

1701) Private William Jasper SHEAROUSE through 1800) Private John W. STAPP

1701) Private William Jasper SHEAROUSE - Inscription on tombstone #815 reads "***W. J. SHEAROUSE CO. I 54 GA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Triune, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census spelled the family surname as Shearhouse but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Shearouse and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed Jasper Shearouse born about 1840 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) W. (A male) Shearouse, born about 1815 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Harriett Shearouse, also born about 1815. Other family household members were: Sarah Shearouse, born about 1838 and (Spelled as) Virgel (sex not readable) Shearouse, born about 1839 and Indiana (A female) Shearouse born about 1840 and Henry Shearouse, born about 1842 and (Spelled as) Francis (A female) Shearouse, born about 1846. The family household was living in Division 26 in Effingham County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 12, 1850.

The 1860 United States census spelled the family surname as Shearons but the compiler believes it was Shearouse by virtue of the 1870 United States census having many of the same family members and it looked like the census taker was trying to spell Shearouse and therefore will be noted this way. The census listed Spelled as) W. J. (A male) Shearouse, born about 1840 in Georgia and no occupation listed and living in the household of W. (A male) Shearouse, born about 1814 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) R. H. (A female) Shearouse, born about 1814 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) S. H. (A female) Shearouse, born about 1844 in Georgia and (Spelled as) G. R. (A male) Shearouse, born about 1851 in Georgia and (Spelled as) E. (A female) Shearouse, born about 1854 in Georgia and (Spelled as) B. N. (A male) Shearouse, born about 1856 in Georgia and (Spelled as) R. I. (A male) Shearouse, born about 1860 in Georgia and noted as four months old. The family household was living in Georgia Militia District 9 in Effingham County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Savannah and the census was enumerated on June 20, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William J. Shearouse served in Company I in the 54th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"54th Infantry Regiment, organized at Savannah, Georgia, during the summer of 1862, contained men recruited in the counties of Lamar, Appling, Harris, Muscogee, Bartow, Chatham, and Barrow. The unit moved to the Charleston area and was involved in numerous conflicts including the fight at Battery Wagner. Later it was assigned to Mercer's and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 54th participated in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's Tennessee operations, and the Battle of Bentonville. During the Atlanta Campaign, July 20 to September 1, it reported 93 casualties and in December, 1864, totalled [totalled] 168 effectives. The regiment surrendered on April 26, 1865. Colonel Charlton H. Way,

[Find A Grave Memorial # 95936139] Lieutenant Colonel Morgan Rawls, [Find A Grave Memorial # 7980413] and Major William H. Mann [Find A Grave Memorial # 84166471] were in command.”

Company I of the 54th Georgia Infantry had many soldiers from Effingham County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Shearouse of Company I of the 54th Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 6, 1862 at Guyton, Georgia and sworn in by Captain Rawls for three years or the war and last paid by Captain Burke on December 31, 1862 and was paid his \$50.00 bounty and noted as present for duty and on picket guard.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Shearouse of Company I of the 54th Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty at the Rose Dew Post as a carpenter from November 5 to December 31, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Shearouse of Company I of the 54th Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 6, 1862 at Guyton, Georgia and sworn in by Captain Rawls for three years or the war and last paid by Captain Brown on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty detailed to get shingles for post.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Shearouse of Company I of the 54th Georgia Infantry appeared on a receipt roll at Savannah, Georgia for the 1st quarter of 1864 and his period of service was from November 5 to December 31, 1863 for 53 days at .40 cents per day.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Shearouse of Company I of the 54th Georgia Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter of 1864 and date of issue was June 2, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Shearouse of Company I of the 54th Georgia Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing at the Buckner & Gamble Hospital at Fort Valley, Georgia for the 4th quarter and date issued was October 15, 1864.

When Private William J. Shearouse of Company I of the 54th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Triune, Tennessee on December 19, 1864 he had been with Smith's Brigade (Attached to Forrest's command at Murfreesboro, Tennessee) in Cleburne's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm. J. Shearouse of Company I of the 54th 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 S. E. 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 Triune, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private William J. Shearouse of Company I of the 54th Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and captured at Triune, Tennessee on December 19, 1864 and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Shearouse of Company I of the 54th Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending on January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Triune, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private William J. (Spelled as) Sherouse of Company I of the 54th Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and captured at Triune, Tennessee on December 19, 1864 discharged on January 9, 1865 to Camp Chase, Ohio.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Shearouse of Company I of the 54th Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 11, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and captured at Triune, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 20, 1865 at Fremont, Ohio the newspaper Fremont Journal carried the following: "THE LAST CHANCE!" "Recruits wanted for the 188th Ohio Volunteer Infantry" "You will be drafted on the 15th February. Now is the time to enlist in a New Regiment, now organizing at Camp Chase, for one year's service. Highest bounties paid. Apply to J. L. Greene Jr. Lieutenant and recruiting officer. Office at J. L. Greene and Son's Law Office. Fremont, January 20, 1865.

And on Friday, January 20, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Shearouse of Company I of the 54th Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither William J. Shearouse or spelled as Shearons owned slaves in Effingham County, Georgia.

1702) Private John SHEERAN - Inscription on tombstone #865 reads "**JNO. SHEERAN CO. K 16 LA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Sheeran served in Companies D and G and K 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]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated September 29, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) John Sheeran of Lieutenant Louis Stagg's Company of the 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry* enrolled at Camp Moore, Louisiana on September 29, 1861 for the duration of the war.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company K 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 29 to October 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Sheeran of Company K (Big Cane Rifles) 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, (1861) at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) for the war 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 Sheeran of Company K 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, (1861) at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) for the war and last paid by (2nd Lieutenant John) G. Burton 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) John Sheeran of Company K 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) for the war and last paid by (2nd Lieutenant John) G. Burton on January 31, 1862” and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to July 1, 1862 and dated August 15, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John Sheeran of Company K 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) for the war and last paid by (2nd Lieutenant John) G. Burton on March 1, 1862 and 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) John Sheeran of Company K 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) for the war and last paid on July 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and dated January 21, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Sheeran of Company K 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana for the war and last paid by (2nd Lieutenant John) G. Burton on September 1, 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 Sheran of Company K 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) for the war and last paid by (2nd Lieutenant John) G. Burton on May 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John Sheran of Company K 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) for the war and last paid on July 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. Sheran of Company K 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) for the war and last paid on September 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John Sheeran of Company K 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana for the war and last paid on September 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sent to hospital from division pioneer corps date not known.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. Sheeran of Company K 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana for the war and last paid on September 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital from division pioneer corps date not known.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. Sheeran of Company K 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) for the war and last paid on September 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated wounded at New Hope Church May 27, 1864 sent to hospital returned to duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Sheeran of Company K 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry

enlisted on September 29, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) for the war and last paid on April 30, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. Sheeran of Company "D" of the 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones, Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on 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. Shuran (With a X by the surname indication an incorrect spelling) of unable to translate Company of the 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. Shevan (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company "G" of the 16th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 4, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. Shearan (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company "D" of the 16th Regiment Louisiana 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 John Sheeran died approximately 18 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 24, 1865 at Hillsdale, Michigan the newspaper *Hillsdale Daily News* carried the following article. "There is a troublesome gang in Huron County, who regardless of the law or their own necks do not hesitate to fire and shoot at any person. Sheriff Shell, of Lexington; while notifying men drawn as jurors, had nine shots fired at him."

