amount of 26.00.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. R. Perry of Company G of the 27th Mississippi appeared on a receipt roll for clothing issued on October 5, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. R. Perry of Company G of the 27th Mississippi appeared on a receipt roll for clothing issued on October 29, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated "Private" (Spelled as) Steven R. Perry of Company G of the 27th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on September 17, 1861 at Augusta, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Julius B.) Kennedy for three years or the war and last paid on October 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital July 20, 1863 by order of Brigade surgeon.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. R. Perry of Company G of the 27th Mississippi appeared on a receipt roll for clothing issued on February 5, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. R. Perry of Company G of the 27th Mississippi appeared on a receipt roll for clothing issued on March 7, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. R. Perry of Company G of the 27th Mississippi Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter 1864 and specifically issued on June 30, 1864.

When Sergeant Stephen R. Perry of Company G of the 27th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 28, 1864 he had been in Brantley's Brigade in Anderson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. R. Perry of Company G of the 27th Regiment Mississippi 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 forward to Chattanooga, Tennessee and noted as captured in battle on July 28, 1864 by the 4th Division.

Federal POW Records stated Private Stephen R. Perry of Company G of the 27th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 8, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 8, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Stephen R. Perry of Company G of the "37th" (But corrected to 27th at top of page) 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 August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Stephen R. Perry of Company G of the "37th" (But corrected to 27th at top of page) Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Steven R. Perry of Company G of the "37th" (But corrected to 27th on top of page) Regiment Mississippi appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Steven R. Perry of Company G of the "37th" (But corrected to the 27th at top of page) Regiment Mississippi appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Stephen R. Perry of Company G of the "37th" (But corrected to 27th at top of page) Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 11, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Private Stephen R. Perry died approximately 121 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 10, 1864 at St. Louis, Missouri the newspaper *The Daily Missouri Republican* stated "ESCAPE OF A REBEL OFFICER – Among the rebel officers who were recently captured at the battle of Franklin was Major Jerome P. Wilson, A. A. G. on Lieutenant General Lee's staff. While on the way to this city from Nashville he jumped from the train and succeeded in making his escape. We did not learn at what point he jumped off."

And on Saturday, December 10, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Stephen R. Perry of Company G of the "37th" (But corrected to 27th at top of page) Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Stephen R. Perry did not own slaves in Perry County, Mississippi.

1453) Sergeant Robert B. PETERSON - Inscription on tombstone #1023 reads "***SGT. R. B. PETERSON CO. C 35 MISS. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Allatoona, Georgia in October 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Robert B. Peterson alternate name R. B. Peterson and discharged as a sergeant served in Company C 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 Recue No. 2”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1, 1862 to-----stated Private (Spelled as) R. B. Peterson of Company C (Oktibbeha Rescue Number 2) 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Starkville, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (William) S. Barry for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. B. Peterson of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Starkville, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (William) S. Barry for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. B. Peterson of Captain R. J. Johnson's Company 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Starkville, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (William) S. Barry for three years and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. B. Peterson of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Starkville, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (William) S. Barry for three years and last paid by Captain (Waits E.) Gibbs on October 31, 1862 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) R. B. Peterson of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Starkville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (William) S. Barry for three

years and last paid by Captain (Waits E.) Gibbs on March 1, 1863 noted as present for duty and under remarks stated Provost Marshal.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. B. Peterson of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Starkville, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (William S.) Barry for three years and last paid on July 1, 1863 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. B. Peterson of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Starkville, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (William S.) Barry for three years and last paid on July 1, 1863 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) R. B. Peterson of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Starkville, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (William S.) Barry for three years and last paid on January 1, 1863 noted as present for duty and under remarks stated after February 28, 1864 by order of Lieutenant Colonel Shotwell.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. B. Peterson of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Starkville, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (William S.) Barry for three years and last paid on January 1, 1864 noted as present for duty.

When Private Robert B. Peterson of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General John C. Moore's Brigade in Major General John H. Forney's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, R. B. Peterson 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 R. B. Peterson and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private R. B. Peterson 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 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."

When Sergeant Robert B. Peterson 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt B. Peterson 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 on October 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on October 20, 1864 and noted captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt B. Peterson of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending October 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky 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 captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt B. Peterson of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt B. Peterson of Company C of the 35th 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 to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and had been sent to Camp Chase by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt B. Peterson of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, on 1864 and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt B. Peterson of Company C of the 35th 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 at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 3, 1865 at

And on Friday, February 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) R. B. Peterson of Company C of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1454) Private William R. PETERSON - Inscription on tombstone #916 reads "**Wm. R. PETERSON CO. C 17 ALA. 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.

According to Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1969; William Peterson married Elizabeth (Spelled as) Quaddlebum on December 22, 1842 in Henry County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Paterson but the compiler believes it was Peterson and will be noted this way. The census listed William Peterson, born about 1837 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of William Peterson, born about 1805 in Georgia and his wife (Spelled as) Eliza (A female) Peterson, born about 1805 in Georgia. Other family household members were: James Peterson, born about 1831 in Alabama and Thomas Peterson, born about 1833 in Alabama and Martha Peterson, born about 1839 in Alabama and Mary Peterson, born about 1842 in Alabama. The family household was living in Beat 3 in Butler County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 24, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) W. R. (A male) Peterson, born about 1836 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of (Spelled as) W. B. (A male) Peterson, born about 1805 in Georgia and his wife (Spelled as) E. W. (A female) Peterson, born about 1805 in Georgia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) J. H. (A male) Peterson, born about 1833 in Georgia and (Spelled as) M. P. J. (A female) Peterson, born about 1842 in Alabama and (Spelled as) F. F. (A male) Peterson, born about 1848 in Alabama and (Spelled as) T. A. (A male) Peterson, born about 1834 in Georgia and (Spelled as) M. S. (A female) Peterson, born about 1838 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) M. A. (A female) Peterson, born about 1859 in Alabama and (Spelled as) J. M. (A male) (Spelled as) Freier, born about 1836 in Georgia and Jane Parish, born about 1842 in Georgia. The household was living in Precinct 6 in Butler County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Friendship and the census was enumerated on August 3, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal William R. Peterson was discharged as a private and served in Company C 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]”

Company C of the 17th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Butler Rifles”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) Wm R. Peterson of Company C of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 14, 1861 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled for the war and last paid on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Peterson of Company C of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 14, 1861 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain Alexander McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated placed in ranks October 17, 1862 and entitled to corporal pay from August 31, 1862 to October 17, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Peterson of Company C of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 14, 1861 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled 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 July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Peterson of Company C of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 14, 1861 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled for the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on detached duty as city guard by order of Lieutenant Colonel Holcomb.

When Private William R. Peterson of Company C of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Cantey's Brigade in Walthall's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. "Patterson" of Company C of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending on January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. "Patterson" of Company C of the 17th 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, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. "Patterson" of Company C of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm R. Peterson of Company C of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private died approximately 27 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 2, 1865 at

And on Thursday, February 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. R. Peterson of Company C of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William R. Peterson did not own slaves in Alabama.

1455) Private Newton M. PETTIT - Inscription on tombstone #325 reads ***“N. M. PETTIT CO. E 18 TEX. CAV. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to the Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002, the parents of Newton M. Pettit, E. (Elizabeth) Newton and E. (Enoch) Pettit were married on January 22, 1831 in Grainger, Tennessee.

The 1850 United States census listed Newton Pettit, born about 1836 in Missouri and living in the household of Enoch Pettit, born about 1809 in Tennessee and living with his wife Elizabeth Pettit, born about 1812 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Laura Pettit, born about 1838 in Missouri and Louisa Pettit, born about 1840 in Missouri and Margaret Pettit, born about 1842 in Missouri and William Petit, born about 1844 in Missouri and Milton Pettit, born about 1846 in Missouri and James K. Pettit, born about 1848 in Missouri. The family household was living in Dallas County, Texas and the census was enumerated on November 9, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Newton M. Pettit, born about 1837 in Missouri and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Enoch Pettit, born about 1808 in Tennessee and his wife Elizabeth Pettit, born about 1810 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Louisa Pettit, born about 1843 in Missouri and Margaret M. Pettit, born about 1845 in Missouri and William H. Pettit, born about 1846 in Missouri and Enoch M. Pettit, born about 1848 in Missouri and James K. Pettit, born about 1849 in Missouri and Dallas Pettit, born about 1851 in Texas. The family household was living in Precinct 1 in Dallas County, Texas and the nearest Post Office was Dallas and the census was enumerated on September 18, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Newton M. Pettitt alternate name Newton N. Patell and served in Company E in the 18th Regiment Texas Cavalry (Darnell's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“18th Cavalry Regiment was organized at Dallas, Texas, during the spring of 1862 with men from Dallas, Denton, and Belton. The unit was soon dismounted and ordered to Arkansas where in January, 1863, it was captured at Arkansas Post. After being exchanged, it was consolidated with the 17th, 24th, and 25th Texas Cavalry Regiments (dismounted), and placed in Deshler's, J. A. Smith's, and Granbury's Brigade. This command fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville and ended the war in North Carolina. The 18th was organized with about 900 men. The 17th/18th/24th/25th sustained 200 casualties at Chickamauga and totalled [totalled] 690 men and 520 arms in December, 1863. Very few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Nicholas H. Darnell, [Nicholas Henry

Darnell – Find A Grave Memorial # 5314810] Lieutenant Colonel John T. Coit, [John Taylor Coit – Find A Grave Memorial # 26142782] and Majors Charles C. Morgan and William A. Ryan.”

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records are listed under the surname of Patell with Company E 18th Texas Cavalry however both the 1850 and 1860 United States census his surname was spelled as Pettit.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company E 18th Regiment Texas Cavalry. The 18th (Also known as Darnell’s) Regiment Texas Cavalry was accepted into the service of the Confederate States March 15, 1862 with eleven companies and re-organized May 26, 1862 with ten companies. Captain Witt’s Company having become an independent command which was subsequently assigned to the 34th (Wilis’) Regiment Texas Cavalry as Company B, a part of this regiment was captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas January 11, 1863 and exchanged east of the Mississippi River in April and May 1863 when it was consolidated with similar remnants of the 17th, 24th and 25th Regiments Texas Cavalry. This consolidation was broken up in March 1864 when these parts of the 17th and 18th Regiments Texas Cavalry were united to form one field organization but each appears to have been mustered separately. About April 9, 1865 this portion of the regiment was consolidated with the remnants of other regiment in Granbury’s Texas Brigade and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina about May 1, 1865. Company H became an independent command about May 1863 and subsequently served as Company D Morgan’s Regiment Texas Cavalry. The balance of the regiment which was not captured January 11, 1863 remained west of the Mississippi River and was consolidated with similar remnants of other Texas regiments about July 1, 1863 forming the 17th Consolidated Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry.”

When Private Newton M. Pettit of Company E of the 18th Texas Cavalry Dismounted was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 12, 1864 he had been in Smith’s Brigade in Cleburne’s Division in Hardee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 17, 1864 at

And on Monday, October 17, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

He died on Monday, October 17, 1864 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Newton M. Pettit did not own slaves in Texas.

1456) Private George PETTY - Inscription on tombstone #1088 reads ***"GEO. W. PETTY CO. I 8 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner as a result of the skirmish of Readyville, Tennessee in September 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George Petty served in Company I in the 8th Tennessee Cavalry (Smith's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"8th (Baxter Smith's) Cavalry Regiment, usually called 4th Regiment, was organized in November, 1862, but annulled. Re-organized in January, 1863, by consolidating Davis' Tennessee Cavalry Battalion and four companies from Murray's Cavalry Regiment, its ten companies contained men recruited in the counties of Marshall, Sullivan, Smith, Wilson, Cannon, Rutherford, Hamilton, Fentress, Davidson, DeKalb, and Sumner. Another company was added in August with men from Knox and Blount counties. The regiment served in Wharton's, Biffle's, Dibrell's, and T. Harrison's Brigade. It lost about 100 men skirmishing in Tennessee, and then was active in the Battle of Chickamauga. Later the unit moved with Wheeler to Middle Tennessee, was with Longstreet in East Tennessee, and then returned to Georgia where it took part in the Atlanta Campaign. The unit continued the fight in East Tennessee and Virginia, and saw action in the campaign of the Carolinas. It surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonel Baxter Smith, [Find A Grave Memorial # 107789539] Lieutenant Colonel Paul F. Anderson, [Pauline Francis Anderson – Find A Grave Memorial # 51393430] and Major Willis S. Bledsoe. [Willis Scott Bledsoe – Find A Grave Memorial # 18987537]"

He only has Federal POW Records.

The following reports give us insight as to the capture of Private George Petty.

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."

The compiler notes it was not unusual for the Union reports being different than the Confederate reports.

Confederate Colonel Dibrell's report was a bit different, he reported "I had in the mean time been joined by from 200 to 300 more recruits, stragglers, and absentees, swelling my numbers from 1,000 to 1,200, about 300 of whom were armed but with little ammunition." "Traveling on until 12 o'clock at night, we encamped between Readyville and Woodbury, placing out pickets all around us, with orders to move on at daylight next morning. Just as we were about moving the enemy, supposed to be 800 strong, Ninth Pennsylvania and mounted infantry, about half mounted, the others dismounted, having surprised and got between our pickets, who were of Major Wright's command, of General Robertson's brigade and our camps, came charging upon us. I used every effort to rally the men, but owing to the stampede that took place and it was with difficulty that they could be rallied and checked. After stopping them I determined to make for the mountains, and did so, re-crossing the Caney Fork below Rock Island, where all the stragglers came in. Our loss was 2 killed, 2 seriously wounded and 61 captured, making a total loss to us of 65 men and about 50 horses. We killed 10, wounded 25, and captured 8 of the enemy."

The compiler notes his records are located under 7th Tennessee Cavalry Bennett's and 8th Tennessee Cavalry.

He applied to take the Oath of Allegiance.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 7, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, February 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

He died on Tuesday, February 7, 1865 due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1457) Private Allen PEAVY - Inscription on tombstone #2133 reads "**1ST LIEUT. A. PEVY 16 LA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee in April 1862.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Allen Peavy served in Company I in the 16th Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“16th Infantry Regiment, organized during the fall of 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana, contained men from East Feliciana, Caddo, Livingston, Rapides, Bienville, St. Helena, and Avoyelles parishes. After fighting at Shiloh and Perryville, the unit was assigned to General D. W. Adams' and Gibson's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It was consolidated with the 25th Louisiana Regiment from December, 1862 until the late summer of 1864. The unit participated in the difficult campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and shared in the defense of Mobile. The regiment lost 14 killed, 48 wounded, and 27 missing at Shiloh, [and] then the 16th/25th lost 37 killed, 159 wounded, and 17 missing of the 465 engaged at Murfreesboro and thirty-five percent of the 319 at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, it contained 265 men and 116 arms. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 8-28, 1864, its casualties were 11 killed, 47 wounded, and 5 missing. During November, 1864, the 16th had 115 officers and men fit for duty. It surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonels [Colonels] Daniel [Daniel] Gober [Find A Grave Memorial # 85681402] and Preston Pond, Jr.; [Find A Grave Memorial # 7793871] Lieutenant Colonels Robert H. Lindsay, [Robert Hume Lindsay – Find A Grave Memorial # 11024181] Enoch Mason, and W. E. Walker; [William E. Walker – Died 1862] and Majors Robert P. Oliver and Frank M. Raxsdale. [Francis Marion Raxdale – Find A Grave Memorial # 37829929]”

Company I of the 16th Louisiana was known as the “Castor Guards” Many soldiers from Bienville Parish, Louisiana.

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 died approximately days after arriving at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 30, 1862 at

And on Wednesday, April 30, 1862 at far away Camp Dennison, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

He died on Wednesday, April 30, 1862 due to a gun-shot wound and was buried in grave number 46 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. He was one of the thirty-one Confederates reinterred from the Waldschmidt Cemetery near Camp Dennison, Ohio to Camp Chase in 1869, by Agent Mark E. Irving. He was buried as a private and when his tombstone was made he appeared as a lieutenant.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"ALLEN PEAVY CO. I 16 LA. REG. C.S.A."**

1458) Private Robert B. PHELPS - Inscription on tombstone #347 reads **"ROB'T B. PHELPS CO. I 54 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to the Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1969; Dawson Phelps married Mary Hancock on July 20, 1836 in Limestone County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed Robert B. Phelps, born about 1842 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Dawson Phelps, born about 1807 in North Carolina and his wife Mary Phelps, born about 1808 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Joshua C. Phelps, born about 1841 in Alabama and Harriett Ann Phelps, born about 1844 in Alabama and Mary E. Phelps, born about 1847 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 4 in Limestone County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 16, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Robert B. Phelps, born about 1843 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Dawson Phelps, born about 1806 in North Carolina and his wife Mary Phelps, born about 1808 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Joshua E. Phelps, born about 1841 in Alabama and Harriet A. Phelps, born about 1845 in Alabama and Mary C. Phelps, born about 1848 in Alabama and William D. Phelps, born about 1851 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 2 in Limestone County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Athens and the census was enumerated on June 19, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is Robert B. Phelps enlisted at Mooresville, Alabama which is located in Limestone County, Alabama and he is listed in both the 1850 and 1860 United States census reports as living in Limestone County, Alabama.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Robert B. Phelps served in Company I 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 I of the 54th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Alabama Hickories” Some soldiers from Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private Robert B. Phelps of Company I of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry* enlisted on September 25, 1861 at Mooresville, Alabama and enrolled for one year and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes Mooresville, Alabama was located in Limestone County, Alabama.

The above asterisk stated “Six companies of the 1st Alabama Tennessee and Mississippi Regiment and four companies of the 40th (Walker) Tennessee Regiment were consolidated October 9, 1862 by Special Order Number 59 paragraph 29 Headquarters, Jackson, Mississippi dated September 29, 1862 to form the 50th Regiment Alabama Volunteers and this designation was subsequently changed to the 54th

Regiment Alabama Volunteers. The 1st Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi Regiment was also known as the 4th Regiment Confederate Infantry and the 40th (Walker) Tennessee Regiment was also designated the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry.”