And on Thursday, January 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of (Spelled as) Jno. Sheeran of Company "D" of the 16th Louisiana Infantry due to pneumonia. A register within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John (Can't translate surname) of Company F of the 16th Regiment Louisiana appeared on a register of effects of deceased soldiers turned over to Quartermaster, C. S. A. dated 1865. Receipt number 7997.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1703) Private Isaac SHELTON - Inscription on tombstone #1340 reads "**ISAAC SHELTON CO. K 56 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Isaac Shelton served in Company K in the 65th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"65th Infantry Regiment was organized during the spring of 1863 using the infantry battalion of Smith's Georgia Legion as its nucleus. Some of the men were from Gilmer and Floyd counties. After serving in East Tennessee the unit was attached to J. H. Kelly's, J. K. Jackson's, and Gist's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 65th fought with the army from Chickamauga to Nashville, then was active in North Carolina. In December, 1863, it contained 291 men and 226 arms but was further reduced when it surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John S. Fain, [John Simpson Fain – Find A Grave Memorial # 14936850] William G. Foster, [William Green Foster – Find A Grave Memorial # 38725401] Robert H. Moore, [Robert Hughes Moore – Find A Grave Memorial # 14758318] and Sumner J. Smith; [Robert Jewell Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 75109391] Lieutenant Colonel Jacob W. Percy; and Major Samuel F. Williams."

Company K of the 65th Georgia Infantry had many soldiers from Habersham County, Georgia.

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private Isaac Shelton of Company K of the 65th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Gist's Brigade in Walker's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac Shelton of Company K of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac Shelton of Company K of the 65th 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 "20", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated "Corporal" Isaac Shelton of Company K of the 55th (Corrected to the 65th by General Ainsworth and his Staff) 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 Isaac Shelton of Company K of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac Shelton of Company K of the 6th (Corrected to the 65th by General Ainsworth and his Staff) 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 Isaac Shelton of Company K of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac Shelton of Company K of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared as a signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia on March 4, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio on March 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864. The compiler notes on the bottom of the page it noted his name was cancelled probably because of his death.

Private Isaac Shelton died approximately 201 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 19, 1865 the newspaper the Nashville Daily Union Nashville, Tennessee stated "Deserters are coming in daily in large numbers and report the rebel armies very much demoralized and disheartened. The leaders can no longer conceal the fact that the days of the Confederacy are numbered and its sands of life nearly run out. The soldiers comprehend the desperate state of things and consider their cause hopelessly lost. The desertions are increasing and every day reduces their strength."

And on Sunday, February 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of (Spelled as) Iasic Shelton of Company K of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“ISAAC SHELTON CO. K 65 GA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1704) Private John H. SHELTON - Inscription on tombstone #1514 reads **“J. H. SHELTON CO. A HAY’S CAV. TENN. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Hillsboro, Tennessee in January 1865.

Captain Jourdan Hay’s Battalion (28th Tennessee Cavalry)

The compiler notes his Confederate Compiled Military Service Records and Federal POW Records are located under miscellaneous.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John H. Shelton of Company A of Hays 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 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Hillsboro, Tennessee on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. H. Shelton of Company A of Hays Battalion Cavalry 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 Hillsboro, Tennessee on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. H. Shelton of Company A of Hays Battalion 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 on January 6, 1865 and noted as captured at Hillsboro, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. H. Shelton of Company A of Hays Battalion Cavalry 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 Hillsboro, Tennessee on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Shelton of Company A of Hays Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Hillsboro, Tennessee on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. H. Shelton of Company A of Hays Battalion 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 Hillsboro, Tennessee on January 1, 1865.

Private (Spelled as) John H. Shelton of the 20th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry name appeared as a signature to an Oath of Allegiance to the United States, subscribed and sworn to before William H. Bracken, 1st Lieutenant and Assistant Provost Marshal General Department of the Cumberland at Nashville, Tennessee at the dates set opposite the respective names, 1865. Place of residence Limestone County, Alabama Complexion fair Hair light Eyes blue Height 5' 10" volunteer September 1864 and deserted March 1, 1865 and subscribed to Oath on March 31, 1865 and under remarks stated no family.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. H. Shelton of Company A of Hays Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia on February 25, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio on February 25, 1865 and noted as captured at Hillsboro, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled.

The compiler notes Hillsboro, Tennessee is located in Coffee County, Tennessee.

The compiler notes this unit was formed in December 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 2, 1865 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper Daily Ohio Statesman carried the following article: "FRANKLIN COMMON PLEAS" "#13 Joseph Sterling, Wyat Carpenter and Jacob R. Flowers-removing bodies of deceased persons from their graves. The Grand Jurors having finished the business before them were discharged. Joseph Sterling, Wyat Carpenter and Jacob R. Flowers were arraigned on an indictment found against them for removing bodies of deceased persons from their graves, and severally plead not guilty. They, then entered into recognizances (Definition-A bond by which a person undertakes before a court or magistrate to observe some condition especially to appear when summoned) for their appearance at the next term of the Court for trial on the indictment." (The compiler notes Flowers, Sterling and Carpenter were arrested for this crime at Camp Chase, Ohio on November 26, 1864 in relationship to Confederate graves being disinterred which occurred on November 24, 1864)

And on Thursday, March 2, 1865 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. H. Shelton of Company A of Hay's Battalion Tennessee due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JNO. H. SHELTON CO. A HAYS CAV. BATT'N. TENN. C.S.A."**

1705) Private Erastus B. SHENE - Inscription on tombstone #1923 reads "**E. B. SHENE CO. B 1 FLA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Lawrence County, Alabama in December 1864.

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

"1st Infantry Regiment, formerly the 1st Florida Infantry Battalion, was assembled in March, 1861, at Chattahoochee Arsenal. Its members were from the counties of Leon, Alachua, Madison, Jefferson, Jackson, Franklin, Gadsden, and Escambia. The unit was involved in the conflict on Santa Rosa Island, and then fought at Shiloh, Farmington, and Perryville. Later it was placed in General Preston's, Stovall's, Finley's, and J. A. Smith's Brigade, and in December, 1862, it was united with the 3rd Florida Infantry Regiment. This command fought at Murfreesboro and Jackson, participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville, and was active in North Carolina. The 1st/3rd lost twenty-six percent of the 531 engaged at Murfreesboro, had thirty-four percent disabled out of the 273 at Chickamauga, and totalled [totalled] 240 men and 119 arms in December, 1863. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels J. Patton Anderson [James Patton Anderson – Find A Grave Memorial # 10828] and William Miller, [Find A Grave Memorial # 4531] Lieutenant Colonels William K. Beard [William Kelly Beard – Find A Grave Memorial # 106089459] and Thaddeus A. McDonell, [Thaddeus Alfred MacDonell – Find A Grave Memorial # 63878598] and Major Clover A. Ball. [Glover A. Ball]"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Erastus B. Shene of New Company D of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry re-enlisted at Camp Walton, (Florida) and enrolled for three years and noted as present for duty.

The 1st Regiment Florida Infantry was reduced to four companies and known as McDonald's Florida Battalion. This battalion was consolidated with the six companies of Miller's Battalion Florida Infantry about April, 1862, and formed the 1st Regiment, Florida Infantry. Private Shene was listed as a member of the 1st Regiment, Florida Infantry in 1862 prior to his capture in Alabama in 1864 and was constantly referred to as with New Company D and his Federal POW Records also refer to him as with Company D.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 31, 1862 and dated January 23, (1863) stated Private (Spelled as) Erastus B. Shene (With a X by the surname indication a incorrect spelling and at the bottom of the page stated E. B. Shean) of New Company D of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted at Camp Walton, (Florida) for three years 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. B. Shene of New Company D 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on February 28, (1862) at Camp Walton, (Florida) for three years and last paid on December 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. B. Shean (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of New Company D 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on February 28, (1862) at Camp Walton, (Florida) for three years and last paid on February 28, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. B. Shean of New Company D 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on July 20, 1861 at Ucheeanna, Florida (Located in Walton County) for three years and last paid on June 30, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital August 27, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. B. Shean of New Company D 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on July 20, 1861 at Ucheeanna, (Florida) (Located in Walton County) for three years and last paid on June 30, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) E. B. Shean of New Company D 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on July 20, (1861) at Ucheeanna, (Florida) (Located in Walton County) for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Erastus B. Shene of Company D 1st Florida Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in Lawrence County, Alabama on December 31, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Erastus B. Shean of Company D of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones, Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured at Lawrence County, Alabama on December 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Erastus B. Shean of Company D of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on December 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Erastus B. Shearn (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on December 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Erastus B. Shean of Company D of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry received on January 16, (1865) and discharged to Camp Chase on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on December 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Erastus B. Shean of Company D of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on December 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Erastus B. Shean of Company D of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry received on January 18, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on December 31, 1864.

Private died approximately 99 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 27, 1865 near Memphis, Tennessee the worst maritime disaster in the history of the United States takes place on the Mississippi River when the U.S.S. Sultana claims the lives of nearly 1,800, many of whom were Union POW's returning home from Southern prisons.

And on Thursday, April 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Erastus B. (Can't transcribe surname) of Company D of the "5" Regiment Florida Infantry due to intermittent fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"E. B. SHENE NEW CO. D 1 FLA. INF. C.S.A."**

1706) Private Henry SHEPHERD Jr.- Inscription on tombstone #1613 reads **"H. SHEPARD CO. K STEWART'S ESCORT ALA. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) H. Shepherd, born about 1842 in Virginia and living in the household of (Spelled as) C. M. (A male) Shepherd, born about 1800 in Virginia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) C. M. (A male) Shepherd, born about 1830 in Louisiana and (Spelled as) A. (A male) Shepherd born about 1832 in Louisiana and (Spelled as) R. B. H. (A male) Shepherd, born about 1840 in Virginia and (Spelled as) M. A. (A female) Shepherd, born about 1815 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) H. E. (A female) Hook, born about 1818 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) H. H. Shepherd, born about 1835 in Virginia and Donald (Spelled as) McFarguhart, born about 1805 in England and (Spelled as) J. B.

(A male) Manny, born about 1812 in Pennsylvania. The household was living in the Eastern District of Saint James Parish in Louisiana and the census was enumerated on September 19, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelling as Schepherd but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Shepherd and will be noted this way. The census listed Henry H. Shepherd, born about 1842 in Virginia and no occupation listed and living in the household of (Spelled as) C. R. (A male) Shepherd, born about 1830 in Saint James, Parish, Louisiana and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Kennet (A female) Shepherd, born about 1832 in Louisiana. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) C. M. (A male) Shepherd, born about 1857 in Saint James Parish, Louisiana and (Spelled as) A. H. (A male) Shepherd, born about 1832 in Saint James Parish, Louisiana and (Spelled as) R. B. H. Shepherd, born about 1839 in Virginia. The family household was living on the left bank in District 1 in Saint James, Parish in Louisiana and the nearest Post Office was reported as Grande Pointe and the census was enumerated on June 4, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is the Andrew Booth roster of Louisiana soldier's is a well respected site and stated "Shepherd, H. Jr., Pvt. Capt. Greenleaf's Co. (Orleans Light Horse) La. Cav. Roll dated May 25, 1862, En. __, March 22, 1862. Roll dated New Orleans, La., Nov. 23, 1861, active on parade. Roll May and June, 1864, Present." and the National Park Service for Civil War Rosters stated "H. Shepherd Jr. was a member of Greenleaf's Company, Louisiana Cavalry (Orleans Light Horse)"

The compiler notes members of Captain Greenleaf's Company (Orleans Light Horse) Louisiana Cavalry had acted as an escort for Confederate Lieutenant General Alexander P. Stewart and were with him at the Franklin and Nashville Campaign in Tennessee.

A Roll within his Confederate Compiled Military Service Records listed Private (Spelled as) H. Shepherd Jr. on a roll for a parade in New Orleans on November 23, 1861 in the Orleans Light Horse (Thomas L. Leeds, Captain) of the organization listed above at parade on November 23, 1861 at New Orleans, (Louisiana) and under remarks stated active.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as H. Shepherd of Captain Leeds Greenleaf's Company (Orleans Light Horse) Escort of Lieutenant General Stewart had enlisted on February 7, 1864 at Meridian, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain Greenleaf for the war and last paid on April 30, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

His name was listed and spelled on miscellaneous as Henry Shepard. Federal POW Records (Spelled as) Private Henry Shepard and reported him with an independent escort and admitted to the United States General Hospital number one at Nashville, Tennessee on December 26, 1864 and it was noted he had been taken from Franklin, Tennessee and was wounded with a gun-shot which had penetrated his right lung and also noted he had been wounded at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 and noted at the bottom of the page that he was twenty-three years old. It also stated he was transferred to the Provost Marshall on January 17, 1865.