The compiler notes he was in several United States Army Hospitals after the Battle of Resaca.

The compiler notes he was taken prisoner at the Battle of Resaca, Georgia on May 15, 1864.

When Private Robert B. Phelps of Company I of the 54th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign at Resaca, Georgia on May 15, 1864 he had been in Baker’s Brigade in Stewart’s Division in Hood’s Corps with Joseph E. Johnston as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. B. Phelps of Company I of the “34” Regiment Alabama Stewart’s Command appeared on a list of Confederates wounded in the Hospital of the First Division, 20th Corps, Army of the Cumberland at the Battle near Resaca, Georgia o May 15, 1864 and nature of injury was a gun-shot wound to the right hip and under remarks stated mortal.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt D. Phelps of Company I 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 July 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 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 at Resaca, Georgia on May 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt D. Phelps of Company I 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 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Resaca, Georgia on May 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt D. Phelps of Company I of the “56th” Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 2, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Resaca, Georgia on May 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt D. Phelps of Company I of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Morton, Indiana from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 6, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 6, 1864 and noted as captured at Resaca, Georgia on May 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt D. Phelps of Company I of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Resaca, Georgia on May 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt D. Phelps of Company I of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 4, 1864 at Camp

Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Resaca, Georgia on May 15, 1864.

Private died approximately 79 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 22, 1864 at Dallas, Texas the newspaper *The Dallas Herald* reported “Wednesday’s Mail – Griffin, Georgia – September 30. General Hardee, at his request has been relieved of his command in the army of Tennessee. He is to take command of the Department of Charleston. He left here this morning accompanied by his Staff for his new field of operations. After spending several days in the army, President Davis has gone to Montgomery. He is expected to reach Macon tomorrow on his return. Our army is in the finest possible spirits and we may expect to hear good news from it before many days. The impression that Forrest superseded Wheeler is a mistake-he is operation on his own hook.”

And on Saturday, October 22, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Robt B. Phelps of Company I of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1459) Private Anderson J. PHILLIPS - Inscription on tombstone #1625 reads “**A. J. PHILLIPS CO. H 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 30 years old.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Anderson J. Phillips alternate name A. J. Phillips served in Company H 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]”

Private A. J. Phillips had prior duty with the 1st Battalion Georgia Cavalry and will be noted.

A Company Muster-In roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for 1862 and stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Philips of Captain Brailsford's Independent Company (Lamar Rangers) Georgia Volunteers and enlisted on May 19, 1862 at Sutherland's Bluff, (Georgia) in McIntosh County, (Georgia) and enrolled for the war and valuation of horse was \$200.00 and equipment as \$30.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 and stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Philips of Captain Brailsford's Company (Lamar Rangers)* and enlisted on May 19, 1862 at Sutherland's Bluff, (Georgia) and enrolled for the war and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The 1st Battalion Georgia Cavalry was consolidated with the 2nd 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. The 1st Battalion was composed of the following fur companies: Lamar Rangers; McIntosh Cavalry; Liberty Guards and Liberty Independent Troops.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated November 5, 1862 and stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Philips of Captain Brailsford's Company (Lamar Rangers) and enlisted on May 19, 1862 at Sutherland's Bluff, (Georgia) at age twenty-eight and enrolled for the war and valuation for horse was \$200.00 and equipment as \$30.00 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Philips of Captain Brailsford's Company (Lamar Rangers) and enlisted on May 19, 1862 at Sutherland's Bluff, (Georgia) and enrolled for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated in arrest at Camp Brailsford.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 19 to June 30, 1862 and stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Philips of Captain Brailsford's Company (Lamar Rangers) and enlisted on May 19, 1862 at Sutherland's Bluff, (Georgia) and enrolled for the war and noted as present for duty.

The compiler will note his duty in the 5th Georgia Cavalry.

Company H of the 5th Georgia Cavalry was known as the "Lamar Rangers"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Phillips of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry* enlisted on May 19, 1862 at Sutherland's Bluff, (Georgia) and enrolled for the war and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This regiment was formed by the consolidation of the 1st and 2nd Battalions Georgia Cavalry by Special Orders Number 20 Headquarters District of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida dated January 20, 1863."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Phillipps (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company

H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on May 19, 1862 at Sutherland's (Bluff, Georgia) and enrolled 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 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Phillips of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on May 19, 1862 at Sutherland's Bluff, (Georgia) and enrolled for the war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Phillips of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on May 19, 1862 at Sutherland's Bluff, (Georgia) and enrolled for the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Phillips of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on May 19, 1862 at Sutherland's Bluff, (Georgia) and enrolled for the war and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on special service arresting deserter.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Phillips of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on May 19, 1862 at Sutherland's Bluff, (Georgia) and enrolled for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to April 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Phillips of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on June 28, 1862 at Camp William and enrolled for the war and pay due from March 22, 1864 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated rejoined Company from desertion March 22, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Phillips of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on June 28, 1862 at Camp William and enrolled for the war and pay due from March 22, 1864 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated rejoined Company from desertion March 22, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Phillips of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on May 19, 1862 at Sutherland's Bluff, (Georgia) and enrolled for the war and last paid on December 31, 1864 and noted as absent for duty and under remarks stated prisoner of war captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 16, 1864.

The following reports give us insight as to the capture of Private Anderson J. Phillips.

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."

The compiler notes it was not unusual for the Union reports being different than the Confederate reports.

Confederate Colonel Dibrell's report was a bit different, he reported "I had in the mean time been joined by from 200 to 300 more recruits, stragglers, and absentees, swelling my numbers from 1,000 to 1,200, about 300 of whom were armed but with little ammunition." "Traveling on until 12 o'clock at night, we encamped between Readyville and Woodbury, placing out pickets all around us, with orders to move on at daylight next morning. Just as we were about moving the enemy, supposed to be 800 strong, Ninth Pennsylvania and mounted infantry, about half mounted, the others dismounted, having surprised and got between our pickets, who were of Major Wright's command, of General Robertson's brigade and our camps, came charging upon us. I used every effort to rally the men, but owing to the stampede that took place and it was with difficulty that they could be rallied and checked. After stopping them I determined to make for the mountains, and did so, re-crossing the Caney Fork below Rock Island, where all the stragglers came in. Our loss was 2 killed, 2 seriously wounded and 61 captured, making a total loss to us of 65 men and about 50 horses. We killed 10, wounded 25, and captured 8 of the enemy."

Federal POW Records stated Private Anderson J. Phillips of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on September 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on September 13, 1864 and noted captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Anderson J. Phillips of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending September 15 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville

Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Anderson J. Phillips of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodberry (Woodbury), Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Anderson J. Phillips of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 14, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodberry (Woodbury), Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Anderson J. Phillips of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodberry (Woodbury), Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Anderson J. Phillips of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 17, 1864 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Private Anderson J. Phillips died approximately 174 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 10, 1865 at Wheeling, (West) Virginia the newspaper *The Wheeling Daily Register* reported “THE FIRST NEGRO OFFICER – Martin R. Delaney, a full blooded negro, has received a commission as Major in the United States colored volunteer service and has been ordered to report to General Saxton, at Hilton Head, for assignment to duty. This is the first instance of a negro receiving a commission as a field officer except as a surgeon.”

And on Friday, March 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. J. Phillips of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1460) Private James K. P. PHILLIPS - Inscription on tombstone #43 reads “**J. K. P. PHILLIPS CO. E 10 CONFED. CAV. C.S.A.**” He was taken prisoner at Irvine, Kentucky in July 1863.

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

The 1840 United States census listed Parmer R. Phillips living in De Kalb County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Philips but the compiler believes it was spelled as Phillips and will be noted this way. The census listed James K. P. Phillips, born about 1844 in Alabama and living in the household of Parmer R. Phillips, born about 1815 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Mary M. Phillips, born about 1820 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Given name (Spelled as) Margaret (A female) Phillips, born about 1842 in Alabama and Lewis C. Phillips, born about 1846 in Alabama and Mary M. Phillips, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in Township 24 in Tallapoosa County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 18, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) James K. P. Phillips, born about 1845 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Parmer R. Phillips, born about 1815 in North Carolina and with what appears to be his wife Mary M. Phillips, born about 1820 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Margaret E. Phillips, born about 1841 in Georgia and Lewis C. J. Phillips, born about 1846 in Alabama Martha Phillips, born about 1849 in Alabama and Joan Phillips, born about 1852 in Alabama and John Phillips, born about 1854 in Alabama and Sarah Phillips, born about 1856 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Almeda (A female) Phillips, born about 1859 in Alabama. The family household was living in Beat 13 in Tallapoosa County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Dudleyville and the census was enumerated on August 1, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is Tallapoosa and Chambers Counties in Alabama are adjacent and that Cusseta, Alabama was located in Chambers County.

Private J. K. P. Phillips had prior service with Company E of the 5th Battalion Hilliard's Legion Alabama Cavalry.

According to the Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls, 1861-1865 on page 10 number 52; Private J. K. P. Phillips enlisted at age 18 in Captain Barnes Company also known as Company E of the 5th Battalion Hilliard's Legion in Talladega County, Alabama.

The company subsequently became Company E Cavalry (5th) Battalion Hilliard's Legion Alabama Volunteers. The 5th Battalion (Cavalry) Hilliard's Legion and the 19th Battalion Georgia Cavalry were consolidated by Special Order Number 305 Adjutant and Inspectors General Office dated December 30, 1862 to form the 10th Regiment Confederate Cavalry.

A Company Muster- In Roll stated Private J. K. P. Philips with an X above the name indicating an incorrect spelling of the surname enrolled on February 5, 1862 in Captain M. M. Slaughter's Cavalry Company Hilliard's Legion Alabama Volunteers at Cusseta, Alabama by Captain (Spelled as) Copelin for twelve months at age eighteen and was mustered into service on March 12, 1862 at Montgomery, Alabama and the evaluation of his horse was valued at \$225.00 and under remarks stated he reenlisted for three years.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 5, 1862 to March 31, 1862 stated Private J. K. P. Phillips enlisted on February 5, 1862 for one year by Captain Copeland in Captain M. M. Slaughter's Cavalry Company Hilliard's Legion Alabama Volunteers at Cusseta, Alabama and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for April and May 1862 stated Private J. K. P. Phillips was a member of Captain Barnes' Cavalry Company Hilliard's Legion in February 1862 at Cusseta, Alabama by Captain Copeland for one year and stated he was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 1, 1862 to August 31, 1862 stated Private J. K. P. Phillips of Company E in the Cavalry Battalion, Hilliard's Legion Alabama Volunteers enlisted on February 5, 1862 at Cusseta, Alabama by Captain Copeland for three years and was last paid by W. Fowler on May 31, 1862 and was present for duty.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1, 1862 to October 31, 1862 and dated January 7, 1863 stated Private J. K. P. Phillips of Company E in the Cavalry Battalion, Hilliard's Legion Alabama Volunteers enlisted on February 5, 1862 at Cusseta, Alabama by Captain Copeland for three years and was last paid by Captain J. J. Keigler on August 31, 1862 and he was present for duty.

The 10th Regiment Confederate Cavalry was formed by the consolidation of the 19th Battalion Georgia Cavalry and the 5th Battalion (Cavalry) Hilliard's Legion Alabama Volunteers per Special Order Number 305, Adjutant and Inspectors Generals Office, dated December 30, 1862. Companies A to E of the 5th Battalion Hilliard's Legion Alabama Volunteers becoming Companies A to E, respectively, of this regiment, and Companies A to E of the 19th Battalion Georgia Cavalry becoming Companies F to K, respectively.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1, to April 30, 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private J. K. P. Phillips of Company E of the 10th Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on February 5, 1862 at Cusseta, Alabama by Captain Copeland for three years and was last paid on December 31, 1862 by Captain Cate and was noted as present and under remarks stated Mounted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private James K. P. Phillips of Company E of the 10th Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on February 5, 1862 at Cusseta, Alabama by Captain Copeland for three years and was last paid by Captain Powell on April 30, 1863 and was noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner about August 1, 1863 in Kentucky.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May and June 1864 and dated June 30, 1864 stated Private James K. P. Phillips of Company E of the 10th Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on February 5, 1862 at Cusseta, Alabama by Captain Copeland for three years and was last paid by Captain Powell on April 30, 1863 and was noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner about August 1, 1863 in Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private J. K. P. Phillips of Company E of the 10th Regiment Confederate Cavalry name appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Irvine, Kentucky on July 31, 1863.

The compiled notes Irvine, Kentucky was and is located in Estill County.

Federal POW Records stated Private J. K. P. Phillips of Company E of the 10th Regiment Confederate Cavalry was received on August 3, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Irvine, Kentucky on July 31, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private J. K. P. Phillips of Company E of the 10th Regiment Confederate Cavalry name appeared on a register of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison I Louisville, Kentucky on August 6, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky, Louisville, on August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Irvine, Kentucky on July 31, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. R. (With an X by the initial R indicating an incorrect initial) P. Phillips of Company E of the 10th Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 7, 1863 and Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General Jeremiah Tilford Boyle and noted as captured at Irvine, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records at ancestry contain a little additional information under the name of J. K. P. Phillips at 32716 and 49627 both within 54896. Other records are found under J. R. P. Phillips at 21732 and 22244 and 22558 and 22990 and 28491 all within 54896.

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 8, 1863 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln recognizes José Francisco Sanchez as consul of Venezuela at New York.

And on Thursday, October 8, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private J. R. P. Phillips of Company E of the 10th Regiment Confederate Cavalry due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither James K. P. Phillips nor J. K. P. Phillips owned any slaves.

1461) Private John PHILLIPS - Inscription on tombstone #336 reads ***"JNO. PHILLIPS CO. K 37 BATT'N VA. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 29 years old according to hospital records.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 31, 1864 stated Private John Phillips of Company K of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on May 10, 1863 in Tazewell (County) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Crockett) C. Pack for the war and had not been paid and noted as absent for duty and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. Phillips of Company "F" of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared on a report of absentees from the organization named above and noted as absent on September 14, 1864 and listed his residence as Wilkes County, North Carolina.

He has a physical description.

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

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

Company K of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry had some soldiers from Russell and Tazewell Counties in Virginia.

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

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 18, 1864 at

And on Tuesday, October 18, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno. Philips of Company K of the 37th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JNO. PHILLIPS CO. K 37 BATTN. VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1462) Private John S. PHILLIPS - Inscription on tombstone #1936 reads **“JNO. S. PHILLIPS CO. B 8 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina in April 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John S. Phillips served in Company B 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 was a Confederate prison in Salisbury where approximately 5,000 Union soldiers had died during the war. Salisbury was also one of the last substantial supply depots during the second week of April 1865. The Confederates at Salisbury fearing a Union invasion had already moved the Union prisoners to another location prior to April 12th. Salisbury was also home to Confederate hospitals and was the fifth largest city in North Carolina.

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

Wikipedia offered an account of the raid:

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

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

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

He only has Federal POW Records.

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 4, 1865 at

And on Thursday, May 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private John S. Phillips of Company B of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JNO. S. PHILLIPS CO. B 8 BATT’N GA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1463) Captain William W. PHILLIPS - Inscription on tombstone #2102 reads “TAYLOR ELLIS CO. B 1 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”/ **“CAPT. W. W. PHILLIPS CO. A 6 TEX. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Arkansas Post, Arkansas in January 1863.

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

The 1860 United States census listed W. W. (A male) Phillips, born about 1833 in New Jersey and noted his occupation as a merchant and with a real estate value of \$6,000.00 and a personal value of \$7,500.00 and living in the household of J. H. (A male) Crop, born about 1822 in Rhode Island and what appears to be his wife S. W. (A female) Crop, born about 1840 in Florida. Other household members were: M. A. (A female) Tucker, born about 1830 in New York and A. H. (A male) Phillips, born about 1831 in New Jersey and (Spelled as) Carolin (A male) Crop, born about 1844 in Rhode Island. The household was living in Lavaca in Calhoun County, Texas and the nearest Post Office was reported as Lavaca and the census was enumerated on July 9, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Second Lieutenant William W. Phillips and discharged as a captain served in Company A in the 6th Texas Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“6th Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Camp McCulloch, Victoria, Texas, during the summer of 1861. Its members were raised in Austin, Victoria, and McKinney, and Matagorda County. Sent to Arkansas, the unit was captured at Arkansas Post in January, 1863. Here the regiment had 53 men disabled of the 542 engaged. After being exchanged, it moved east of the Mississippi River. It was assigned to Deshler's, J. A. Smith's, and Granbury's Brigade, and in September, 1863, consolidated with the 10th Infantry Regiment and the 15th Cavalry Regiment (dismounted). This command went on to participate in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Bentonville. It reported 20 killed, 95 wounded, and 28 missing of the 667 engaged at Chickamauga and totalled [totalled] 642 men and 437 arms in December, 1863. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Robert S. Garland; [Robert Rice Garland – Find A Grave Memorial # 11645048] Lieutenant Colonel Thomas S. Anderson; [Thomas Scott Anderson – Find A Grave Memorial # 42574659] and Majors Rhoads Fisher, [Rhoads H. Fisher – Find Grave Memorial # 65929056] Alexander M. Haskell, [Alexander McDonald Haskell] and Alexander H. Phillips, Jr. [Alexander Hamilton Phillips Junior – Died in Alabama in 1863]”

Federal POW Records stated he died on Thursday, February 12, 1863 due to typhoid fever and pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital. According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried in grave number 79 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio.

The second soldier should be Captain William W. Phillips Company A 6th Texas Infantry CSA Alexander Hamilton Phillips Junior was the Captain of the newly formed Company A LaVaca Guards 6th Texas Infantry and signed his older brother William W. Phillips in as 2nd Lieutenant after the election of officers. Company A was formed in Calhoun County, Texas not to be confused with Lavaca County, Texas. Alexander Hamilton Phillips Jr., had been an attorney prior to the war and both he and his brother William W. Phillips were born in New Jersey. Their father Alexander Hamilton Phillips was born in New York. William W. Phillips was 30 years old (born about 1833) and enlisted on September 27, 1861 in Calhoun County, Texas. On March 3, 1862 he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant. On November 28, 1862 William W. Phillips was promoted to captain while his younger brother was promoted to major. Both brothers were at Fort Hindman, Arkansas by September of 1862.

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

Juxtaposition:

And on ?, February 10, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of He died on February 10, 1863 due to unknown reasons.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio. Agent

Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department was sent to Columbus, Ohio in May of 1869 for this purpose. In a report found at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Agent Irving wrote a letter to his superior General Bingham of the Great Lakes Department and stated that he had dug fifty-eight Confederate graves at the East Cemetery and eight of them were empty. He removed fifty Confederates to the Chase Cemetery but who the fifty were remains in question. Captain William W. Phillips may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

Because there was more than one unit known as the 6th Texas Cavalry if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“CAPT. W. W. PHILLIPS CO. A 6 TEX. INF. (3 TEX. INF.) C.S.A.”**

1464) Private William E. PHILLIPS - Inscription on tombstone #1562 reads **“D. W. PHILLIPPS 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 William E. Phillips served in Companies A and K 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.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 5, 1865 at

And on Sunday, March 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. E. Phillips of Company A of the 13th Kentucky Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. E. PHILLIPS CO. A 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1465) Private John PIERCE - Inscription on tombstone #446 reads **"JNO. PIERCE CO. I 17 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 Pierce served in Company I 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]"

He only has Federal POW Records.

Company I of the 17th Alabama Infantry was known as the "Pike Rangers" Many soldiers from Pike County, Alabama.

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private John Pierce of Company I of the 17th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign near Marietta, Georgia on July 4, 1864 he had been in Cantey's Brigade in Walthall's Division in Polk'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:

On November 11, 1864 at

And on Friday, November 11, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno Pierce of Company I of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to congestive fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1466) Private Ransom Mickens PIERCE - Inscription on tombstone #954 reads **“R. M. PIERCE CO. C 55 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Company C of the 55th (Brown’s) Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Carroll County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to October 3 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Pierce of Company D of the 55th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted in September 1862 in Trenton, (Tennessee) and enrolled for one year and noted as present for duty.

“The 55th (Brown’s) Regiment Tennessee Infantry was formed February 14, 1862, by the addition of three independent companies to Lieutenant Colonel William A Jones’ Battalion West Tennessee Infantry. The regiment, with the exception of Companies I and K was captured at Island Number 10 on April 8 1862, released at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on September 20, 1862, soon afterward re-organized and declared exchanged at Aikens Landing, Virginia, on November 10 1862. Companies I and K never returned to the regiment but one of these companies commanded by Captain R. P. Ford is found to have been re-organized on May 8, 1862, under other officers and assigned to the 6th Regiment Tennessee Infantry as Company L. The 49th and 55th Regiments Tennessee Infantry and the 7th Regiment Texas Infantry were temporarily consolidated from October 1862 to January 1863 and formed Bailey’s Consolidated Regiment Confederate Infantry. About January 1863, the 46th and 55th Regiments Tennessee Infantry were temporarily consolidated and in March 1865 the 42nd, 46th, 48th, 49th, 53rd, and 55th Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated into one field organization.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 1 to November 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Pierce of the 55th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a Muster Roll of Captain J. D. Bledsoe’s Consolidated Company C of the 55th and 46th Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Volunteers enlisted on September 30, 1862 at Trenton, (Tennessee) and enrolled for one year and last paid on August 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated Company D.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records on October 20, 1863 near Camp Cummings, Alabama stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Pierce of Company D of the 55th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and noted as age twenty-eight enlisted on September 30, 1862 at Trenton, Tennessee and enrolled for one year and noted: An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service to be returned to

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ransom M. Peace (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent from Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois to Vicksburg, Mississippi September 23, 1862 to be exchanged and noted as captured at Island Number 10, Tennessee on April 8, 1862.

When Private Ransom M. Pierce of Company C 55th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Quarles' Brigade in Walthall's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Pickens R. Pierce of Company C of the 55th Regiment Tennessee 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) Nickens (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) R. Pierce of Company C of the 55th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Mickens (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) R. Pierce of Company C of the 55th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. Mickens Pierce of Company C of the 55th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. Mickens Pierce of Company C of the 55th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December "15," 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. Mickens Pierce of Company C of the 55th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 18, 1865 at Camp Chase,

Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December "15," 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 29, 1865 at

And on Sunday, January 29, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) R. Mickens Pierce of Company C of the 55th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

Because there was more than one unit known as the 55th Tennessee if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"R. M. PIERCE CO. C 55 (BROWN'S) TENN. INF. C.S.A."**

1467) Private Thomas E. PILES - Inscription on tombstone #1280 reads **"T. E. PILES CO. H 8 TENN. RES. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Bristol, Tennessee in December 1864.

The compiler notes he was with the Tennessee Unassigned Conscript Reserves and had no numerical designation. His Compiled Military Service Record's are located under Confederate miscellaneous under T. Pile and Thomas Pile.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 15, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23134) stated he died on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"THOS. E. PILES TENN. UNASSINGED CON. RES. C.S.A."**

1468) Private Enoch PINKARD - Inscription on tombstone #608 reads ***"E. PINKARD CO. A 40 GA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to Georgia Marriages, 1699-1944; Enoch Pinkard married Olive Smith on November 29, 1853 in Paulding County, Georgia.

According to Georgia, Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978 stated (Spelled as) Enock Pinkard married S. C. Thomason on November 24, 1857 in Paulding County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Pinckard but the compiler believes the surname was Pickard and will be listed this way. Enoch Pinkard, born about 1832 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of James N. Pinkard, born about 1806 in North Carolina and his wife Sarah Pinkard, born about 1804 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Pinkard, born about 1834 in North Carolina and William Pinkard, born about 1849 in North Carolina and Peter Pinkard, born about 1839 in Georgia Noah Pinkard, born about 1841 in Georgia and John Pinkard, born about 1843 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Militia District 951 in Paulding County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 6, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private E. Pinkard alternate name Enoch (Spelled as) Pickerd served in Company A in the 40th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company A of the 40th Georgia Infantry had many soldiers from Paulding County, Georgia.

The compiler notes his surname was spelled as Pinkerd on his Compiled Military Service Records.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. Pinkard (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 7, 1862 and last paid by Captain (James H.) Carter on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated over paid \$44.00 by paymaster.

Federal POW Records stated Private Enoch Pinkard of Company A of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the Army of the Tennessee and sent to Memphis, Tennessee on May 25, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters Department of Tennessee in the field near Vicksburg, Mississippi on June 29, 1863 and noted as captured at Edwards Depot, (Mississippi) on May 17, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Enos Pincord of Company A of the 40th Regiment "Alabama" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Morton, Indiana and noted as captured at Edwards Depot, (Mississippi) on May 17, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. Pickerd of Company A of the 40th Regiment Georgia appeared on a roll of prisoners of war name appears as a signature on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Fort Delaware, Delaware on July 3, 1863 and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. Pickerd of Company A of the 40th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of prisoners of war received on June 9, 1863 and exchanged on July 4, 1863 at Fort Delaware, Delaware and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) E. Pinkard of Company A of the 40th Georgia appeared on a receipt roll for clothing at the 1st Division General Hospital at Camp Winder, Richmond, Virginia and issued in July 1863.

When Private Enoch Pinkard of Company A of the 40th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on August 13, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Enoch Pickerd of Company A of the 40th Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 6, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville &

Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Enoch Pickerd of Company A of the 40th Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Enoch Pickerd of Company A of the 40th Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 1, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near "Jonesboro," Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Enoch Pickerd of Company A of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 2, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Enoch Pickerd of Company A of the 40th Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 13, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 12, 1864 at

And on Monday, December 12, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Enoch Pickerd of Company A of the 40th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

The compiler notes his death date is also listed as December 15, 1864 but using the chronological sequence of graves his death date would fall into the December 12, 1864 range just as his Camp Chase death records reported.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1469) Private Kendra PINKSTON - Inscription on tombstone #681 reads "***K. PINKSTON CO. B 47 ALA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner in Greene County, Tennessee in September 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 15 years old. ?

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Kendra Pinkston, born about 1849 in Tennessee and living in the household of Frances Pinkston, born about 1824 in North Carolina and living with what appears to be his wife Sarah Pinkston, born about 1822 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Alexander Pinkston, born about 1835 in Tennessee and Minerva Pinkston, born about 1841 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Subdivision 10 in Greene County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 30, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Kendrey (A male) Pinkston, born about 1850 in Tennessee and living in the household of Franklin Pinkston, born about 1825 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Eliza (A female) Pinkston, born about 1854 in Tennessee and Sarah Pinkston, born about 1857 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 19 in Greene County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Blue Springs and the census was enumerated on July 7th and 8th and 9, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group number 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 36 noted Private Pinkston of Company B of the 47th Alabama Infantry stated his relative was Frank Pinkston of Bulls Gap, Tennessee. Bulls Gap was located in Hawkins County, Tennessee and Greene County, Tennessee is adjacent.

Company B of the 47th Alabama Infantry was known as the "Tallapoosa Light Infantry"

His name is listed as Kindry Pinkston on his Compiled Military Service Records.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Kendry Pinkston (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 47th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on February 6, 1864 at New Market, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain (Thomas) J. McDonald for the war and not paid since enlistment 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) K. Pinkston of Company B of the 47th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on February 6, 1864 at New Market, Tennessee and enrolled by (Henry) C. Lindsey for three years and last paid by (Lemuel) H. Dawson on February 29, 1864 noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Kindrye Pinkston of Company B of the 47th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on April 5, 1862 at Loachapoka, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain) Joseph Johnston for three years and last paid by (Lemuel) H. Dawson on February 29, 1864 noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) K. Pinkston of Company B of the 47th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March

21, 1863 at New Market, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain (Thomas J.) McDonald for the war and last paid by Captain (Lemuel H.) Dawson on February 29, 1864 noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since September 30, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) K. Pinkston of Company B of the 47th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 21, 1863 at New Market, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain (Thomas J.) McDonald for the war and last paid by Captain (Lemuel H.) Dawson on February 29, 1864 noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since September 30, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. (With an X by the initial indicating an incorrect initial) Pinkston of Company B of the 47th Regiment Alabama appeared on a Muster Roll of the Hospital Department and enlisted on January 1, 1864 at (Spelled as) Knewmarket and enrolled by Captain (Thomas J.) McDonald for the war and duty status not reported.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. Pinkston of Company B of the 47th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing at the Stuart Hospital in Richmond, Virginia and issued on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) K. Pinkston of Company B of the "42nd" Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war and sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on October 11, 1864 and noted as captured in Green (Greene) County, Tennessee on September 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Kid Pinkston of Company B of the 47th 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 October 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on October 20, 1864 and noted captured in Greene County, Tennessee on September 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Kid Pinkston of Company B of the 47th Regiment Alabama 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 on October 26, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Green (Greene) County, Tennessee on September 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Nid Pinkston of Company B of the 47th 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 October 22, 1864 and noted as captured in Green (Greene) County, Tennessee on September 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Kid Pinkston of Company B of the 47th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 21, 1864 at the Military

Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured in Greene County, Tennessee on September 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Kid Pinkston of Company B of the 47th Regiment Alabama 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 in Greene County, Tennessee on September 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Kid Pinkston of Company B of the 47th Regiment Alabama 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 in Green (Greene) County, Tennessee on September 15, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 29, 1864 at

And on Thursday, December 29, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Kid Pinkston of Company B of the 47th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1470) Private Nathan W. PITCHFORD - Inscription on tombstone #1085 reads **“N. W. PITCHFORD CO. A 10 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Morgan County, Alabama in December 1864.

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

According to Georgia Compiled Marriages, 1754-1850; John (Spelled as) Pitchford married Nancy A. (Spelled as) Beaty on February 18, 1836 in Habersham County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) N. W. (A male) Pitchford, born about 1846 in Georgia an living in the household of John D. Pitchford, born about 1817 in Georgia and his wife (Spelled as) N. A. (A female) Pitchford, born about 1819 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) W. S. (A male) Pitchford, born about 1837 in Georgia and (Spelled as) D. S. (A male) Pitchford, born about 1840 in Georgia and (Spelled as) J. W. (A male) Pitchford, born about 1843 in Georgia and (Spelled as) J. B. (A male) Pitchford, born about 1848 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 10 in the 37th Division in Habersham County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 16, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Pittsford but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Pitchford and will be noted this way. The census listed Nathaniel Pitchford, born about 1846 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of John B. Pitchford, born about 1806 in Georgia and his wife Nancy Pitchford, born about 1816 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: John Pitchford, born about 1844 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Jesse (A male) Pitchford, born about 1848 in Georgia and Thomas Pitchford, born about 1851 in Georgia and Nancy Pitchford, born about 1853 in Alabama and Henry Pitchford, born about 1856 in Alabama and Mary Pitchford, born about 1858 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Western District in Marion County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Pikeville and the census was enumerated on June 22, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Nathan W. Pitchford served in Company F in the 10th Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Nathan W. Pitchford of Company F of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1865 and noted captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Nathan W. Pitchford of Company F of the 10th 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) Nathan W. Pitchford of Company F of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending 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) Nathan W. Pitchford of Company F of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 16, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 18, 1865 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Nathan W. Pitchford of Company F 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) Nathan W. Pitchford of Company F 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 Nathan W. Pitchford died approximately 20 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 7, 1865 at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Adams Sentinel* reported “An interesting ceremony took place at the White House on Tuesday morning. The occasion was the presentation to President Lincoln of a truly beautiful and superb vase of skeleton leaves, gathered from the battle fields of Gettysburg. The vase was on exhibition at the Sanitary Fair held in June, in Philadelphia and was there subscribed for as a gift to the President.”

And on Tuesday, February 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. (With an X by the first initial W indicating an incorrect initial) W. Pitchford of Company F of the 10th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Nathan W. Pitchford did not own slaves in the State of Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“N. W. PITCHFORD CO. F 10 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1471) Private John D. PITTMAN - Inscription on tombstone #679 reads **“J. D. PITTMAN CO. H 66 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The 1870 census showed him living with Charity in Gwinnett County, Georgia.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 37 years old.

The 1850 United States census spelled the surname as Pitman. The census listed John D. Pitman, born about 1827 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Charity Pitman, born about 1826 in Georgia. Another family household member was Frances (A female) Pitman, born about 1847 in Georgia. The family household was living in Division 78 in Taliaferro County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 24, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the surname spelled as Pitman. The census listed (Spelled as) J. D. (A male) Pitman, born about 1827 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a value of real estate of \$300.00 and a personal value of \$75.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Charity Pitman, also born about 1827 in Georgia. Another family household member was Jane Pitman, born about 1859 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 444 in Gwinnett County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Cains and the census was enumerated on July 2, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is Gwinnett and De Kalb Counties in Georgia are adjacent and he enlisted at Decatur, Georgia located in De Kalb County.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John D. Pittman served in Company H in the 66th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“66th Infantry Regiment [also called 65th Regiment] was organized at Atlanta, Georgia, during the summer of 1863. It was assigned to Wilson's, C. H. Stevens', and H. R. Jackson's Brigade, participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Atlanta to Nashville, and ended the war in North Carolina. In December, 1863, this regiment contained 513 men and 419 arms but was greatly reduced when it surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel J. Cooper Nisbet, [James Cooper Nisbet – Find A Grave Memorial # 5991968] Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Hamilton, [Algermon Sidney Hamilton – Find A Grave Memorial # 21769833] and Major R. Newton Hull.”

Company H of the 66th Georgia Infantry had some soldiers from DeKalb County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated September 21, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. D. Pittman of Captain L. D. Belisle's Company* enlisted on September 15, 1863 at Decatur, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Belisle for the war and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company H of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 15 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. D. Pitmon of Company H of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 15, 1863 at Decatur, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Belisle for the war and had never been paid and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sick in tent.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. D. Pittman of Company H of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 15, 1863 at Decatur, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Belisle for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated in hands of the enemy.

When Private John D. Pittman of Company H of the 66th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Stevens' Brigade in Walker's Division and in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. D. Pitman of Company H of the 66th 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 specifically forwarded to the Provost Marshal in Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 24, 1864 by the 16th Army Corps.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John D. Pitman of Company H of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on 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 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John D. Pitman (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling of the surname) of Company H of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John D. Pittman of Company H of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John D. Pittman of Company H of the 66th 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 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John D. Pittman of Company H of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John D. Pitman of Company H of the "60th" (But corrected to the 66th at the top of the page) Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno D. Pitman of Company H of the 66th 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 22, 1864 and under remarks stated deserter.

Private died approximately 149 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 29, 1864 at Rutland, Vermont the newspaper *The Rutland Weekly Herald* reported "The Storm – Last night was a very uncomfortable one. The wind and the snow came driving from the northeast in true Canada style and the night was very dark. It was just the occasion for suffering and disaster to anyone who might be so unlucky as to be out."

And on Thursday, December 29, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) John D. Pitman of Company H of the 66th Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither John D. Pitman or John D. Pittman owed slaves in Georgia.