Federal POW Records on miscellaneous listed Private (Spelled as) Henry Shepherd of Stewart's Escort appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General

Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones, Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 17, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee on January 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records on miscellaneous listed Private (Spelled as) Henry Shepherd of Stewart's Escort appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending on January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records on miscellaneous listed Private (Spelled as) Henry Shepherd of Stewart's Escort appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records on miscellaneous listed Private (Spelled as) Henry Shepherd of Independent Escort appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864 and under remarks stated forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 17, 1865.

Federal POW Records on miscellaneous listed Private (Spelled as) Henry Shepherd of Stewart's Escort appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 18, (1865) at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 18, 1865 to Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records on miscellaneous listed Private (Spelled as) Henry Shepherd of Stewart's Escort appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 18, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 18, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records on miscellaneous listed Private (Spelled as) Henry Shepherd of Stewart's Escort appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 20, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, "1864"

Private Henry Shepherd Junior died approximately 49 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 10, 1865 at Washington, D. C. at 9:30 a.m. President Lincoln discusses with John A. Poor, member of committee from Maine, possibility of offering cabinet post to former Vice President Hamlin.

And on Friday, March 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records on miscellaneous reported the death of Private Henry Shepherd of Stewart's Escort due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules although C. M. Shepherd owned 54 slaves, H. or Henry Shepherd of Saint James Parish, Louisiana did not own any.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read **“HENRY SHEPHERD Jr. CAPT. GREENLEAF’S CO. (ORLEANS LGT. HORSE) LA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1707) Private John SHEPHERD - Inscription on tombstone #906 reads **“JNO. SHEPHERD CO. A 45 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 Shepherd alternate name John Shephard served in Company A in the 45th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company A 45th Regiment, Alabama Infantry was known as the “Barbour Yankee Hunters” Many soldiers from Barbour County, Alabama.

His Records are listed under John Shephard.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) John Shepherd of Company A of the 45th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing issued from March 31 to June 30, 1864.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. Sheppard of Company A of the 45th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 specifically transferred on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Shepard of Company A of the 45th 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 July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Shepard of Company A of the 45th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase on August 1, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private died approximately 179 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 27, 1865 in Delaware, Ohio the newspaper *Delaware Gazette* carried the following article: "Our former Camp Chase correspondent D. W. C. Lugenbeel, of the 88th Ohio, has been honorably discharged from the service on account of physical disability, and has resumed his former occupation."

(The compiler notes the 88th Ohio were prison guards at Camp Chase and his full name was DeWitt C. Lugenbeel with Company H of the 88th Ohio)

And on Friday, January 27, 1865 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno Sheperd of Company A of the 45th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to erysipelas.

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

Mrs. (Spelled as) Molshey Shepherd filed for a Confederate widows pension application in Pike County, Alabama claiming that John Shepherd of Company A of the 45th Alabama Infantry had been her husband and that he died during the war. (Unable to confirm Mrs. Molshey Shepherd on the census reports).

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1708) Private Phillip SHEPHERD - Inscription on tombstone #973 reads “**PHIL. SHEPHERD CO. B 38 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**” He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 35 years old according to hospital records.

The 1850 United States census listed Phillip (Spelled as) Sheppard, born about 1830 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted he could not read nor write and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm. Champion, born about 1827 in Alabama and living with what appears to be his wife Margaret Champion, born about 1829 in Alabama. Other household members were: John Champion, born about 1849 in Alabama and Ellen (Spelled as) Sheppard, born about 1829 in Alabama. The household was living in Clarke County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 14, 1850.

According to the Alabama Marriage Indexes, 1814-1935; (Spelled as) Phillia Shepherd married (Spelled as) Mrs. Mattha Moseley on November 19, 1855 in Clarke County, Alabama.

The compiler notes Wilcox and Clarke Counties in Alabama are adjacent.

The 1860 United States census listed Phillip Shepherd, born about 1832 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$900.00 and a personal value of \$375.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Martha Shepherd, born about 1840 in Alabama. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Rhodie J. (A female) Shepherd, born about 1859 and noted as nine months old and (Spelled as) Legrande (A male) Champion, born about 1844 in Alabama. The

household was living in the Western Division in Wilcox County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Prairie Bluff and the census was enumerated on October 2, 1860.

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from enrollment to December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Phillip Shepherd of Company D of the 1st Regiment Alabama Conscripts enlisted in November at Wilcox (County, Alabama) and enrolled for three years and under remarks stated deserter.

Company B of the 38th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Wilcox Farmers” Many soldiers from Wilcox County, Alabama.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) P. Shepherd of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter 1864 and issued in April 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Phillip Shepherd of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter 1864 and issued on June 28, 1864.

When Private Phillip Shepherd of Company B of the 38th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) P. Sheperd of Company B of the 38th 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 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) Phillip Shepard of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on 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) Phillip Sheppard of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the 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) Phillip Shepherd of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Phillip Shepard of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Phillip Shepherd of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on 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) Phillip Sheppard of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Philip Sheppard of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry was admitted on September 8, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio from the Prison and diagnosed with small-pox and returned to duty in October 1864 and under remarks stated once vaccinated and noted as age thirty-five.

Private died approximately 181 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 30, 1865 at Cleveland Ohio the newspaper *Cleveland Leader* carried the following article: "David C. Cox, Chief Clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, has been appointed sutler at Camp Chase."

And on Monday, January 30, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Philip Shepperd of Company B of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

His wife Martha E. (Spelled as) Sheppard would later marry James S. Morgan and she died in 1930 in Montgomery County, Texas. (The compiler would like to thank Joanie Jackson and Find A Grave for some of the information).

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1709) Private John SHIELDS - Inscription on tombstone #404 reads ***"JNO. SHIELDS CO. B 19 LA. 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 Shields served in Companies B and E in the 19th Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"19th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in October, 1861, at Camp Moore, Louisiana. The men were raised in the parishes of Claiborne, Caddo, De Soto, and Vernon. It fought in the Battle of Shiloh, served in Mississippi, then was assigned to D. W. Adams' and Gibson's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The regiment participated in the many campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and ended the war defending Mobile. It lost more than forty-five percent of the 350 engaged at Chickamauga, totalled [totalled] 270 men and 157 arms in December, 1863, and during the Atlanta Campaign, May 14-28, reported 4 killed and 40 wounded. It had 201 fit for duty in November, 1864 and surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonels Benjamin L. Hodge, [Benjamin Lewis Hodge – Find A Grave Memorial # 6954398] R. W. Turner, [Richard Welcome Turner – Find A Grave Memorial # 147554862] and Wesley P. Winans; [Killed at Battle of Missionary Ridge, Tennessee November 25, 1863] Lieutenant Colonels Loudon Butler, James M. Hollingsworth, [James Madison Hollingsworth – Find A Grave Memorial # 11020207] and Hyder A. Kennedy; [Find A Grave Memorial # 30399848] and Majors Camp Flournoy [Find A Grave Memorial # 7009044] and Winfrey B. Scott. [Find A Grave Memorial # 15088424]."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private John Shields of Company B of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 2, 1862 at Pollard, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel (Wesley P.) Winans for three years or during the war and under remarks stated substituted M. W. Haughton.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated February 28, 1863 stated Private John Shields of Company B of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 2, 1862