1472) Private John E. PITTMAN - Inscription on tombstone #1152 reads "**JNO. E. PITTMAN CO. A 6 FLA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John E. Pittman served in Company A in the 6th Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"6th Florida Infantry organized at Chattahoochee, Florida, in March, 1862, contained men from Gadsden, Jackson, Union, Collier, and Washington counties. During April the unit had 31 officers and 511 men, and soon moved to East Tennessee. Later it was assigned to Colonel R. C. Trigg's, and General Finley's and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It served on many battlefields from Chickamauga to Atlanta, was active in Tennessee with Hoods, and ended the war in North Carolina. This regiment reported 35 killed and 130 wounded at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 214 men and 133 arms. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1863. The field officers were Colonels Jesse J. Finley, [Jesse

Johnson Finley Find A Grave Memorial # 4529] Daniel L. Kenan, [Daniel Lafayette Kenan – Find A Grave Memorial # 77732609] and Angus D. McLean, [Angus D. McLean Killed during Atlanta Campaign – Find A Grave Memorial # 136354102] and Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. M. Davidson.[Robert Hamilton McWhorta Davidson – Find A Grave Memorial # 6913263]”

Company A of the 6th Florida Infantry had many soldiers from Gadsden County, Florida.

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 Private John E. Pittman of Company A 6th 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.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 10, 1865 at

And on Friday, February 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

Federal POW Records stated he died on Friday, February 10, 1865 due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1473) Private Benjamin PITTS - Inscription on tombstone #1823 reads **“B. PITTS CO. G 27 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Benjamin Pitts, born about 1845 in Mississippi and living in the household of John Pitts, born about 1800 in Georgia and his wife Nancy Pitts, born about 1805 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Waldon Pitts, born about 1828 in Mississippi and Nancy Pitts, born about 1831 in Mississippi and Frances Pitts, born about 1833 in Mississippi and Jesse Pitts, born about 1835 in Mississippi (And served with his brother in same company and regiment) and George Pitts, born about 1837 in Mississippi (And served with his brother in same

company and regiment) and Joshua Pitts, born about 1839 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Renvey (A female) Pitts, born about 1840 in Mississippi and Stacey (A female) Pitts, born about 1841 in Mississippi and Henry Pitts, born about 1843 in Mississippi (And served with his brother in same company and regiment) and Leander Pitts, born about 1849 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Perry County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 10, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Benjamin Pitts, born about 1846 in Mississippi and living in the household of John Pitts, born about 1795 in Georgia and his wife Nancy Pitts, born about 1809 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Jesse Pitts, born about 1838 in Mississippi and George Pitts, born about 1839 in Mississippi and Joshua Pitts, born about 1842 in Mississippi and (Spelled as Renoy (A female) Pitts born about 1843 in Mississippi and Stacy (A female) Pitts, born about 1843 in Mississippi and Henry Pitts, born about 1835 in Mississippi and Leander Pitts, born about 1850 in Mississippi and Louisa Pitts, born about 1846 in Mississippi and Sarah Pitts, born about 1853 in Mississippi. The family household was living in the Southern District of Perry County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Carliles Mills and the census was enumerated on August 27, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Benjamin Pitts served in Company G of the 27th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“27th Infantry Regiment was organized in November and December, 1861 with men recruited in the counties of Oktibbeha, Leake, Covington, Jasper, and Simpson. After serving in Florida and Kentucky, then unit was assigned to General Walthall's and Brantley's [Brantley's] Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It took an active part in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, moved with Hood into Tennessee, and fought in North Carolina. It reported 83 casualties at Murfreesboro, 117 at Chickamauga, and 208 at Chattanooga. For a time it was consolidated with the 24th Regiment and in December, 1863 totalled [totalled] 491 men and 354 arms. At Resaca the regiment lost 6 killed and 27 wounded, and at Ezra Church the 24th/27th had 11 killed and 67 wounded of the 430 engaged. It surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels James A. Campbell [James Alexander Campbell – Died at Johnson's Island, Ohio – Find A Grave Memorial # 7777723] and Thomas M. Jones; [Thomas Marshall Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 13890469] Lieutenant Colonels James L. Autry, [James Lockhart Autry Senior – His father killed at the Alamo – He was killed at Battle of Stones River, Tennessee - Find A Grave Memorial # 10527652] A. J. Hays, and Andrew J. Jones; [Andrew Jackson Jones – killed during Atlanta Campaign – Find A Grave Memorial # 5990249] and Majors Julius B. Kennedy, George H. Lipscomb, [Killed at Battle of Perryville, Kentucky 1862] and Amos McLemore. [Killed by a deserter in Jones County, Mississippi – Find A Grave Memorial # 33069585]”

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private Benjamin Pitts of Company G 27th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Brantley's Brigade in Johnson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Benjamin Pitts of Company G of the 27th 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 Benjamin Pitts of Company G of the 27th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Benjamin Pitts of Company G of the 27th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be transferred 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) Benjmine Pitts of Company G of the 27th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj Pitts of Company G of the 27th Regiment 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 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Benjamin Pitts died approximately 93 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 7, 1865 at Harrisonburg, Virginia the newspaper *The Rockingham Register* reported "We omitted to state, in our last, that Captain H. Riddleberger, of the 23rd Virginia Cavalry, who had but recently returned from a Yankee prison, was recaptured by a raiding party of the enemy, on the 17th of March. Captain R. was visiting his friends at his native town Edinburg, when he was surprised and captured and again subjected to the sufferings and monotonous routine of prison life. We sincerely sympathize with him in this repetition of his sad misfortune."

And on Friday, April 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Benjamin Pitts of Company G of the 27th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1474) Private Addison PITTSNBARGER - Inscription on tombstone #636 reads **"A. PITZENBURGHEN CO. G 22 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** Federal POW Records located at ancestry (21736) stated: He was taken prisoner in Nicholas County, West Virginia on February 3, 1864.

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

According to the West Virginia, Marriages Index, 1785-1971; Abraham (Spelled as) Pitzenbarger married Nancy McClung in 1832 in Nicholas County (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Pitzenbarger (But the compiler believes it was spelled as Pettsenbarger and will be noted this way. The census listed Addison Pittsenbarger, born about 1835 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Abraham Pittsenbarger, born about 1813 in Virginia and living with his wife Nancy Pittsenbarger, born about 1813 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Margaret Pittsenbarger, born about 1837 in Virginia and Sarah Pittsenbarger, born about 1838 in Virginia and Rachael Pittsenbarger, born about 1840 in Virginia and Mary Pittsenbarger, born about 1844 in Virginia and Martha Pittsenbarger, born about 1846 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Eliza (A female) Pittsenbarger, born about 1847 in Virginia and Jacob Pittsenbarger, born about 1850 and noted as eight months old. The family household was living in the Western District in Nicholas County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 1, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname (Spelled as) Pettzanborger but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Pittsenbarger and will be noted this way. The census listed (Given name spelled as) Adison (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Addison and will be noted this way) Addison Pittsenbarger, born about 1834 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$300.00 and a personal value of \$200.00 and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Fine Ann but corrected to Tine Ann Pittsenbarger, born about 1835 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Jasper Pittsenbarger, born about 1856 in Virginia and Nancy Pittsenbarger, born about 1858 in Virginia. The family household was living in the District of Nicholas in Nicholas County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Nicholas Court House and the census was enumerated on June 19, 1860.

The above source also mentioned him in the 22nd Virginia. His death records can be located in miscellaneous at fold3 with Company G of the 22nd Virginia Infantry under the name Adison Pitzenberger and was buried in grave 636 at Camp Chase and it was noted he died of small-pox on Monday, December 19, 1864. The compiler notes there are several citations that list him in the 22nd Alabama and 22nd Virginia Infantries as well as the 22nd Virginia Cavalry. Because of the unusual surname no names can be located in the Alabama pre-war census reports however the surname is common in (West) Virginia before the war.

In the compilers opinion he was trying to deceive his Federal captors by telling them he was with the 22nd Alabama Infantry and the compiler further notes the 22nd Alabama Infantry did not have duty in

West Virginia in 1864. The compiler notes there is a Pittsenbarger family cemetery located in Nicholas County, West Virginia at the Mountain Baptist Church Cemetery and the surname contains several names born before and after the war and the surname is spelled as Pittsenbarger. The compiler notes his name cannot be located in any military units for the Confederate military with the exception of his death record at Camp Chase.

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 19, 1864 at Portland, Maine the newspaper *The Portland Press Herald* reported "DISASTERS – Coroner Breed, of Lynn, states that schooner Lion, before reported wrecked on Lynn Beach, was loaded with granite. The crew consisted of six, five besides the captain, all of whom perished. On Sunday evening the body of one of the crew came on shore and on Monday the bodies of the captain, mate and cook were found on the beach. These were all taken care of by Coroner Breed and carried to Nahant. On the body of the captain was found his watch which had stopped at 4 ½ probably the time at which he was drowned; fifteen dollars in money and valuable paper. On Tuesday Mr. Pease, of Rockland, the owner of the vessel arrived in Lynn and the bodies of the captain and mate were delivered to him by the coroner, to be taken to Rockland."

And on Monday, December 19, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"A. PITTSNBARGER CO. G 22 VA. C.S.A."**

1475) Private William H. PLANT - Inscription on tombstone #1024 reads **"W. H. PLANT CO. C 34 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 18 years old.

According to the Georgia Marriage Records from select Counties the (parents of William H. Plant) were married in Wilkes County, Georgia on December 23, 1834, Lewis Plant married Emily Adams.

The 1850 United States census listed Wm. H. Plant, born about 1846 in Georgia living in the household of Lewis Plant, born about 1810 in Georgia and his wife Emily Plant, born about 1812 in Georgia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Jos. S. Plant, born about 1837 in Georgia and Mary A. Plant, born about 1839 in Georgia and James L. Plant, born about 1840 in Georgia and George W. Plant, born about 1843 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Ardena D. (A male) Plant, born about 1845 in Georgia and Emily Plant,

born about 1849 in Georgia. The family household was living in Division 19 in Coweta County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 2, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Plaut but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Plant and looking at the census copy the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. William A. (In the compilers opinion from looking at the actual census report it looked like a H and not an A) Plant, born about 1846 in Georgia and living in the household of Lewis Plant, about 1812 in Georgia and his wife Emily Plant, born about 1812 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Joseph Plant, born about 1837 in Georgia and James Plant, born about 1840 in Georgia and George Plant, born about 1843 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Adurdsy (A female) Plant, born about 1845 in Georgia and Emily Plant, born about 1849 in Georgia and Francis (A female) Plant, born about 1855 in Georgia and Nancy Plant, born about 1788 in Georgia. The family household was living in several Districts in Coweta County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Newman and the census was enumerated on September 21, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William H. Plant served in Company C 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 C of the 34th Georgia Infantry had many soldiers from Coweta and Troup Counties in Georgia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Plant of Company C of the 34th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of patients at the Ocmulgee Hospital in Macon, Georgia and admitted on June 3, 1864 for chronic diarrhea and furloughed on June 18, 1864 and noted his residence as Coweta County (Georgia).

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Plant of Company C of the 34th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register at the Floyd House and Ocmulgee Hospitals in Macon, Georgia dated June 17, 1864 and at the Ocmulgee Hospital and had been in Cummings brigade and noted his disease as chronic diarrhea and listed his residence as Coweta County, Georgia and under disposition stated 60 days.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Plant of Company C 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 living in the 8th Congressional District and noted his address as Newnan, Georgia and under remarks stated remained in the trenches at Nashville, Tennessee and was captured on December 16, 1864.

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

When Private William H. Plant of Company C of the 34th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Cumming's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Plant of Company C 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.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Plant of Company C 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William H. Plant of Company C of the 34th 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) Wm H. Plant of Company C of the 34th 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 at Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Plant of Company C 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 and January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Plant of Company C of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 3, 1865 at Macon, Georgia the newspaper *The Macon Telegraph* reported “The mother of the Italian Princes Anna, whose fortunes are about to be united with those of the oldest son and heir of Victor Emanuel, was a Miss Frazier, of Charleston, South Carolina, whom the Prince Lucian Murat married during his long exile in America; so the future Queen of the new Italian nation will be half Carolinian.”

And on Friday, February 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. H. Plant of Company C of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William H. Plant did not own slaves in Coweta County, Georgia.

1476) Sergeant James P. PLATT - Inscription on tombstone #1132 reads **“SERG'T J. P. PLATT CO. E 36 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Clatt but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Platt and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed James Platt, born about 1836 in Mississippi and living in the household of Mathew Platt, born about 1812 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Platt, born about 1816 in Mississippi. Another family household member was John Platt, born about 1841 in Mississippi. (The compiler notes Sergeant John Bishop Platt was a member of Company I of the 36th Alabama and discharged in 1862) The family household was living in Division 7 in Greene County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 6, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James Platt, born about 1837 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Mathew Platt, born about 1808 in Mississippi and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Platt, born about 1811 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Bushop (A male) Platt, born about 1840 in Mississippi and Elizabeth Platt, born about 1780 in Alabama. The family household was living in Greene County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as State Line and the census was enumerated on August 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 14 which noted Private James P. Platt of Company E of the 36th Alabama Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was E. Platt and listed the Post Office as State Line Station, Mississippi.

The compiler notes Greene County, Mississippi and Mobile County, Alabama are adjacent.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant James P. Platt served in Company E 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 E of the 36th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Mobile County, Alabama.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant James P. Platt of Company E of the 36th Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for clothing at the Madison Hospital in Montgomery, Alabama and issued on May 30, 1864.

When Sergeant James P. Platt of Company E of the 36th 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 the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee. He has a physical description.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) J. P. Plale (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 16th Army Corps and forwarded for exchange by Captain H. L. Burnham Provost Marshal from May 1 to August 15, 1864 and specifically forwarded to the Provost Marshal in Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 by the 16th Army Corps.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jas P. Platt of Company E of the 36th 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Jas P. Platt of Company E of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Jas P. Platt of Company E of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant James P. Platt of Company E of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jas P. Platt of Company E of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864 and noted and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant James P. Platt of Company E of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 9, 1865 at Buffalo, New York the newspaper *The Buffalo Evening Post* reported “ PRISONERS OF WAR – All persons entitles to Pensions, Bounties and Arrears of Pay, on account of the death of soldiers in Andersonville and Millen, Georgia; Libby Prison and other military prisons I the South, can new procure such pensions &c., and the wives of those who are still prisoners can procure the pay due their husbands. GOODWIN & LYON Army Agents Number 14 East Seneca Street.”

And on Thursday, February 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) J. P. Platt of Company E of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1477) Private Calvin PLEDGER - Inscription on tombstone #503 reads “**C. PLEDGER CO. F 23 ARK. REG. C.S.A.**” He was taken prisoner in Monroe County, Arkansas in March 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Calvin Pledger served in Company F of the 23rd Arkansas Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“23rd (Lyles') Infantry Regiment, originally C. W. Adams' 23rd Regiment, was organized at Helena, Arkansas, during the spring of 1862. Its members were from the counties of Graighead, [Craighead] Phillips, St. Francis, Monroe, Cross, Poinsett, and Chicot. The unit fought in the conflicts at Corinth and Hatchie Bridge and reported 5 killed, 23 wounded, and 116 missing. Later it was assigned to General Beall's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. In April, 1863, it was united with Powers' 14th and Crockett's 18th Arkansas Regiments, and in July was captured at Port Hudson. After being exchanged and mounted, the regiment served in the Trans-Mississippi Department and took an active part in Price's Missouri Expedition. It surrendered on May 16, 1865, near Memphis, Tennessee. The field officers were Colonel Oliver P. Lyles, [Oliver Perry Lyles – Find A Grave Memorial # 108292866] and Lieutenant Colonels Erastus L. Black [Erastus Lynch Black – Find A Grave Memorial # 40050926] and A. H. Pennington.[Abraham Anderson Pennington – Find A Grave Memorial # 6877008]”

Company F of the 23rd Arkansas had some soldiers from Monroe County, Arkansas.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private Calvin Pledger of Company F of the 23rd Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on April 15, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Cairo, Illinois by Colonel John J. Rinaker (of the 122nd Illinois Infantry) and noted as captured in Monroe County, Arkansas on March 21, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 21, 1864 at

And on Monday, November 21, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Calvin Pledger of Company F of the 23rd Arkansas Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1478) Private John POE - Inscription on tombstone #1288 reads ***“JOHN POE CONSCRIPT, TENN. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner in Sullivan County, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 15, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

He died on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 due to pneumonia. The compiler notes his Federal POW Records are located at fold3 under Jno. Poe and John Poe at miscellaneous.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: ***“JOHN POE UNASSIGNED CONSCRIPTS C.S.A.”***

1479) Private Thomas G. POE - Inscription on tombstone #200 reads ***“THOS. G. POE CO. E 28 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 38 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Pay but corrected to Poe by an ancestry transcriber and will be listed this way. The census listed Thomas Poe, born about 1827 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Rachel Poe, born about 1792 in South Carolina. The family household was living in District 2 in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 27, 1850.

According to the Alabama Marriage Collection 1800-1969; Margaret Ann Boozer married Thomas G. Poe in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama on November 21, 1851.

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas G. Poe, born about 1826 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$400.00 and a personal value of \$150.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Margaret A. Poe, born about 1830 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Andrew H. Poe, born about 1854 in Alabama and Rachael C. Poe, born about 1856 in Alabama and Nancy J. Poe, born about 1860 in Alabama and noted as two months old and William Dodd, born about 1834 in Alabama. The household was living in Township 11 Range 8 in Winston County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Houston and the census was enumerated on July 2, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas G. Poe served in Company E in the 28th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“28th Infantry Regiment, formed at Shelby Springs, Alabama, in March, 1862, contained men from Perry, Blount, Marshall, Jefferson, Walker, and Dallas counties. It moved to Corinth [Corinth] and suffered losses from camp diseases. Later the unit was ordered to Kentucky and fought at Munfordville. It then joined the Army of Tennessee and served under Generals Trapier, J. P. Anderson, and Manugault.[Manigault] The 28th took an active part in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was with Hood in Tennessee, and saw action in North Carolina. It was organized with 1,100 men, reported 105 casualties at Murfreesboro and 172 at Lookout Mountain. In December, 1863, it totalled [totaled] 276 men and 189 arms. The regiment lost 4 killed and 24 wounded at Ezra Church, and many were disabled at Nashville. Very few surrendered in April, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels John W. Frazer [John Wesley Frazer – Find A Grave Memorial # 10867] and John C. Reid, [John Coleman Reid – Find A Grave Memorial # 33658694] and Lieutenant Colonels William L. Butler [William Lavelle Butler] and T. W. W. Davis. [T. W. W. Davies]”

Company E of the 28th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Walker County, Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. G. Poe of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a Muster Roll of Recruits of all companies of the 28th Regiment Alabama dated April 17, 1862 and enlisted on April 3, 1862 in Shelby County, (Alabama) and enrolled by Colonel (John Wesley) Frazer for three years or the war and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 18 to April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Poe of Company E of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on April 3, 1862 at Shelby Springs, Alabama by Colonel (John Wesley) Frazer for three years or the war 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) Thos G. Poe of Company E of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on April 3, 1862 at Shelby Springs, Alabama by Colonel (John Wesley) Frazer for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital by order of Surgeon Cunningham on October 24, 1863 and commutation due \$102.63.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Thomas G. Poe of Company E of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a list of the officers and men of the organization name above, made in accordance with Paragraph III General Order Number 27 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office and list dated at Camp of the 28th Alabama Regiment in Manigault's Brigade.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. Poore (But corrected to Thomas G. Poe according to payment received noted at the bottom of the page) of Company E of the 28th Regiment Alabama appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at the Bell Hospital in Rome, Georgia for September and October 1863 and dated November 1, 1863 and enlisted on April 3, 1862 at Shelby Springs, Alabama and enrolled by "Captain" (John Wesley) Frazer for three years and noted as a patient at the hospital and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Thomas G. Poe of Company E of the 28th Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of patients at the Ocmulgee Hospital in Macon, Georgia and admitted on May 31, 1864 for chronic rheumatism and returned to duty on June 13, 1864 and listed his residence as Tuscaloosa and under remarks stated V. T. F.

When Private Thomas G. Poe of Company E of the 28th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Manigault's Brigade in Anderson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. G. Poe of Company E of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 16th Army Corps and forwarded for exchange by Captain H. L. Burnham Provost Marshal, from May 1 to August 15, 1864 and specifically forwarded to the Provost Marshal at Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 by the 16th Army Corps.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas G. Poe of Company E of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos G. Poe of Company E of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos G. Poe of Company E of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas G. Poe of Company E of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos G. Poe of Company E of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas G. Poe of Company E of the 28th Regiment Alabama 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 near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private Thomas B. Poe died approximately 11 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 13, 1864 at

And on Saturday, August 13, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos G. Poe of Company E of the 28th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas Poe did not own slaves in Winston County, Alabama.

1480) Private William J. POINDEXTER - Inscription on tombstone #1663 reads ***“W. POINDEXTER CO. D 20 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed William J. Poindexter, born about 1836 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of William Poindexter, born about 1805 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Eliza (A female) Poindexter, born about 1809 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: James F. Poindexter, born about 1833 in Tennessee and Joseph A. Poindexter, born about 1834 in Tennessee and Susan F. Poindexter, born about 1837 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Eliza A. (A female) Poindexter, born about 1839 in Tennessee

and Caroline Poindexter, born about 1841 in Tennessee and Lucy C. Poindexter, born about 1843 in Tennessee and Robert J. Poindexter, born about 1846 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 12 in Madison County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 23, 1850.

According to Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; William J. Poindexter married Martha L. McFarland in 1858 in Gibson County, Tennessee.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wm J. Poindexter, born about 1836 in Tennessee and listed as the head of the household and his wife Martha Poindexter, born about 1841 in Tennessee. Another family household member was (Spelled as) Robt D. (A male) Poindexter, born about 1859 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 16 in Madison County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Jackson and the census was enumerated on September 13, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Poindexter alternate name W. J. Poindexter served in Company D in the 20th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Russell's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“20th (Russell's) Cavalry Regiment [also called 15th Regiment] was organized in February, 1864. Its members were recruited in the counties of Henry, Gibson, Carroll, Madison, Dyer, Humphreys, and Weakley. The unit was placed in T. H. Bell's Brigade, Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, and fought at Okolona, Brice's Cross Roads, and Harrisburg. Later it skirmished in Tennessee, was part of Hood's operations, [and] then moved to Mississippi. The regiment ended the war in Alabama and on May 3, 1865, contained 29 officers and 217 men. The field officers were Colonel Robert M. Russell, [Robert Milton Russell – Find A Grave Memorial # 180597168] Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Greer, and Major H. F. Bowman.”

The compiler notes his Federal POW Records are under Wm. J. Poindexter.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Poindexter of Company D of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry* enlisted on April 1, 1864 in Madison County, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (James A.) Shane for three years and valuation of Sorrel horse was \$60.00 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This regiment was organized about February 5, 1864, many of the men having previously served in a field organization which was known as Greer's Regiment or Battalion Tennessee Cavalry. The Adjutant and Inspector General's Office recognized it as the 20th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry but it was known and mustered in the field as the 15th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry. It was consolidated about March 1865 with the 18th (Newsom's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Which was known in the field as the 19th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry) and the consolidated regiment was paroled at Gainesville, Alabama in May 1865 as the 19th and 20th Regiments Tennessee Cavalry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Poindexter of Company D of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on

April 1, 1864 in Carroll County, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (James A.) Shane for three years and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes Madison County and Carroll County, Tennessee are adjacent.

When Private William J. Poindexter of Company D of the 20th Tennessee Cavalry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Bell's Brigade in Buford's Division in Forrest's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Poindexter of Company D of the 20th Regiment Tennessee "Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Poindexter of Company D of the 20th Regiment Tennessee "Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Poindexter of Company D of the 20th Regiment Tennessee "Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 Tennessee and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Poindexter of Company D of the 20th Regiment Tennessee "Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Poindexter of Company D of the 20th 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 near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 15, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, March 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm. Poindexter of Company D of the 20th Regiment Tennessee "Infantry" due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William J. Poindexter did not own slaves in Madison County, Tennessee.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"Wm. J. POINDEXTER CO. D 20 TENN. CAV. (RUSSELL'S) C.S.A."**

1481) Private James M. POLATTY - Inscription on tombstone #559 reads **"J. M. POLATTY CO. C 19 S.C. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1860 United States census listed James M. Polatty, born about 1845 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of J. S. (A male) Polatty, born about 1821 in South Carolina and his wife S. A. Polatty, born about 1819 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: M. M. (A female) born about 1845 in South Carolina and I. W. (A male) Polatty, born about 1849 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Saluda Regiment of the Edgefield District of South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Dorn's Mills and the census was enumerated on July 4, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James M. Polatty alternate name J. M. Polatty and under notes stated see Sappers and Miners and served in Company C of the 19th South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Memorial # 39457923] Lieutenant Colonel Abraham Jones, and Majors John A. Crowder, Tillman Watson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 71678803] and James L. White [James Leonard White – Find A Grave Memorial # 110286888]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated December 28, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Polatty of Captain J. Quattlebaum’s Company of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry* and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company C of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry. The 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was composed of ten companies A to K which were organized on various dates in November and December 1861 for twelve months. The regiment was re-organized for the war in May 1862 and temporarily consolidated with the 10th Regiment South Carolina Infantry about January 1, 1863 this regiment forming four companies of the consolidated organization but each company of the original regiments was mustered separately. The 19th and the 10th Regiments South Carolina Infantry were again consolidated about April 10, 1865 and formed the South Carolina Battalion of Infantry (Walker’s) the men of this regiment being finally paroled May 1, 1865 at Greensboro, North Carolina as companies C to F of that battalion.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 5 1861 to March 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Polatty of Company C of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 5, 1861 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled by General Gist 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 Private (Spelled as) J. M. Polatty of Company C of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by R. G. Lamar on February 28, 1862 and noted absent and under remarks stated sick since April 14, (1862.)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Polatty of Company C of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Polatty of Company C of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Polatty of Company C of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled for twelve months and last

paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on detached service as a bridge builder.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Polatty of Company C of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on detached service as a bridge builder since December 17, 1862 by order of Lieutenant General Polk.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Polatty of Company C of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on detached service in pioneer corps by order of Lieutenant General Polk.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. Polatty of Company C of the 19th South Carolina Regiment appeared on a report of officers and men on detached service from Manigault's Brigade Withers' Division, Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee and report dated near Shelbyville, Tennessee on April 30, 1863 and time of leaving was December 17, 1862 by authority of General Polk and on service of the engineer corps.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Polatty of Company C of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Polatty of Company C of the 19th Regiment South Carolina appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for the period of service from August 31, 1862 to December 31, 1862 and paid by (Sampson M.) Lanier on January 26, 1863 and paid in the amount of \$35.08.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. M. Polatty of Company C of the 19th Regiment South Carolina appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for the period of service from May 1, 1862 to June 30, 1863 and paid on July 13, 1863 and paid in the amount of \$22.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Pillatty of Company C of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled for one year and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated on extra daily duty fatigue detail.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Polatty of Company C of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled for one year and last paid by Captain (James B.) Sullivan on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated lost one knapsack on November 25, 1863 \$6.50.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Polatty of Company C of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled for one year and last paid by Captain (James B.) Sullivan on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Polatty of Company C of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, (South Carolina) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (James B.) Sullivan on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. Polatty of Company C of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was made in accordance with General Order Number 27 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office enlisted on December 28, 1861 at Columbia, South Carolina and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (James B.) Sullivan on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Pollrty (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 19th Regiment South Carolina 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 specifically forwarded to the Provost Marshal at Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 by the 16th Army Corps.

When Private James M. Polatty of Company C of the 19th South Carolina Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Manigault's Brigade in Anderson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Pollatty of Company C of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones 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) James M. Polatty of Company C of the 19th Regiment South 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 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) James M. Pollatty of Company C of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged 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) James M. Pollatty of Company C of the 19th Regiment South Carolina 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) Jas M. Pollatty of Company C of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia in July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Pollatty of Company C of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war arrived on August 2, 1864 and Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia in July 22, 1864.

An entry within his Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Pollaty of Company C of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was admitted on September 21, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio and had been sent from Camp Chase and diagnosed with small-pox and had been transferred to the General Hospital on October 20, 1864 and under remarks stated Military Prison Hospital Camp Chase and noted his age as twenty-three.

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 6, 1864 at

And on Tuesday, December 6, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. M. Pollatty of Company C of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1482) Citizen of (West) Virginia, Jacob POLING - Inscription on tombstone #792 reads **“JACOB POLING CITIZEN.”** Federal POW Records on ancestry stated: He was taken prisoner in Barbour County, West Virginia in March 1864.

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

According to the West Virginia, Marriages Index, 1785-1971; Amos Poling married Sarah (Spelled as) Sturms in 1819 in Randolph County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Jacob Poling, born about 1830 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Amos Poling, born about 1797 in Virginia his wife Sarah Poling, born about 1798 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Nicholas Poling, born about 1821 in Virginia and Martin Poling, born about 1821 in Virginia and George Poling, born about 1822 in Virginia and Rachel Poling, born about 1826 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Mahala (A female) Poling, born about 1828 in Virginia and David Poling, born about 1832 in Virginia and Elizabeth Poling, born about 1834 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Lettus (A female) Poling, born about 1836 in Virginia and Jesse Poling, born about 1838 in Virginia and Harriet Poling, born about 1840 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Marien (A female) (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to) Mary Ann Poling, born about 1842 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 5 in Barbour County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 7, 1850.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (2161) stated he was arrested for being a horse thief.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (21737) stated he was charged for aiding rebels.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23216) stated he was admitted to the Camp Chase Hospital on December 6, 1864 for chronic diarrhea.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 17, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, January 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23128) stated he died on Tuesday, January 17, 1865 due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1483) Private John POLLOCK - Inscription on tombstone #311 reads **“JNO. POLLOCK CO. A 5 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Paducah, Kentucky in March 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Pollock served in Company A of the 5th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“5th Infantry Regiment, organized in the spring of 1861, contained men from Pike, Amite, Lauderdale, Winston, Noxubee, and Kemper counties. After serving in Florida it took an active part in the fight at Shiloh under General Chalmers. Later it was assigned to J. K. Jackson's, Gist's, and Lowry's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 5th was involved in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter campaign in Tennessee, and fought in North Carolina. It lost forty-seven percent of the 170 engaged at Murfreesboro and thirty-three percent of the 225 at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, the unit totaled 395 men and 283 arms. At the Battle of Atlanta there were 11 killed, 44 wounded, and 11 missing. Only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John R. Dickins, [John Robert Dickins – Find A Grave Memorial # 19053886] Albert E. Fant, [Abner Elkin Fant – Find A Grave Memorial # 121863575] and John Weir; [Find A Grave Memorial # 14342974 – The “New Prospect Grays” was an alternate name for the 5th Mississippi Infantry] Lieutenant Colonels Samuel F. M. Faucett, John B. Herring, [John Bannister Herring – Find A Grave Memorial # 69232434] Adam T. Stennis, [Find A Grave Memorial # 16494006] and W. L. Sykes; [Walter L. Sykes – Killed at the Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia] and Major James R. Moore. [James Robert Moore – Find A Grave Memorial # 17810801]”

Company A of the 5th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Red Rovers” Company was raised in Monroe County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. Pollick of Captain R. J. Armstrong’s Company 5th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* was mustered into service at age nineteen at Enterprise, Mississippi on October 18, 1861 and enrolled on October 18, 1861 at Enterprise, Mississippi for one year and a note was attached: “This company was transferred into the Confederate service with the 5th Regiment of Mississippi Volunteers, commanded by Colonel A. E. Fant. This regiment was organized on the 25th of August and their term of service commenced on that day.”

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company A 5th Regiment Mississippi Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and not dated stated Private (Spelled as) John Pollic of Captain R. J. Armstrong’s Company (Red Rovers) Mississippi Volunteers appeared on the organization mentioned above, called into the service of the State of Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 to October 1, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Pollock of Captain R. J. Armstrong’s Company 5th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 29, (1861) at Athens, Mississippi and enrolled by (Captain) R. J. Armstrong and traveling to place of rendezvous was 160 miles and subsistence furnished by himself for two days.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 to ----- stated Private (Spelled as) John Pollock of Captain R. J. Armstrong’s Company 5th Regiment Mississippi

Volunteers enlisted on April 29, (1861) at Athens, Monroe County Mississippi and enrolled by (Captain) R. J. Armstrong and mustered into service on April 29, (1861) at Athens, (Mississippi).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 18 to December 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Pollock of Company A 5th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 at Enterprise, Mississippi and enrolled for ten and 1/5 months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John Pollock of Company A 5th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 at Enterprise, Mississippi and enrolled for ten months and six days and last paid on December 31 1861 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. G. Pollock of Company A of the 5th Mississippi appeared on a receipt roll for pay for August to November 1862 at Knoxville, Tennessee and dated November 1, 1862 and occupation was a teamster and paid for 66 days and rate of pay was .25 cents and made his signature with a X.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1862 to January 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John Pollock of Company A 5th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 at Enterprise, Mississippi and enrolled for ten months and six days and last paid on August 31, (1862) and noted as absent and under remarks stated detached as division teamster by of General Jackson due commutation from August 24 to October 8.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John Pollock of Company A 5th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 at Enterprise, Mississippi and enrolled for ten months and six days and last paid on October 31, 1862 and bounty paid \$50.00 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detached as division teamster by of General Jackson.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John Pollock of Company A 5th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 at Enterprise, Mississippi and enrolled for ten months and six days and last paid 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) John Pollock of Company A 5th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 at Enterprise, Mississippi and enrolled for ten months and six days and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John Pollock of Company A 5th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 at Enterprise, Mississippi and enrolled for ten months and six days and last paid on April 30, 1863 and under remarks stated deserted July 5, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Pollick of Company A of the 5th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on April 29, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Cairo, Illinois by Colonel John (Irving) Rinaker of the (122nd Illinois Infantry) and noted as captured at Paducah, Kentucky on March 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John (Unable to transcribe) of Company A 5th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was admitted on October 2, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio and sent from Camp Chase and diagnosis was small-pox and under remarks stated once vaccinated age twenty-four.

Private died approximately 167 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 13, 1864 at Rutland, Vermont the newspaper *The Rutland Weekly Herald* reported "The mother of John C. Breckinridge, of the rebel army, died last Sunday night. She had resided in Baltimore with her son in law, Rev. Mr. Bulloch, of the Franklin street Presbyterian church, for the past two or three years."

And on Thursday, October 13, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno Polick of Company A of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1484) Private H. L. POPE - Inscription on tombstone #361 reads "**H. L. POPE CO. I 6 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 36 years old.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Honel Pope, born about 1827 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and had a real estate value of \$100.00 and a personal value of \$75.00 and listed as the head of the household. Other family household members were: Joseph (Corrected to Josiah by an ancestry transcriber) Pope, born about 1795 in North Carolina and Lucy Pope, born about 1800 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Marinda Pope, born about 1842 in North Carolina. The family household was living in the Smith District on the South Side of the North Carolina Railroad in Orange County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Chapel Hill and the census was enumerated on July 29, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private H. L. Pope served in Company I of the 6th Regiment North Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“6th Infantry Regiment State Troops was organized at Camp Alamance, near Company Shops (Burlington), North Carolina, in May, 1861. The men were from the counties of Mecklenburg, Orange, Burke, Catawba, McDowell, Mitchell, Yancey, Alamance, Rowan, Wake, Caswell, and Chatham. Ordered to Virginia the unit fought under General B. E. Bee, then spent the summer and winter in the Dumfries area. Its brigadiers during the conflict were Generals Whiting, Law, Hoke, Godwin, and W. G. Lewis. The 6th was prominent in the campaigns of the army from Seven Pines to Mine Run, [and] then was active in the battles of Plymouth and Cold Harbor. It fought with Early in the Shenandoah Valley and later in the Appomattox operations. This regiment reported 23 killed and 50 wounded at First Manassas, and in April, 1862, contained 715 effectives. It lost 115 during the Seven Days' Battles, 147 at Second Manassas and Ox Hill, 125 in the Maryland Campaign, and 25 at Fredericksburg. Of the 509 engaged at Gettysburg, thirty-six percent were disabled. At the Rappahannock River in November, 1863, it lost 5 killed, 15 wounded, and 317 missing, and there were 6 killed and 29 wounded at Plymouth. It surrendered with 6 officers and 175 men of which 72 were armed. The field officers were Colonels Isaac E. Avery, [Isaac Erwin Avery – Killed at Gettysburg – Find A Grave Memorial # 5846976] Charles F. Fisher, [Charles Frederick Fisher – Killed at the Battle of 1st Manassas in July 1861 – Fort Fisher at Wilmington, North Carolina named after him – Find A Grave Memorial # 11726202] William D. Pender, [William Dorsey Pender Senior – Mortally wounded at Gettysburg – Find A Grave Memorial # 178020634] and Robert F. Webb; [Robert Fulton Webb – Find A Grave Memorial # 33022215] Lieutenant Colonels William T. Dortch, [Find A Grave Memorial # 12683811] Charles E. Lightfoot, [Charles Edward Lightfoot – Find A Grave Memorial # 15853867] and Samuel M. Tate; [Samuel McDowell Tate – Find A Grave Memorial # 12084254] and Major Richard W. York. [Richard Watson “Watts” York – Find A Grave Memorial # 54075434]”

Company I of the 6th North Carolina State Troops had many soldiers from both Wake and Chatham Counties in North Carolina.