at Pollard, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel (Wesley P.) Winans for three years or during the war and last paid by Captain (Jack) Hodges on December 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 John Shields of Company B of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 2, 1862 at Pollard, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel (Wesley P.) Winans and last paid by Captain (Jack) Hodges on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John Shields of the 19th Regiment Louisiana appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists the period of January 1 to August 31, 1863 and paid on October 13, 1863 in the amount of \$88.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private John Shields of Company B of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 2, 1862 at Pollard, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel (Wesley P.) Winans for the war and last paid by Captain (Jack) Hodges on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick since September 8, 1863 by order of Doctor (Chauncey F.) Philson.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private John Shields of Company B of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 2, 1862 at Pollard, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel (Wesley P.) Winans for the war and last paid by Captain (Jack) Hodges on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to April 30, 1864 stated Private John Shields of Company B of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 2, 1862 at Pollard, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel (Wesley P.) Winans for the war and last paid by Captain (Jack) Hodges on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and a note at the bottom of the page stated "This Company B 19th Louisiana Regiment enlisted for the war January 20, 1864, at a meeting of the men and officers of the Regiment of which Colonel R. W. Turner was president, except those who were absent from the command."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private John Shields of Company B of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled for the war and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured August 6, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private John Shields of Company B of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 11, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled for the war and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured in front of Atlanta, Georgia August 6, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1865 stated Private John Shields of Company B of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on December 11,

1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled for the war and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated dropped captured in front of Atlanta August 6, 1864 supposed to be dead.

When Private John Shields of Company B of the 19th 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 Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Shields of Company B of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Shields of Company B of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Shields of Company "E" of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Shields of Company "E" of the 19th Regiment 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 John Shields of Company "E" of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Shields of Company "E" of the 19th 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.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (23591 of 54896) stated John Shields was held in prison number two in barracks number three at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as dead.

Private John Shields died approximately 82 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 4, 1864 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *Baltimore Sun* carried the following article: "THE UNITED STATES STEAMER MONITOR FIRED ON BY TWO JAPANESE BATTERIES AND INFANTRY" "The American steamer Monitor left Hakodadi (modern day Hokkaido) [The compiler notes there are four main Islands in Japan Hokkaido, Honshu the largest and where Tokyo is located, Shikoku and Kyushu. There are also more than 6,000 smaller islands) July 3d, for Nagasaki; she encountered strong gales, became short of fuel and about latitude thirty-four she ran into a large bay with good anchorage and a small village on the east side. Two officials came on board, asked what was wanted when the owner and captain explained their distress and that they wanted wood or coal, water and fresh provisions, for which they would pay. At the same time the officers were informed it was an American vessel, where from and whiter bound. The officials said they would report it to the head men; it was then night. At daylight the first messenger was a shot from a four gun battery near the village. The steamer got up steam as soon as possible, the battery meanwhile firing at her, but without effect. As soon as there was light enough they saw that screens had been placed before the village, and behind it infantry, who also first at the steamer, twenty-four balls hitting her sides, but fortunately injuring no one. As soon as steam was got up the vessel ran out of range, when a six-gun battery, more to the southward commenced to fire upon her, but with no effect. The Monitor having on board two fourteen-pounder Parrott guns then fired twenty-six shells into the first battery and village, setting it on fire in two places."

And on Friday, November 4, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private John Shields of Company "E" of the 19th Regiment Louisiana Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1710) Private William F. SHINAUT- Inscription on tombstone #112 reads "**W. F. SHINVANT CO. F 23 VA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Droop Mountain, West Virginia in November 1863.

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

The 1860 United States census listed William (Spelled as) Shinaut, born about 1840 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a wagoner and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Sarah Ann (Spelled as) Shinaut, born about 1843 in Virginia and noted she had been married within the year. The family household was living in Smyth County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Seven Mile Ford and the census was enumerated on September 14, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William F. Shinaut served in Company F in the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“23rd Infantry Battalion was formed in January, 1862, with five companies, later increased to eight. It was attached to Echols' and Patton's Brigade, fought at Greenbrier River, [and] then lost eighteen percent of the 350 engaged at Droop Mountain. During 1864 it was active in the Shenandoah Valley and in mid-April, 1865, disbanded. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonel Clarence Derrick; [Find A Grave Memorial # 19403171] and Majors William Blessing, William P. Cecil,[William Preston Cecil – Contributor incorrectly listed him in the 22nd Battalion Infantry - Find A Grave Memorial # 26506613 and David S. Hounshell. [David Stuart Hounshell – Find A Grave Memorial # 74281880]”

The compiler notes the 23rd also known as the 1st as Hounshell's and as Derrick's Battalion Virginia Infantry was organized January 15, 1862 with five companies A to E and reorganized May 21, 1862. Other companies were added until April 1, 1863 when the battalion consisted of eight companies A to H.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. F. Shinaut of Company F of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 14, 1862 at Marion Virginia (Located in Smyth County, Virginia) and sworn in by Captain McDonald for the length of the war and was last paid by Peters 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) Wm. F. Shinaut of Company F of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 14, 1862 at Marion Virginia and sworn in by Captain McDonald for the length of the war and was last paid by Captain Dunlap on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. F. Shinaut of Company F of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 14, 1862 at Marion, Virginia and sworn in by Captain McDonald for the length of the war and was last paid by Captain Dunlap on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. F. Shinaut of Company F of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 14, 1862 at Marion, Virginia and sworn in by Captain McDonald for the length of the war and was last paid by Captain Dunlap on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent at a Lewisburg hospital and sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. F. Shinaut of Company F of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 14, 1862 at Marion, Virginia and sworn in by Captain McDonald for the length of the war and was last paid by Dunlap 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) Wm. F. Shinaut of Company F of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 14, 1862 at Marion, Virginia and sworn in by Captain McDonald for the length of the war and was last paid by Dunlap 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 December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. F. Shinaut of Company F of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 14, 1862 at Marion, Virginia and sworn in by Captain McDonald for the length of the war and was last paid by Dunlap on August 31, 1863 and noted as captured or killed at Droop Mountain on November 6, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. Shinaut of Company F of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 14, 1862 at Marion, Virginia and sworn in by Captain McDonald for the length of the war and was last paid by Dunlap on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and captured at Droop Mountain on November 6, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. F. Shinaut of Company F of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 14, 1862 at Marion, Virginia and sworn in by Captain McDonald for the length of the war and was last paid by Dunlap on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and captured at Droop Mountain on November 6, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm. F. Shinaut of Company F of the 23rd Virginia Battalion C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as Athenaeum Prison and noted a physical description on November 16, 1863. Age 23; Height 6' 1" complexion fair; eyes grey; hair dark; and told Union authorities prior to the war he had been a farmer and said his residence was (Spelled as) Smith County, Virginia but should have been Smyth County, Virginia and had been arrested by General Averell in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia on November 7, 1863 and further stated he was sent to Camp Chase on November 18, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm. F. Shinaut of Company F of the 23rd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on November 18, 1863 and noted he had been captured in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia on November 7, 1863 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia.