He only has Federal POW Records.

He has a physical description.

Private H. L. Pope, Company I in the 6th Regiment North Carolina Infantry name appeared on a list of prisoners confined in Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as Athenaeum Prison dated July 24, 1864 and noted his age as 36 (Born about 1828) and height as five foot and nine inches and complexion as fair with blue eyes and dark hair and noted his occupation as a farmer and residence as Orange County, North Carolina and arrested by General Crook at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 27, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 25, 1864 at

And on Tuesday, October 25, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

He died on Tuesday, October 25, 1864 due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1485) Private Isaac R. POPE - Inscription on tombstone #1730 reads "**J. R. POPE CO. C 33 REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to the Alabama Marriages, 1809-1920 in selected counties, the parents of Isaac R. Pope were Charlotte Morgan and Isaac R. Pope married on January 4, 1835 in Marengo County, Alabama.

The compiler notes the father of Isaac R. Pope, Isaac Ricks Pope, died on September 9, 1845 probably before Isaac was born as located at Find A Grave Memorial 38665326 and young Isaac's mother died on July 6, 1862 as located at Find A Grave Memorial 38665365 following Isaac's older brother Silas into battle both were taken prisoners and Silas would watch the youngest family member die at the Camp Chase Prison.

The 1850 United States census listed Isaac R. Pope, born about 1847 in Alabama and living in the household of Charlotte Pope, born about 1804 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Mary Pope, born about 1836 in Alabama and Stephen A. Pope, born about 1837 in Alabama and Emma O. Pope, born about 1839 in Alabama and Rachel Pope, born about 1841 in Alabama and Silas Pope, born about 1843 in Alabama (And also served in Company C of the 23rd Alabama) and Thomas Pope, born about 1845 in Alabama. The family household was living in Marengo County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on September 16, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Isaac Pope, born about 1846 in Alabama and living in the household of Charlotte Pope, born about 1804 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Thomas Pope, born about 1845, in Alabama and (Spelled as Lilas) Silas Pope, born about 1843 in Alabama and E. O. (A female) Pope, born about 1830 in Alabama and Rachael Pope, born about 1841 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Western Division in Marengo County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Linden and the census was enumerated on June 7, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Isaac R. Pope served in Company C 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 Isaac R. Pope of Company C 23rd Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Pettus’s Brigade in Stevenson’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac R. Pope of Company C of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac R. Pope of Company C of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac R. Pope of Company C of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be 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 Isaac R. Pope of Company C of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on

January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac R. Pope of Company C of the 23rd 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 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 21, 1865 at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Adams Sentinel* reported: "The door keeper to the President's house – one O'Leary – has been dismissed from his place for taking bribes for admission to an interview with the President."

And on Tuesday, March 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Isaac R. Pope of Company C of the 23rd Regiment Alabama Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"ISAAC R. POPE CO. C 23 ALA. INF. C.S.A."**

1486) Private Washington POPE - Inscription on tombstone #655 reads **"W. POPE CO. I 2 VA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Clarke County, Virginia in July 1864.

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

According to Virginia Select Marriages, 1785-1940; the parents of Washington Pope; Mary Margaret and Conrad Pope were married.

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850 the parents of Washington Pope; Mary Margaret Swartz and Conrad (Spelled as) Pop were married on January 17, 1843 in (Spelled as) Clark County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Edward W. Pope, born about 1845 in Virginia and living in the household of Conrad Pope, born about 1828 in Germany and his wife Mary M. Pope, born about 1829 in Virginia. Other family household members were: William H. Pope, born about 1838 in Virginia and Benjamin F. Pope, born about 1847 in Virginia and Ann V. Pope, born about 1848 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 12 in Clarke County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 5, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Pop but corrected to Pope by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. The census listed Washington Pope, born about 1843 in Virginia

was living in the household of Conrad Pope, born about 1820 in Baden, Germany and his wife Mary Pope, born about 1820 in Virginia. Other household members were: Henry Pope, born about 1840 in Virginia and Franklin Pope, born about 1845 in Virginia and Ann Pope, born about 1847 in Virginia and Sylvester Pope, born about 1849 in Virginia and Margaret Pope, born about 1855 in Virginia and Michal (A male) Pope, born about 1857 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Janes (A male) Savartge, born about 1848 in Virginia. The household was living in Clarke County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Wadesville and the census was enumerated on June 4, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Washington Pope served in Companies A and I in the 2nd Virginia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“2nd Infantry Regiment was assembled at Charles Town in April, 1861, [and] then moved to Harper's Ferry to seize the armory. The unit was accepted into Confederate service in July. Its companies were from the counties of Clarke, Frederick, Floyd, Jefferson, and Berkeley. It became part of the Stonewall Brigade and served under Generals T. J. Jackson, R. B. Garnett, Winder, Paxton, J. A. Walker, and W. Terry. The 2nd fought at First Manassas, First Kernstown, and in Jackson's Valley Campaign. It went on to fight with the Army of Northern Virginia from the Seven Days' Battles to Cold Harbor except during the Maryland Campaign when it was detached to Martinsburg as provost guards. Later the unit was involved in Early's operations in the Shenandoah Valley and the Appomattox operations. It reported 90 casualties at First Kernstown, 25 at Cross Keys and Port Republic, 27 at Gaines' Mill, and 77 at Second Manassas. The regiment lost 2 killed and 19 wounded at Fredericksburg, had 8 killed and 58 wounded at Chancellorsville, and had about eight percent of the 333 engaged at Gettysburg disabled. On April 9, 1865, it surrendered with 9 officers and 62 men. Its field officers were Colonels James W. Allen, [James Walkinshaw Allen – Find A Grave Memorial # 8039211] Lawson Botts, [Lawson Botts Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 11479548 – Defense Lawyer for John Brown at Harper's Ferry] and John Q. A. Nadenbousch; [John Quincy Adams Nadenbousch – Find A Grave Memorial # 5908013] Lieutenant Colonels Raleigh T. Colston, [Raleigh Thomas Colston – Find A Grave Memorial # 11261950] Francis Lackland, [Find A Grave Memorial # 11482310] and William W. Randolph; [William Wellford Randolph – Find A Grave Memorial # 142137490] and Majors Francis B. Jones, [Francis Buckner Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 8675068] Edwin L. Moore, [Edwin Lyttleton Moore – Find A Grave Memorial # 6042003] and Charles H. Stewart. [Find A Grave Memorial # 18797452]”

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 22 which noted Private W. Pope of Company I of the 2nd Virginia Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was C. Pope and listed the Post Office as Berryville, Virginia.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 49 the Post Office at Berryville was located in Clarke County, Virginia.

Company I of the 2nd Virginia Infantry was known as the “Clarke Riflemen” Many soldiers from Clarke County, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 23, 1864 at

And on Friday, December 23, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

He died on Friday, December 23, 1864 due to typhoid and malaria fever at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1487) Private James W. PORTER - Inscription on tombstone #1847 reads ***“J. W. PORTER
CO. H 19 S.C. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

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 census listed James Porter, born about 1820 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a overseer and living in the Savannah River Regiment in the Abbeville District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 20, 1850.

According to the South Carolina United States Compiled Marriage Index, 1641-1965 Jas W. Porter married Mary Ann Elizabeth Leroy on November 11, 1851.

The compiler notes Miss Leroy was listed as living in the Abbeville District in the 1850 census as was James Porter and it is assumed they were married in the Abbeville District.

The 1860 census listed (Spelled as) James W. Porta (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to the surname to) Porter, born about 1822 in South Carolina and listed his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$2,195.00 and a personal estate valued at \$7,185.00 and living with his wife Mary Porter, born about 1830 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Louis (A male) Porter, born about 1854 in South Carolina and Susan Porter, born about 1857 in South Carolina and James Porter, born about 1860 and listed as one month old and Jno Rouse, born about 1815 in South Carolina and listed as a black man. The family household was living in the Abbeville District South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Calhoun Mills and the census was enumerated on June 1, 1860.

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

According to the death certificate of their son Louis Porter, his mother was Mary E. (maiden name Leroy) Porter and she had been born in Willington, South Carolina. And the father of Louis had been James W. Porter and he too had been born in Willington, South Carolina. (The compiler notes in 1916 McCormick County had been founded from parts of Abbeville County and that today Willington is located in McCormick County).

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

Company H of the 19th South Carolina Infantry had many soldiers from the Abbeville District, South Carolina.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated January 3, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Porter of Captain R. W. Lites' Company (A) of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry* enlisted on January 3, 1862 at Camp Hampton, (South Carolina) and enrolled for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed on January 30 to bring said Frilte Mathis McFerrin and Vaughn to Camp.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company H of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry. The 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was composed of ten companies A to K which were organized on various dates in November and December 1861 for twelve months. The regiment was re-organized for the war in May 1862 and temporarily consolidated with the 10th Regiment South Carolina Infantry about January 1, 1863 this regiment forming four companies of the consolidated organization but each company of the original regiments was mustered separately. The 19th and the 10th Regiments South Carolina Infantry were again consolidated about April 10, 1865 and

formed the South Carolina Battalion of Infantry (Walker's) the men of this regiment being finally paroled May 1, 1865 at Greensboro, North Carolina as companies C to F of that battalion."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 3 to March 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Porter of Company H of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on January 3, (1862) at Camp Hampton, (South Carolina) and enrolled 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 Private (Spelled as) J. W. Porter of Company H of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on January 3, (1862) at Camp Hampton, (South Carolina) for twelve months and last paid by (R. G) Lamar on February 28, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 and dated November 20, (1862) stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Porter of Company H of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on January 3, (1862) at Camp Hampton, (South Carolina) for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner at Munfordville, Kentucky.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 and dated December 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) T. (With a X by the initial T indicating an incorrect initial) W. Porter of Company H of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on January 3, (1862) at Camp Hampton, (South Carolina) for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated at Chattanooga parole camp.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records for a Regimental Return for October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Porter of Company H of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was under a list of absent enlisted men accounted for as a hospital nurse.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records for a Regimental Return for November 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas C. (With a X by the initial C indicating an incorrect initial) Porter of Company H of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was under a list of absent enlisted men accounted for as a paroled prisoner.

A colleague and a historian Mr. R. Hugh Simmons wrote the following analysis thus helping to glue together the service records with the biography of James W. Porter.

"In January 1862, the Confederate Congress authorized a \$50 volunteer enlistment bounty to encourage new three year enlistments and voluntary extensions of current enrollments. This volunteer bounty was incorporated into the Confederate Conscription Act passed 3 ½ months later.

Passage of the Confederate Conscription Act (16 APR 1862) required enrolled Confederate service for all white male residents ages 18 to 35 years for three years or the duration of the war. A six week grace

period extending to ~1 JUN 1862 allowed those effected to comply by voluntarily enrolling. These '**volunteers**' were due the \$50 volunteer enlistment bounty. After that, those who did not voluntarily comply were involuntarily enrolled and considered to be '**conscripts**'. In September 1862, the upper age limit was raised to 45 years. One of the few exemptions granted was the '**20 slave law**' which exempted the owner, or his designated overseer, of 20 or more slaves. This exemption created outrage among the non-slave holding population and disappeared in September 1862.

In February 1864, the Confederate Conscription Act was revised to cover men 17 to 50 years of age, with the proviso that the 17-year-olds and those over 45 were not required to serve outside their states of residence.

James W. PORTER, born circa 1822, was **40** years old when he voluntarily enrolled on 3 JAN 1862 for 12 months service. He was not eligible for the \$50 volunteer enlistment bounty offered later that month for 3 year enlistments. He should have been discharged for being "*over age*" after passage of the Conscription Act (16 APR 1862), but the May & June 1862 muster roll shows him absent as a prisoner of war having been captured at Munfordville, KY (no date given). The Dix-Hill Cartel (22 JUL 1862) provided that all captives then being held by either side should be paroled for exchange and handed over to their respective sides to await a declaration of exchange. **James W. PORTER** was reported present in a Confederate parole camp at Chattanooga, TN in the July & August 1862 muster period. The **Regimental Return for October '62** shows him away as a "*hospital nurse*" and **Regimental Return for November '62** simply noted that he was a *paroled prisoner of war*. His name next appears on a **List of Exchanged Prisoners** sent to their units in the field dated 23 JAN 1863.

James' "*discharge on 20 JAN 1863 for being a non-conscript*" was at the end of his initial 12 month term of service. He was eligible to be discharged for being **overage** during implementation of the Conscription Act in the summer of 1862, but he was absent as a POW either in Federal hands, or in parole camp or hospital as a paroled POW awaiting an exchange declaration. Apparently, modification of the Conscription Act in September 1862 raising the upper age for required enrollment to 45 years did not remove his right to an overage discharge under the original terms of the Act. He was about **41** years of age in January 1863 and describing him as a "*non-conscript*" appears to be an awkward way of saying he was not subject to involuntary extension of his service term to 3 years or the duration of the war under the Conscription Act as enacted 16 APR 1862, or as modified in September 1862."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Porter of Company H of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on January 3, (1862) at Columbia, (South Carolina) for twelve months and last paid on October 31, (1862) and noted as absent and under remarks stated Chattanooga parole camp.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Porter of Company H of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on January 3, (1862) at Camp Hampton, (South Carolina) for twelve months and under remarks stated non-conscript.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for April 1, 1864 made in accordance with General Order Number 27 of the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office stated Private (Spelled as) Jas W. Porter of Company H of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on

February 20, 1863 at Abbeville, South Carolina and enrolled for the war and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated joined s recruit on February 20, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Porter of Company H of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on February 20, 1864 at Columbia, (South Carolina) for one year and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty due \$50.00 joined by enlistment February 20, 1864.

When Private James W. Porter of Company H of the 19th South Carolina Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Manigault's Brigade in Johnson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Porter of Company H of the 19th 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 January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at "Stone River, (Tennessee) on December 7, 1864".

(The compiler notes on only one Federal POW Record does it mention Stone River, Tennessee and the date of December 7, 1864. This battle was also better known as the 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee fought from December 5 to 7, 1864. However the 19th Regiment South Carolina did not participate in this battle).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Porter of Company H of the 19th 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 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Porter of Company H of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Porter of Company H of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 9, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Porter of Company H of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp

Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Porter of Company H of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 11, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private James W. Porter died approximately 88 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 9, 1865 at Galveston, Texas the newspaper *The Galveston Daily News* reported "From *The Richmond Enquirer* "An interesting scene occurred in the Wise brigade a few days since. Private John Dickerson, Company A 59th Regiment had been sentenced to be shot. The day fixed for the execution was the 1st of March, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Turning then to the prisoner, General Wise addressed him as follows: Private Dickerson; Your native State of Virginia, invaded by a brutal foe, seeking to deny her rights, to dishonor her sovereignty and to enslave her people, called upon her sons to take up arms for her defense. You did not volunteer to go to the camp but remained at your case with your family and friends at home until the enemy forced your mother State, in which that home is protected to compel by an act of conscription her unwilling and ungrateful sons to go to the front to assist her dutiful defenders. You a young man in good health sound and vigorous were one of the conscripts. You were sent to the camp of instruction were clothed fed and armed and then assigned to Company A 59th regiment of Virginia. With other conscripts by order of your brigade commander you were placed on light duty, such work as you were accustomed to, to cultivate vegetables for your comrades. You were in no danger, you broke no rest, you suffered no hardships and were fed and clothed and card for much better than the soldier on duty. From this state and condition without ever fronting the foe, or marching far, or even standing guard, you deserted the standard of your country. A mother called to you, a son for assistance against the outrages of ruffians and you basely fled from the defense of her sacred person and honor. For that you have justly been sentenced to be shot and we are now assembled to witness your execution. May God have mercy on your soul!

And on Sunday, April 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. W. Porter of Company H of the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James W. Porter owned five slaves according to the 1860 slave schedule in the Abbeville District, South Carolina. Three females ages eighteen, sixteen and ten years old and two males, ages twenty and eight.

The compiler notes his widow, Mary A. E. Porter died on December 22, 1869 and was buried in the Porter-Hays Cemetery (today located in) McCormick County, South Carolina.

1488) Corporal William E. PORTER - Inscription on tombstone #1915 reads ***“Wm. E. PORTER CO. C 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 22 years old based on enlistment records.

The 1850 United States census listed William Porter, born about 1841 in Texas and living in the household of Mary Porter, born about 1821 in Alabama. Other family household members were: James H. Porter, born about 1837 in Mississippi (James H. Porter was also a soldier in Company C of the 39th Mississippi Infantry) and Edmund S. Porter, born about 1839 in Texas and John Porter, born about 1843 in Texas and Daniel Porter, born about 1846 in Louisiana. The family household was living in Madison County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on December 13, 1860.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wm Porter, born about 1843 in Texas and living in the household of (Spelled as) Jas M. Jones, born about 1820 in South Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Wm. B. Jones, born about 1848 in Mississippi and Mary Porter, born about 1822 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Jno M. Porter, born about 1845 in Texas (John M. Porter was also a soldier in Company C of the 39th Mississippi Infantry) and (Spelled as) Danl R. Porter, born about 1847 in Louisiana. The household was living in Madison County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Canton and the census was enumerated on July 14, 1860.

The inferences for this being the correct soldier are many soldiers came from Scott County and Madison County, Mississippi is adjacent and two other household members in the above census reports were also with Company C of the 39th Mississippi Infantry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William E. Porter was discharged a corporal and served in Company C 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 C of the 39th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Johnston Avengers” Many soldiers from Scott County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 1, (1862) stated Private (Spelled as) Wm E. Porter of Captain (Millidge) V. Collum's Company 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* was enrolled at age twenty by (Captain Millidge) V. Collum on April 1, (1862) at Jackson, Mississippi for three years or the war and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company C 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) Wm E. Porter of Company C (Johnston Avengers) 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 1, (1862) and enrolled by Captain (Millidge V) Collum for three years and last paid by Captain (W. G) Magee on December 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) W. E. Porter of Company C 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 1, 1862 at Jackson, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Millidge V) Collum for three years and last paid by Captain (W. G) Magee on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) W. E. Porter of Company C 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 1, 1862 at Jackson, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (Millidge V) Collum for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1864 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) W. E. Porter of Company C 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 1, 1862 at Jackson, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (Millidge V) Collum for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) W. E. Porter of Company C 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 Corporal (Spelled as) W. E. Porter of Company C of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a list of non-commissioned officers and privates, prisoners of war, who have been this day released upon their parole. List dated Port Hudson, (Louisiana) in July 1863.

When Corporal William E. Porter of Company C 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) Wm E. Porter of Company C 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 on October 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General

Nashville, Tennessee on October 20, 1864 and noted as captured near Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm E. Porter of Company C of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Louisville, Kentucky Military Prison during five days ending October 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville on October 26, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm E. Porter of Company C 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 at Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm E. Porter of Company C of 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 to Camp Chase by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm E. Porter of Company C 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 on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Wm E. Porter of Company C 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 at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Corporal William E. Porter died approximately 154 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 24, 1865 at Camden, South Carolina the newspaper *The Journal and Confederate* reported "GENERAL GRANT'S ORDER Headquarters Army of the United States in the Field, April 10, 1865. Special Order All officers and men of the Confederate service, paroled at Appomattox Court House, Virginia who, to reach their homes, are compelled to pass through the lines of the Union armies, will be allowed to do so and to pass free on all Government transports and military railroads. By command of Lieutenant General Grant E. S. Parker A. A. G."

And on Monday, April 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of (Noted as a Private) (Spelled as) W. E. Porter of Company C 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither William or William E. Porter owned slaves in Madison County, Mississippi.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“CORP. Wm. E PORTER CO. C 39 MISS. INF. C.S.A.”**

1489) Private William T. POSEY - Inscription on tombstone #2034 reads **“W. F. POSEY CO. I 5 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Decatur, Alabama in April 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William T. Posey served in Company I 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]”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records

The compiler notes he was taken prisoner on April 18, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On June 7, 1865 at

And on Wednesday, June 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm T. Posey of Company I of the 5th Alabama Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. F. POSEY CO. I 5 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1490) Private Robert POTTS - Inscription on tombstone #1511 reads "**P. POTTS CO. A 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Marshall County, Alabama in January 1865.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Robert Potts, born about 1847 in Kentucky and living in the household of Amos Dye, born about 1810 and Kentucky. Other household members were: Nancy Potts, born about 1820 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Wm Potts, born about 1838 in Kentucky and Lucy Potts, born about 1840 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Tilman Potts, born about 1842 in Kentucky (This brother, Tilman Potts also was a member of Company A of the 13th Kentucky Cavalry and also taken prisoner in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865 and died at Camp Chase on February 24, 1865 and buried in grave #1414 See biography 1508) and (Spelled as) K. (A male) Potts, born about 1845 in Kentucky. The family household was living in District 2 in Union County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on July 31, 1850.

The compiler notes Webster County, Kentucky was formed in 1860 from parts of Henderson, Hopkins and Union Counties in Kentucky.

The 1860 United States census listed Robert Potts, born about 1848 in Kentucky and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Anos but probably was Amos Potts, born about 1812 in Kentucky and what appears to be his wife Nancy Potts, born about 1820 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: Lucy Potts, born about 1839 in Kentucky and Tilman Potts, born about 1843 in Kentucky (This brother, Tilman Potts also was a member of Company A of the 13th Kentucky Cavalry and also taken prisoner in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865 and died at Camp Chase on February 24, 1865 and buried in grave #1414 See biography 1508) and (Spelled as) Kiseah (A female) Potts, born about 1845 in Kentucky and Mary Potts, born about 1852 in Kentucky and Ann W. Potts, born about 1856 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Jinny L. (A female) Potts, born about 1858 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Webster County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Clay and the census was enumerated on July 13, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Robert Potts 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.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 2, 1865 at

And on Thursday, March 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

He died on Thursday, March 2, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“ROBERT POTTS CO. A 13 KY CAV. C.S.A.”**

1491) Private Henry C. POWELL - Inscription on tombstone #348 reads **“H. C. POWELL CO. G 8 VA. CAV. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Cabell County, West Virginia in March 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Powel but the compiler believes it should be Powell and will be noted this way. The census listed Henry C. Powell, born about 1844 in Virginia and living in the household of Philips Powell, born about 1807 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Mary Powell, born about 1804 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Mary Powell, born about 1829 in Virginia and Elizabeth Powell, born about 1834 in Virginia and Andrew J. Powell, born about 1838 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 10 in Cabell County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 22, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Henry Powell, born about 1843 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Phillip Powell, born about 1808 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Mary Powell, born about 1804 in Virginia. The family household was living in Cabell County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Hamlin and the census was enumerated on July 12, 1860.

Company G of the 8th Virginia Cavalry was known as the “Mountain Rangers” Soldiers came from various counties in (West) Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1863 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Powell of Company G of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enrolled for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war captured at Cabell County (West) Virginia in April 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry P. (With an X by the initial P indicating an incorrect initial) Powell of Company G of the 8th 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 April 3, 1864; Age twenty-one; Height six feet and two inches; Complexion dark; Eyes blue; Hair light and to Union authorities by occupation he had been a farmer and listed his residence as Cabell County, West Virginia and had been arrested by Captain Witcher in Cabell County West Virginia on March 22, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. P. Powell of Company G of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on April 5, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and again listed a physical description; Age 21; Height 6' 2"; Eyes blue; Hair light; Complexion dark and under remarks stated desires to take oath and noted as captured in Cabell County, (West) Virginia on March 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. P. Powell of Company G of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio who desire taking the oath of allegiance, June 10, 1864 and noted as captured in Cabell County, (West) Virginia on March 22, 1864 and under remarks stated deserter.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Powell of Company G of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry was admitted on October 5, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, Ohio, near Columbus and had been sent from Camp Chase and diagnosed for small-pox and transferred to the General Hospital on October 20, 1864 and under remarks stated never vaccinated at the Military Prison at Camp Chase.

Private died approximately 200 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 22, 1864 at

And on Saturday, October 22, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) H. P. Powell of Company G of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1492) Private James W. POWELL - Inscription on tombstone #1988 reads ***"JAS. W. POWELL CO. E 1 GA. REGULARS. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James W. Powell served in Companies E and I in the 1st Regiment Georgia Regulars and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

1st Regulars Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Macon, Georgia, in April, 1861, and soon moved to Virginia. The men were from Atlanta and Brunswick, and Glynn and Montgomery counties. It was brigaded under General Toombs and in April, 1862, contained 367 effectives. Transferred to G.T. Anderson's Brigade, the unit fought with the Army of Northern Virginia from the Seven Days' Battles to Fredericksburg. It then was ordered to Florida, assigned to G.P. Harrison's Brigade, Department of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and fought at Olustee. During the summer of 1864, it was stationed in the Charleston area and later saw action at Savannah and in North Carolina. The regiment reported 3 killed and 19 wounded at Savage Station, had 27 killed and 77 wounded at Second Manassas, and lost 3 killed and 25 wounded at Olustee. Only 45 officers and men surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonels William J. Magill, [Find A Grave Memorial # 76766714] Richard A. Wayne, [Richard Alexander Wayne – Find A Grave Memorial # 106183456] and Charles J. Williams; [Charles Jones Williams – Died of disease in 1862 – Find A Grave Memorial # 34032813] Lieutenant Colonels E. W. Chastain, [Elijah Webb Chastain – Find A Grave Memorial # 31460047] Miller Grieve, Jr., [Find A Grave Memorial # 15489437] and William Martin; [Find A Grave Memorial # 38004397] and Majors E. R. Harden, [Edward Randolph Harden – Find A Grave Memorial # 36049443] A. A. Franklin Hill, [Alonzo Alexander Franklin Hill – Find A Grave Memorial # 67163301] William D. Smith, [William Duncan Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 9089] and John D. Walker [killed 1862].

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 20, 1865 at

And on Saturday, May 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) James W. Powell of Company E of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1493) Private Robert W. POWELL - Inscription on tombstone #1925 reads **“R. W. POWELL CO. H 56 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 22 years old.

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; Thomas Powell married Caroline Robbins on March 15, 1827 in Hall County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Robert W. Powell, born about 1842 in Georgia and living in the household of Thos Powell, born about 1803 in Georgia and his wife (Spelled as) Carolin Powell, born

about 1807. Other family household members were: Martha Powell, born about 1828 Geo. W. Powell, born about 1829 in Georgia and John S. Powell, born about 1834 in Georgia and Nancy E. Powell, born about 1837 in Georgia and Thos. J. Powell, born about 1840 in Georgia and Elizabeth Powell, born about 1845 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Zachy (A male) Powell, born about 1848 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Stones District of DeKalb County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 9, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Robt. W. Powell, born about 1843 in Georgia and living in the household of Thos. Powell, born about 1803 in Georgia and his wife Caroline Powell, born about 1808 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Martha C. Powell, born about 1828 in Georgia and John S. Powell, born about 1835 in Georgia and Nancy E. Powell, born about 1837 in Georgia and Thos. J. Powell, born about 1841 in Georgia and Elizabeth T. Powell, born about 1845 in Georgia and Jas. S. Powell, born about 1849 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Bluford P. Powell, born about 1852 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Kansas District of Carroll County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Carrollton and the census was enumerated on July 27, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Robert W. Powell served in Company H in the 56th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“56th Infantry Regiment [also called 55th Regiment] was organized during the late spring of 1862. Some of the men were from Carroll, Chattahoochee, and Dooly counties. The unit served at Cumberland Gap, then moved to Mississippi. Here it was assigned to T. H. Taylor's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and after fighting at Champion Hill was captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Exchanged and assigned to General Cummings' Brigade, the 56th was involved in the operations of the Army of Tennessee from Chattanooga to Bentonville. It reported 74 casualties at Chattanooga, totalled [totalled] 434 men and 277 casualties in December, 1863, and during January, 1865, when it was consolidated with Glenn's 36th Regiment, 232 were present. Few surrendered in April. The field officers were Colonel E. P. Watkins, [Elihu Pinson Watkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 68062407] Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Slaughter, [John Thomas Slaughter – Originally a private in Company I of the 56th Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 21590150] and Majors James P. Bewster [James Pendleton Brewster – Find A Grave Memorial # 68194311] and M. L. Pool. [Marcus Lafayette Pool – Find A Grave Memorial # 14877036]”

Company H 56th Georgia Infantry had many soldiers from Carroll County, Georgia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. W. Powell of Company H of the 55th Regiment Georgia Infantry* appeared on Pay Roll of the organization named above showing payment of bounty and dated June 13, 1862 and volunteered on May 13, (1862) at Carrollton, Georgia and enrolled for three years and paid \$50.00 bounty and signed his name as R. W. Powell.

When Private Robert W. Powell of Company H of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Alfred Cumming'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, R. W. Powell a private of Company H Regiment 56th Georgia Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name with an X and reported as R. W. Powell and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. W. Powell of Company H of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters United States Paroling Office Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 8, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 8, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, (Mississippi) on July 4, 1863.

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

He was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863 and paroled on July 8, 1863.

When Private Robert W. Powell of Company H of the 56th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Cumming's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt W. Powell of Company H of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky 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) Robt W. Powell of Company H of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865 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) Robt W. Powell of Company H of the 56th 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 sent 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) Robt W. Powell of Company H of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and capture site and date not readable.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt W. Powell of Company H of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Robert W. Powell died approximately 114 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 28, 1865 at

And on Friday, April 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Robert Powell of Company H of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1494) Private John PRANCE - Inscription on tombstone #1139 reads ***"JNO. PRANCE CO. F 1 CONFED. GA. INF. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed John Prance, born about 1830 in North Carolina and living in the household of Joseph Prance, born about 1783 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Polly Prance, born about 1794 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Jenetta

Prance, born about 1834 in Georgia and Martha Prance, born about 1836 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Pency (A male) Prance, born about 1837 in Georgia and Josiah Prance, born about 1839 in Alabama and George W. Prance, born about 1843 in Alabama. (The compiler notes George W. Prance also served in the same company and regiment as John Prance.) The family household was living in the Oregon District in Cobb County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 10, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John Prance, born about 1832 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Avery Prance, born about 1838. Another household member was (Spelled as) Comes (A male) Prance, born about 1857. 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 14, 1860.

The compiler notes although Campbell County, Georgia no longer exists during the war it was adjacent to Cobb County, Georgia.

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

A Regimental Return dated December 1862 within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. Prance of Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers stated he enlisted in the Regiment on December 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, Georgia.

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

"The designation of the 36th (Villepigue'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) John Prance of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on December 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Williamson H.) Goodwin 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 and under remarks stated on extra or daily duty in Quartermasters Department.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John Prance of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment

Georgia Volunteers enlisted on December 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Williamson H.) Goodwin for the war and last paid by Captain (Douglass) Voss on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated on extra or daily duty in Commissary Department.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John Prance of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on December 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Williamson H.) Goodwin for the war and last paid by Captain (Douglass) Voss on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated on extra or daily duty in Quartermasters Department.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John Prance of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on December 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Williamson H.) Goodwin for the war and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated on extra or daily duty in Quartermasters Department.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John Prance of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on December 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Williamson H.) Goodwin for the war and last paid by (Marion C.) Kizer on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated on extra or daily duty in Quartermasters Department.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John Prance of Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty at Fort Gaines, Alabama during the month of December 1863 and the nature of his service was a laborer from the 1st to 31st.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John Prance of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on December 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Williamson H.) Goodwin for the war and last paid by (Marion C.) Kizer on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated on extra or daily duty in Quartermasters Department _____ to 4 cartridges. The compiler can't transcribe word.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 and dated August 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John Prance of 2nd Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Volunteers enlisted on December 1, 1862 at Powder Springs, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (Williamson H.) Goodwin for three years or the war and last paid by (Marion C.) Kizer on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated present sick.

The compiler notes his Federal POW Records listed him in some cases as John France.

When Private John Prance of 2nd Company F 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) John France (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 1st Confederate Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. Prance 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John France 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 on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. Prance of Company F of the 1st Regiment Confederate Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private John Prance died approximately 34 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 9, 1865 at

And on Thursday, February 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno. Prance of Company F of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

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 John Prance, private, 2nd Company F 1st Confederate Infantry (Also known as 1st Confederate Georgia Volunteers) enlisted December 1, 1862 and on the roll for July and August, 1864, last roll on file, he is reported present, sick, No later record of him has been found."

The compiler notes the Adjutant General did not find his POW Records because of the incorrect surname spelling of France.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John Prance did not own slaves in Campbell County, Georgia.

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

1495) Private Leander J. PRATT - Inscription on tombstone #411 reads **"L. J. PRATT CO. B 4 LA. BATT'N INF. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Leander J. Pratt alternate name L. J. Pratt served in Company B in the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"4th Infantry Battalion was organized during the summer of 1861 and in September its six companies were ordered to Virginia. The men were recruited in the parishes of Madison, Ouachita, Franklin, Tensas, and Concordia. After serving in the Army of the Kanawha, it moved to South Carolina and was active in the conflict at Secessionville. Later the unit was ordered to Mississippi, [and] then was assigned to Wilson's, D.W. Adams', and Gibson's Brigade. It fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville and in 1865, aided in the defense of Mobile. The battalion lost 6 killed and 22 wounded out of the 250 engaged at Secessionville, totalled [totalled] 116 men and 38 arms in December, 1863, and had 71 present for duty in November, 1864. It surrendered with the Department of Alabama,

Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonel John McEnery, [Find A Grave Memorial # 43580145] and Majors Duncan Buie [Find A Grave Memorial # 36429770] and George C. Waddill.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 4 to 30, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) L. J. Pratt of Captain John McEnery’s Company (Ouachita Blues) Louisiana Volunteers* enlisted on June 4, 1861 at Monroe, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain John McEnery for the war and noted as present for duty. NOTE: Mustered per pay from June 4th, 1861 the date of acceptance into Confederate service to June 30, 1861 and also for six months’ pay for clothing.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company B 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry.”

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) L. J. Pratt of Company B of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry enlisted on June 4, (1861) at Monroe, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain John McEnery for the war 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 Private (Spelled as) L. J. Pratt of Company B of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry enlisted on June 4, (1861) at Monroe, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain John McEnery for the war 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 Private (Spelled as) L. J. Pratt of Company B of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry enlisted on June 4, (1861) at Monroe, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain John McEnery for the war and last paid on December 31, (1861) and noted as present for duty.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) L. J. Pratt of Company B of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry enlisted on June 4, 1861 at Monroe, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain John McEnery 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 January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) L. J. Pratt of Company B of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry enlisted on June

4, 1861 at Monroe, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain John McEnergy for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

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

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Leander J. Pratt of Company B of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August "4", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Leander J. Pratt of Company B of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 12, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Leander J. Pratt of Company B of the 4th Battalion Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August "4", 1864.