The compiler notes the battle of Droop Mountain occurred on November 6, 1863 in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia.

Private died approximately 89 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 15, 1864 in Washington, DC Mrs. Lincoln, accompanied by the son Robert and Harvard friends, attends evening tableaux at Willard's. Performance, by amateurs of elite of Washington for benefit of Sanitary Commission.

And on Monday, February 15, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. F. Shinaut of Company F of the 23rd Virginia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William Shinaut did not own slaves in Smyth County, Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. F SHINAUT CO. F 23 BATT'N VA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1711) Sergeant Redding SHIPP - Inscription on tombstone #1516 reads **“SGT. R. SHIPP CO. F 39 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; David (Spelled as) Ships married (Spelled as) Lusina Anderson on February 22, 1825 in Laurens County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Reden Shipp, born about 1832 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of David Shipp, born about 1800 in North Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Sina Shipp, born about 1804 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Henry Shipp, born about 1825 in Georgia and Susana Shipp, born about 1835 in Georgia and Mary Shipp, born about 1838 in Georgia and David Shipp, born about 1842 in Georgia. The family household was living in Marion County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 22, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Redding Shipp was discharged a 1st sergeant and served in Company F in the 39th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company F of the 39th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from the State of Georgia.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Redding Shipp of Company F of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry was mustered in at age twenty-three on May 5, 1862 in Opelika, Alabama and dated May 15, 1862 and enrolled on May 5, 1862 by Captain (Abner H.) Flewollen in Marion County, Georgia for three years or war and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 5, to June 30, 1862 stated Private Redding Shipp of Company F of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry enrolled in Marion County, Georgia by Captain (Abner H.) Flewollen in Marion County, Georgia for three years or war and noted as absent and under remarks stated nurse in hospital at Gainesville, Alabama.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Shipp of Company F of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a Regimental Return for June 1862 and stated nurse at Quitman.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated 1st Sergeant Redding (Spelled as) Shipp (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry enrolled in Chattahoochee, (County) Georgia by Captain (Abner H.) Flewollen in Marion County, Georgia for three years or 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 1st Sergeant Redding (Spelled as) Shipp of Company F of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry enrolled in Chattahoochee, (County) Georgia by Captain (Abner H.) Flewollen in Marion County, Georgia for three years and last paid by Captain (George E.) Macon on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Sergeant Redding Shipp of Company F of the 39th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in a Confederate hospital due to a wound at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 and was taken prisoner due to the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been he had been in Deas' Brigade in Johnson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Redding Shipp of Company F of the 39th Regiment Alabama was admitted on December 26, 1864 to the United States General Hospital Number 1 in Nashville, Tennessee and had been transferred from Franklin, Tennessee and diagnosed with a gun-shot fracture of right scapula (shoulder blade) and had been wounded at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 and wounded by a con-ball which was short for conical ball which was a medical term for a minie ball and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 23, 1865 and noted as age thirty-five.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Redding Shipp of Company F of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865. Roll

dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Redding Shipp of Company F of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 26, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Redding Shipp of Company F of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Redding Shipp of Company F of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December "18," 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Redding Shipp of Company F of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 24, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 25, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Redding Shipp of Company F of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 25, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Redding Shipp of Company F of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 27, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Sergeant Redding Shipp died approximately 34 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 2, 1865 at Millersburg, Ohio the newspaper the Holmes County Farmer reported "GENERAL McCLELLAN IN ENGLAND – The innumerable friends of General McClellan will be glad to learn that this distinguished officer, with his estimable family has arrived safely in England. The China in which steamship the General and family sailed from this port on the 25th of January, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, February 4. During Sunday General McClellan remained in Liverpool, where he was visited among other persons, by the United States vice-consul, accompanied by whom he with his family

attended divine service. On Monday the distinguished party proceeded to London en route to Paris and Rome.”

And on Thursday, March 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant Redding Shipp of Company F of the 39th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Redding Shipp did not own slaves in the State of Georgia.

1712) Private Hampton SHIRLEY - Inscription on tombstone #1449 reads **“H. SHIRLEY CO. G 24 S.C. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near 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 Hampton Shirley, born about 1835 in the Fairfield District of South Carolina and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Prvin W. Meadon, (But corrected to Irvin W. Meador by an ancestry transcriber) born about 1829 in the Fairfield District, South Carolina. The household was living in the Fairfield District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on July 25, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Hampton Shirley alternate name H. Shirly 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]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) H. Shirley of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on April 15, 1862 in Webster, Mississippi and enrolled for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 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 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 Hampton Shirley 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.

The compiler notes his surname was spelled as Shirly on his Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hampton Shirley 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) Hampton Shirley 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 day 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) Hampton Shirley of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hampton Shirley 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) Hampton Shirley of Company G 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 Hampton Shirley died approximately 53 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 26, 1865 at Dalles, Oregon the newspaper the Daily Mountaineer reported "PRIVATE Anderson, of the Third Regular Artillery, under sentence of two years hard labor on the fortifications of Alcatraz for assault upon an officer, attempted to drown himself while being conveyed from Angel Island to Alcatraz lately, but was rescued."

And on Saturday, February 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Hampton Shirley of Company G of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Hampton Shirley did not own slaves in either South Carolina or Mississippi.

1713) Private James P. SHUMATE- Inscription on tombstone #1104 reads "**JAS. SHOEMAKE CO. I 15 TENN. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James P. Shumate served in Company I of the 13th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"13th Infantry Regiment, organized at Jackson, Tennessee, in June, 1861, contained men from Dyer, Fayette, Shelby, Gibson, McNairy, and Chester counties. It participated in the battles at Belmont, Shiloh, Richmond, and Perryville, then was assigned to P. Smith's, Vaughan's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During March, 1863, it was consolidated with the 154th (Senoir) Regiment. In November, 1862, the unit suffered from an outbreak of smallpox but recovered in time to fight at Murfreesboro. It went on to serve with the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta. Then it returned to Tennessee with Hood and was active in North Carolina. The regiment sustained 149 casualties at Belmont, 137 at Shiloh, and 48 at Richmond. Of the 252 engaged at Murfreesboro, forty-four percent were disabled. In December, 1863, the 13th/154th totalled [totalled] 428 men and 263 arms. Few were included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels R. W. Pitman, [Robert William Pitman – Find A Grave Memorial # 14995500] Alfred J. Vaughan, and John V. Wright; [John Vines Wright – Find A Grave Memorial # 6416914] Lieutenant Colonels Beverly L. Dyer, William E. Morgan, [Killed at the 2nd Battle of

Murfreesboro aka Stone's River December 31, 1862] and W. E. Winfield; and Majors Peter H. Cole [Also Killed at the 2nd Battle of Murfreesboro aka Stone's River December 31, 1862] and William J. Crook."