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

Private Leander J. Pratt died approximately 83 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 5, 1864 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper *The Daily Ohio Statesman* reported "THE DEATH-BED CONFESSION OF A REPUBLICAN OFFICIAL – RECORDS THAT WILL ONE DAY ASTONISH THE NATION-THE FOUL BIRDS AT WASHINGTON – The telegraph announced recently the death of Colonel John P. Sanderson, Provost Marshal of St. Louis. A correspondent of *The Cincinnati Gazette* to whose letter *The Dayton Empire* directs attention-furnishes the public with a brief history of the life of Colonel Sanderson, and with his death-bed confession. The letter may be found in *The Gazette* of the 20th ult. Colonel Sanderson was appointed by Mr. Lincoln Assistant Secretary of War, under Simon Cameron, at the special request of the latter. While in that position, Colonel Sanderson had rare opportunities of learning the characters of the public men at Washington, the corruptions that there prevailed and the curses that were being prepared for the country by those in authority. So profoundly did these painful discoveries affect him, that he fell ill and begged to be transferred to some other field of duty. He was gratified by being promoted to the Colonelcy of the 13th United States Infantry and finally was appointed Provost Marshal General of the Department of Missouri, which position he held to the time of his death. In his last sickness, Colonel Sanderson was attended by Rev. Henry Cox, pastor of the Union Methodist Church, to whom he made confessions, which Mr. Cox committed to writing as they were given to him by the Colonel. We transfer the following as a part of his confessions, to which we invite the attention of every patriot. Colonel Sanderson said: On assuming the duties of the War Office, however, I was brought into contact and close communion with the secret councils of the Administration, at which General Scott, the Secretary of War and sometimes Mr. Chase and others, were present. These meetings sometimes took place in my room, *and I thus obtained information concerning records which have never seen the light of day but which will one day astonish the nation. I became profoundly disgusted with the vile corruption that had cursed our country, in the shape of persons dressed in the garb of gentlemen and occupying high positions of trust, for which they had no qualifications whatever.* I tried to cast these people out, but in vain and I only incurred their enmity. I fell ill under the terrible weight of my duties and as last asked to be relieved and appointed to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 13th United States Infantry, preferring to go to the field to render what service I could in an honorary and patriotic way, rather than flock with the foul birds surrounding the Government at Washington. I accordingly left in July, the second day after the battle of Bull Run and have served in my military capacity, in the time being promoted to the Colonelcy of the 13th United States Infantry, until the February of the present year, when I was appointed Provost Marshal General of the Department of Missouri. Records which have never seen the light of day but which will one day astonish the nation! Ah! Those records Lincoln is determined shall not see the light of day if he can prevent it; and that is one reason why he is so anxious to be re-elected. He knows those records should, if made public not only astonish the nation but render his Administration infamous in the estimation of his county. What other kind of records that such would

astonish the nation, on their being brought to the light of day, could be made by the foul birds surrounding the Government at Washington and whose vile corruption had cursed our county. The mystery of those records that will one day astonish the nation-will the people demand that it shall now be revealed, or will they wait until the records themselves shall be lost in the general wreck of the Government and county?"

And on Saturday, November 5, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) L. J. Pratt of Company B of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry due to congestive chills.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1496) Private William Edwin PREACHER - Inscription on tombstone #1314 reads "**W. E. PREACHER CO. E 24 S.C. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 21 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 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Edwin Preacher, born about 1843 in South Carolina and living in the household of John Preacher, born about 1815 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Preacher, born about 1820 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Sarah Preacher, born about 1845 in South Carolina and Sophia Preacher, born about 1847 in South Carolina and Rebecca Preacher, born about 1849 in South Carolina and Elizabeth Preacher, born about 1851 in South Carolina and James Preacher, born about 1853 in South Carolina and Amanda Preacher, born about 1857 in South Carolina and an Infant (A female) Preacher, born about 1860 and noted as one month old. The family household was living in Saint Bartholomews Parish in Colleton District, South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Walterboro and the census was enumerated on June 19, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that Company E of the 24th South Carolina Infantry had many soldiers from the Colleton District in South Carolina. Edwin Preacher according to the census was born about 1843 and from the Colleton District. His Compiled Military Service Records stated he was William E. Preacher, born about 1843 and he can't be found in post war census reports. Other soldiers who carried the name W. E. or William Preacher in South Carolina either were not from the Colleton District and or survived the war.

William E. Preacher had prior duty with the 11th South Carolina Infantry also known as the 9th South Carolina Infantry and he enlisted in the Colleton District in South Carolina and was in Captain Bellinger's

Company. Note: The Company of Captain Bellinger appears to have been one of the companies that declined to enter the Confederate States service and was disbanded.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William E. Preacher alternate name W. E. Preacher served in Company E 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 E of the 24th South Carolina Infantry was known as the “Colleton Guards”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Preacher of Captain J. S. Jones' Company* appeared at age nineteen on a Muster-in roll of recruits of the organization named above on March 20, 1862 and was mustered in on March 2, 1862 and enrolled on March 2, (1862) at Charleston, (South Carolina) by Captain Jones for the war.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company E 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 on May 1, 1865.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. E. Preacher of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers

enlisted on March 3, (1862) at Camp Gist, (South Carolina) and enrolled by (Colonel Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by the Regimental Quartermaster R. H. Kingman on February 28, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. E. Preacher of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 3, (1862) at Camp Gist, (South Carolina) and enrolled by (Colonel Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by the Regimental Quartermaster R. H. Kingman on April 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 1 to November 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. E. Preacher of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 3, (1862) at Camp Gist, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by the Regimental Quartermaster R. H. Kingman on August 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. E. Preacher of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 3, 1862 at Camp Gist, (South Carolina) and enrolled by (Colonel Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by the Regimental Quartermaster R. H. Kingman on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. E. Preacher of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 3, 1862 at Camp Gist, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens 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 Private (Spelled as) W. E. Preacher of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 3, 1862 at Camp Gist, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens 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 Private (Spelled as) W. E. Preacher of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. E. Preacher of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 3, 1862 at Camp Gist, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens 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 Private (Spelled as) W. E. Preacher of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 3, 1862 at Camp Gist, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by (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 Private (Spelled as) W. E. Preacher of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 3, 1862 at Camp Gist, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by (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 Private (Spelled as) W. E. Preacher of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 3, 1862 at Camp Gist, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by (Thomas) Addison on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. E. Preacher of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on March 3, 1862 at Camp Gist, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by (Thomas) Addison on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated pay due as private from February 29 to July 23, (1864) as corporal to present date.

When Private William E. Preacher of Company E 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 Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm E. (Can't transcribe surname) of Company E 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 December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm E. Preacher of Company E 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 Private (Spelled as) Wm E. Preacher of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 and 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) Wm E. Preacher of Company E 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 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and place of capture and date not noted.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm E. Preacher of Company E of the 24th South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private William E. Preacher died approximately 44 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 17, 1865 at St. Louis, Missouri the newspaper *The St. Louis Globe-Democrat* reported "Commodore Vanderbilt was arrested in New York on Thursday, for running over a woman in Broadway, where he was driving rapidly. He was taken to the Tombs, but released when he told who he was."

And on Friday, February 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. E. Preacher of Company E of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither William or W. E. or Edwin Preacher owned slaves in Colleton District, South Carolina.

1497) Private Austin B. PRICE - Inscription on tombstone #575 reads "**AUSTIN PRICE CO. A 1 BATT'N KY. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Scott County, Kentucky in February 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Austin Price, born about 1836 in Kentucky and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Dillard Price, born about 1813 in Kentucky and what appears to be his wife Sarah Price, also born about 1813 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: Nancy Price, born about 1834 in Kentucky and James Price, born about 1835 in

Kentucky. The family household was living in District 1 in Scott County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on September 10, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Austin Price, born about 1836 in Kentucky and living in the household of Nancy Hinton, born about 1800 in Virginia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Josephin (A female) Hinton, born about 1835 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Geo Ann (A female) Hinton, born about 1853 in Kentucky and James Hinton, born about 1855 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Richd (A male) Hinton, born about 1856 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Lavina (A female) Hinton, born about 1858 in Kentucky and Elizabeth Hinton, born about 1859 in Kentucky and noted as nine months old. The household was living in District 2 in Scott County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Georgetown and the census was enumerated on July 13, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 18 which noted A. B. Price a citizen of Kentucky told Federal authorities his relative was D. Price and listed the Post Office as Oxford, Kentucky.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 96 the Post Office at Oxford was located in Scott County, Kentucky.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 8, 1864 at Washington, D.C.,

And on Thursday, December 8, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1498) Private Daniel PRICE - Inscription on tombstone #286 reads "***D. PRICE CO. C 15 S.C. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Halltown, West Virginia in August 1864.

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

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Danl Price, born about 1820 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$100.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Miley (A female) Price, born about

1826 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: William C. Price, born about 1847 in South Carolina and Christian P. (A male) Price, born about 1849 in South Carolina and Alvin P. Price, born about 1850 in South Carolina and noted as three months old.

The 1860 United States census listed Daniel Price, born about 1821 in Lexington District, South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$300.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Miley Price, born about 1826 in Lexington District, South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Wm C (A male) Price, born about 1847 in Lexington District, South Carolina and Christian (A male) Price, born about 1850 in Lexington District, South Carolina and Henry P. Price, born about 1856 in Lexington District, South Carolina and (Spelled as) Jafant (A male) (Probably Infant) Price, born about 1860 in Lexington District, South Carolina and noted as four months old. The family household was living in the vicinity of Rocky Well in Lexington District, South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Rocky Well and the census was enumerated on July 11, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Daniel Price alternate name D. Price served in Company C of the 15th South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and made brackets including additional information:

“15th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in September, 1861, at Lightwoodknot Springs, [Lightwood Knot Springs] near Columbia, South Carolina. Its members were raised in the counties [districts] of Richland, Union, Lexington, Kershaw, Fairfield, and Williamsburg. After serving on James Island, the unit moved to Virginia and was assigned to General Drayton's, Kershaw's, Kennedy's, and Conner's Brigade. The 15th participated in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia from Second Manassas to Gettysburg, [and] then fought with Longstreet at Chickamauga and Knoxville. It returned to Virginia, saw action at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor, and later was involved in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations and the North Carolina Campaign. This regiment sustained 24 casualties at Second Manassas, 110 at Sharpsburg, 55 out of 404 at Fredericksburg, 54 at Chancellorsville, and 137 of the 448 at Gettysburg. It reported 3 killed and 11 wounded at Knoxville and had 1 wounded at Bentonville. On March 23, 1865, it contained 162 men and surrendered on April 26. The field officers were Colonels John B. Davis, [John Bunyan Davis – Find A Grave # 35778416] William D. De Saussure, [William Davis DeSaussure – Killed at Gettysburg -Find A Grave # 13399709] and Joseph F. Gist; [Joseph Fincher Gist – Find A Grave # 10027419] Lieutenant Colonels Richard Anderson [Richard H. Anderson – died 1861] and Frederick S. Lewie; [Frederick Sims Lewie – Find A Grave # 11172097] and Major William M. Gist. [William M. Gist – Killed near Knoxville, Tennessee – Find A Grave # 11425372]”

Company C of the 15th South Carolina Infantry was known as the “Lexington Rifles” Became Company H, in the 7th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, Consolidated; April 9, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. W. (With an X by the initial W indicating an incorrect initial) Price of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on September 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Harper's

Ferry, (West) Virginia by order of Captain A. D. Pratt and noted as captured at Halltown, Virginia on August 26, 1864.

Private Daniel Price died approximately 35 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 7, 1864 at Washington, D.C.,

And on Friday, October 7, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Danl Price of Company C of the 15th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to diarrhea

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither D. or Daniel Price owned slaves in South Carolina.

1499) Private John Thomas PRICE - Inscription on tombstone #238 reads ***"J. T. PRICE CO. A 41 MISS. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John T. Price alternate name J. T. Price served in Company A in the 41st Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"41st Infantry Regiment was assembled at Pontotoc, Mississippi, during the summer of 1862 and contained eleven companies. Its members were from the counties of Lee, Noxubee, Pontotoc, Monroe, and Chickasaw. The unit served in Mississippi, then was assigned to J. P. Anderson's, Henderson's, Tucker's, and Sharp's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It fought on many battlefields of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, saw action in Tennessee with Hood, and was involved in the North Carolina operations. It lost 25 killed, 164 wounded, and 9 missing of the 502 engaged at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 321 men and 219 arms. The regiment surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Lewis Ball, [Find A Grave Memorial # 12770680] William F. Tucker, [William Feimster Tucker – Find A Grave Memorial # 11094] and J. Byrd Williams, [John Byrd Williams – Killed during the Atlanta Campaign] and Lieutenant Colonels William C. Hearn and Lafayette Hodges. [Find A Grave Memorial # 26896010]"

Company A of the 41st Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Pope Walker Reserves" Company was raised in Pontotoc County, Mississippi.

The compiler notes Leroy Pope Walker was the first Confederate Secretary of War and ordered the firing on Fort Sumter.

Thomas Price had prior duty with Company C of the 5th Battalion Mississippi Infantry and will be noted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. Price of (New) Company A of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* enlisted on October 12, (1861) at Tallibonela, (Mississippi) and enrolled for one year and last paid on February 28, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was formerly Company C 5th Battalion Mississippi Infantry. It was transferred to this regiment by Special Order Number 15, Headquarters Army of Mississippi, dated May 21, 1862."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. Price of (New) Company A of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on October 12, 1861 at Tallibonela, Mississippi and enrolled for one year and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and paid a \$50.00 bounty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. Price of (New) Company A of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on October 12, 1861 at Tallibonela, Mississippi and enrolled for the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

When Private John T. Price of Company A of the 41st Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Sharp's Brigade in Anderson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John T. Price of Company A of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John T. Price of Company A of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John T. Price of Company A of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John T. Price of Company A of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war and forwarded from the Military Prison in

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno T. Price of Company A of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private John T. Price died approximately 40 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On September 11, 1864 at Washington, D.C.,

And on Sunday, September 11, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private John T. Price of Company A of the 41st Mississippi Infantry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1500) Private Robert E. PRICE - Inscription on tombstone #968 reads ***“R. E. PRICE CO. C 15 S.C. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at Halltown, West Virginia in August 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase based on enlistment records was 29 years old.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Robert E. Price, born about 1834 in South Carolina and listed his occupation as a farmer and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Sarah Price, born about 1803 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Edwin J. Price, born about 1833 in South Carolina and Henry L. Price, born about 1837 (And also served in Company C of the 15th South Carolina Infantry) and George W. Price, born about 1840 in South Carolina and Calvin Price, born about 1843 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Eliza M. (A female) Price, born about 1831 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Lexington District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 6, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Robt Price, born about 1836 in Lexington District, South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$400.00 and a personal value of \$250.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Eliza (A female) Price, born about 1838 in Lexington District, South Carolina. Other family household members were: Jasper Price, born about 1857 in Lexington District, South Carolina and Mary A. Price, born about 1859 in Lexington District, South Carolina. The family household was living in the

vicinity of the Lexington District Court House and the nearest Post Office was reported as Lexington in Lexington District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on July 21, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private R. E. Price served in Company C of the 15th South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and made brackets including additional information:

“15th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in September, 1861, at Lightwoodknot Springs, [Lightwood Knot Springs] near Columbia, South Carolina. Its members were raised in the counties [Districts] of Richland, Union, Lexington, Kershaw, Fairfield, and Williamsburg. After serving on James Island, the unit moved to Virginia and was assigned to General Drayton's, Kershaw's, Kennedy's, and Conner's Brigade. The 15th participated in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia from Second Manassas to Gettysburg, [and] then fought with Longstreet at Chickamauga and Knoxville. It returned to Virginia, saw action at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor, and later was involved in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations and the North Carolina Campaign. This regiment sustained 24 casualties at Second Manassas, 110 at Sharpsburg, 55 out of 404 at Fredericksburg, 54 at Chancellorsville, and 137 of the 448 at Gettysburg. It reported 3 killed and 11 wounded at Knoxville and had 1 wounded at Bentonville. On March 23, 1865, it contained 162 men and surrendered on April 26. The field officers were Colonels John B. Davis, [John Bunyan Davis – Find A Grave # 35778416] William D. De Saussure, [William Davis DeSaussure – Killed at Gettysburg -Find A Grave # 13399709] and Joseph F. Gist; [Joseph Fincher Gist – Find A Grave # 10027419] Lieutenant Colonels Richard Anderson [Richard H. Anderson – died 1861] and Frederick S. Lewie; [Frederick Sims Lewie – Find A Grave # 11172097] and Major William M. Gist. [William M. Gist – Killed near Knoxville, Tennessee – Find A Grave # 11425372]”

Company C of the 15th South Carolina Infantry was known as the “Lexington Rifles” Became Company H, in the 7th Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers, Consolidated; April 9, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 30, 1865 at Washington, DC President Lincoln sends Maj. Eckert to headquarters of Army of James with documents concerning "Peace Mission." One document, prepared for Eckert's signature and addressed to A. H. Stephens, former Justice of Supreme Court John A. Campbell, and former Sen. Robert M. T. Hunter (Va.), provides: "That if you pass through the U.S. Military lines it will be understood that you do so for the purpose of an informal conference, on the basis of the letter, a copy of which is on the reverse side of this sheet." [Lincoln to F. P. Blair, Sr. January 18, 1865.]

And on Monday, January 30, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) R. E. Price of Company C of the 15th South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither Robert E. or Robert Price owned slaves in South Carolina.