Company I of the 13th Tennessee Infantry was known as the "Forked Deer Volunteers" Many soldiers were from Henderson County, Tennessee now Chester County.

He only has Federal POW Records

When Private James P. Shumate of Company I of the 13th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Vaughan's Brigade in Brown'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 8, 1865 at Boston, Massachusetts the newspaper the Boston Evening reported "HOOD AND TAYLOR. The New York Commercial says of Dick Taylor, Hood's successor in command of the Rebel Army of Tennessee: He is an effective fighter when leading a small force, but we have never ascribed to him the capacity requisite to the command of a whole military department. To which the Tribune retorts That, perhaps explains the appointment of Hood last Summer. He was employed to fight the army down t such a size that Dick Taylor could properly command it."

And on Wednesday, February 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

He died on Wednesday, February 8, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JAS. P. SHUMATE CO. I 13 TENN. INF. C.S.A."**

1714) Private Edward L. SILAS – Inscription on tombstone #1430 reads **"E. SILAS CO. I 34 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Edward L. Silas served in Company I 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 I of the 34th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Shorter Guards” some men from Russell County, Alabama.

The Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls, 1861-1865 listed Private E. L. Salas in Company I of the 34th Alabama Infantry on page 5 and stated he enlisted in Russell County, Alabama in 1862 at age twenty-eight.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) E. L. Silas of Captain Bickerstaff’s Company Mitchell and Echols’ Confederate Volunteers* appeared on a Company Muster-In Roll of the organization named above dated April 1862 and muster-in date was April 16, 1862 and enrolled on March 17, 1862 in Russell County, (Alabama) by W. J. Bickerstaff for three years or the war.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company I of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry.”

When Private Edward L. Silas of Company I of the 34th Alabama 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) Edwd L. Silas of Company I 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 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) Edwd L. Silas of Company I of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville &

Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edwd L. Silas of Company I 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 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Edward L. Silas of Company I of the 24th (But corrected at the top of the page to 34th) Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 5, 1865 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 Edward L. Silas of Company I 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 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 Edward L. Silas of Company I of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 11, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private Edward L. Silas died approximately 44 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 24, 1865 at Delaware, Ohio the newspaper *Delaware Gazette* carried the following article. "Colonel Wm. P. Richardson elected last fall to the office of Attorney General has resigned, and the Governor has appointed Honorable Chauncey N. Olds in his stead. Colonel Richardson is in command of Camp Chase, and the Secretary of War desiring to retain his services in that capacity, he determined that as the duties of the two positions could not be discharged by the same person to resign the civil office in order to retain the military position. In the appointment of Mr. Olds the Governor has acted wisely. A better selection could not possibly have been made."

And on Friday, February 24, 1865 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Edward L. Silas of Company I of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1715) Private Samuel Joseph SILLS - Inscription on tombstone #918 reads "***S. J. SILLS CO. E 38 MISS. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner near Yazoo City, Mississippi in May 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Samuel Sills, born about 1834 in South Carolina and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of James Sills, born about 1798 in South Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Kesian Sills, born about 1816 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Sarah Sills, born about 1837 in Mississippi and May Sills, born about 1841 in Mississippi and Benjamin Sills, born about 1845 in Mississippi and Infant Sills, born about 1850 in Mississippi and noted as six months old. The family household was living in Lawrence County, Mississippi and although no dates were listed the census pages before and after this particular one were enumerated in October 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Samuel Sills, born about 1835 in Mississippi and no occupation listed and with a real estate value of \$300.00 and a personal value of \$200.00 and noted as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Susanah Sills, born about 1838 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: James Sills, born about 1858 in Mississippi and Eugene Sills born about 1859 and noted as nine months old. The family household was living in Lawrence County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Monticello and the census was enumerated on August 11, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant S. J. Sills and discharged as a private served in Company E in the 38th Mississippi Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“38th Infantry Regiment was formed during the summer of 1862 with men recruited in the counties of Holmes, Tishomingo, Alcorn, Wilkinson, Hancock, Harrison, Pearl River, and Marion. The unit fought at luka with 322 men, then reported 35 casualties in the Battle of Corinth. Later it was assigned to General Hebert's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. In July, 1863, it was captured in Vicksburg and during the siege lost 35 killed, 37 wounded, and 2 missing. Exchanged, the regiment contained 24 officers and 115 men in December, 1863. It then was mounted and assigned to Mabry's and W. Adams' Brigade, Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Continuing the fight in Mississippi, it sustained 74 casualties at Harrisburg. The 38th was included in the surrender in May, 1865. Its field officers were Colonels Fleming W. Adams [Fleming Wall Adams – Find A Grave Memorial # 42485471] and Preston Brent, [Find A Grave Memorial # 13634808] Lieutenant Colonel Walter L. Keirn, [Walter Leake Keirn Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 14024004] and Majors Franklin W. Foxworth [Franklin William Foxworth – Find A Grave Memorial # 67113973] and [and] R. C. McCay. [Robert Cochrane McCay – Find A Grave Memorial # 13991612 killed at Tupelo, Mississippi in 1864”

His Compiled Military Service Records are listed as S. J. Sills.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 24 to June 30, 1862 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) S. J. Sills of Company E of the 38th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 24, 1862 at Silver Creek, (Mississippi) (Located in Lawrence County) and enrolled for three years and noted as present for duty.

“The 38th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized about May 12, 1862. Early in 1864 the designation was changed to 38th Regiment Mississippi Mounted Infantry, and in 1865 it was known as the 38th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry. By Special Order Headquarters District Mississippi, E. Louisiana

and West Tennessee dated Columbus, Mississippi March 3, 1865, the 38th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry, 14th Regiment Confederate Cavalry and 3rd Regiment Mississippi Cavalry were consolidated into one regiment known as the 38th, 14th and 3rd Regiments Consolidated, Mississippi Cavalry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) S. J. Sills of Company E of the 38th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 24, 1862 at Silver Creek, (Mississippi) and enrolled 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 September and October 1862 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) S. J. Sills of Company E of the 38th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 24, 1862 at Silver Creek, (Mississippi) and enrolled 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 November and December 1862 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) S. J. Sills of Company E of the 38th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 24, 1862 at Silver Creek, (Mississippi) and enrolled for three years and last paid by (Captain Erastus) Hoskins 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 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) S. J. Sills of Company E of the 38th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 24, 1862 at Silver Creek, (Mississippi) and enrolled for three years and last paid by (Captain Erastus) Hoskins on November 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. J. Sills of Company E of the 38th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 24, 1862 at Silver Creek, (Mississippi) and enrolled for three years and last paid by (Captain Erastus) Hoskins on December 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave February 18, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. J. Sills of Company E of the 38th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 24, 1862 at Silver Creek, (Mississippi) and enrolled for three years and last paid by (Captain Erastus) Hoskins on December 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated deserted February 18, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated June 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) S. J. Sills, age thirty-two of Company E of the 38th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 24, 1862 at Silver Creek, (Mississippi) and enrolled for three years or the war and last paid by (Captain Erastus) Hoskins on November 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave April 6, June 26, 1864 captured at Scott's Ferry on May 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. J. Sills of Company E of the 38th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent from Vicksburg, Mississippi to Cairo, Illinois on June 30, 1864. Roll dated Vicksburg, June 9, 1864 and noted as captured near Yazoo City, (Mississippi) by N M. B. and confined on May 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. J. Sills of Company E of the 38th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on June 20, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Cairo, Illinois and noted as captured near Yazoo City, (Mississippi) on May 17, 1864.

Private Samuel J. Sills died approximately 222 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 28, 1865 in Cleveland, Ohio the newspaper *Plain Dealer* carried the following article. "FIRES THIS WEEK" "The past week will be ever remembered as the week of fires. The Smithsonian Institute, hotel and business houses in Buffalo, buildings in Hamilton, Canada, West Sandusky, St. Louis, Newburg and this city comprise a portion of the ravages of this destructive element. It will have one good effect if it makes our people more careful, as there is no doubt but that half if not nearly all the fires originated through carelessness. The losses of the past week will fall heavily on the Insurance Companies."

And on Saturday, January 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) S. J. Sill of Company E 38th Regiment Mississippi "Infantry" due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes he has a cenotaph tombstone inscription on Find A Grave Memorial number 13268164 and noted he had been born in the Abbeville District of South Carolina.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Samuel J. Sills did not own slaves in Lawrence County, Mississippi.

1716) Private Lewis Perry SILVER - Inscription on tombstone #440 reads "**LEWIS P. SILVER CO. I 29 N.C. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed Lewis M. (Probably P.) Silver, born about 1839 in North Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Alfred Silver, born about 1818 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Levi D. Silver, born about 1837 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Tilmon B. (A male) Silver, born about 1841 in North Carolina and John Silver, born about 1844 in North Carolina and Alexander Silver, born about 1846 in North Carolina and William Silver, born about 1850 and noted as two months old and Elizabeth Silver, born about 1818 in North Carolina and Clarissa Silver, born about 1842 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Rosannah Silver, born about 1848 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Yancey County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on July 26, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Lewis Silver, born about 1838 and noted as a farmer with a personal value of \$25.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Nancy Silver, born about 1840. Another family household member was Thomas J. Silver, born about 1860 and noted as seven months old. The family household was living in Yancey County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Ledger and the census was enumerated on August 9, 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 12 which noted Private L. P. Silver of Company I of the 29th North Carolina Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Nancy Silver and listed her Post Office as Burnsville, North Carolina.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 61 the Post Office at the Burnsville Court House was located in Yancey County, North Carolina.

The compiler notes the son, Thomas J. Silver has a death certificate and it was noted his father Lewis Silver was born in Mitchell County, North Carolina and his mother Nancy (Maiden name) Woody had been born in Yancey County, North Carolina. The compiler further notes that a photograph of Thomas J. Silver's tombstone can be viewed at Find A Grave Memorial number 65187462.

The compiler notes Mitchell County, North Carolina was created in 1861.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Lewis P. Silver served in Company I of the 29th Regiment North Carolina State Troops and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"29th Infantry Regiment, organized at Camp Patton, Asheville, North Carolina, in September, 1861, contained men from Cherokee, Yancey, Buncombe, Jackson, Madison, Haywood, and Mitchell counties. Sent to East Tennessee the unit was active in the Cumberland Gap operations. Later it was assigned to General Rains' and Ector's Brigade, and participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta. The 29th then marched with Hood into Tennessee and ended the war at Mobile. It lost twenty-two percent of the 250 engaged at Murfreesboro and had 110 killed, wounded, or missing at Chickamauga. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 18 to September 5, it reported 6 killed, 58 wounded, and 87 missing, and at Allatoona thirty-nine percent of the 138 present were disabled. [disabled] It surrendered in May, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William B. Creasman [William Burton Creasman – Find A Grave Memorial # 554113338] and Robert B. Vance; [Robert Brank Vance – Find A Grave Memorial # 11095] Lieutenant Colonels Thomas F. Gardner, [Find A Grave Memorial # 109754813] James M. Lowry, [James Marion Lowry – Find A Grave Memorial # 50200392] Bacchus S. Proffitt, [Bacchus S. Proffitt – Find A Grave Memorial # 68860002] and William S. Walker; [William Clay Walker – Murdered at his home by Union soldier in 1864 – Find A Grave Memorial # 5344775] and Major Ezekiel H. Hampton. [Ezekiel Howard Hampton – Find A Grave # 55712091]"

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Lewis P. Silver of Company I of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Troops appeared on a Roll of Honor and noted his residence as Mitchell County, North Carolina and enlisted at age twenty-two on July 11, 1861 and was a volunteer.

He was taken prisoner in 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) L. P. Silvers of Company I of the 29th Regiment North Carolina 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. He was declared exchanged by Colonel Robert Ould by telegram to Major Fairbanks Assistant Adjutant Inspector General on January 11, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) L. P. Silver of Company I of the 29th Regiment North Carolina appeared on a hospital muster roll of French's Division Hospital at Enterprise, Mississippi from February 28 to June 30, 1863 and dated June 30, 1863. And noted he enlisted on July 10, 1861 at Mitchell County, North Carolina for one year and was last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Lewis Silver of Company I of the 29th Regiment North Carolina appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from December 2, 1863 to January 2, 1864 and was paid \$11.00 on March 4, 1864 by J. C. Graham.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Lewis Silver of Company I of the 29th Regiment North Carolina appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from January 2 to February 2, 1864 and was paid \$11.00 on February 3, 1864 by J. C. Graham.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Lewis Silver of Company I of the 29th Regiment North Carolina appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from February 3 to March 4, 1864 and was paid \$11.00 on March 4, 1864 by J. C. Graham.

When Private Lewis P. Silver of Company I of the 29th North Carolina State Troops of Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Ector's Brigade in French's Division and in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Lewis P. Silver of Company I of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain S. E. 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 Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Lewis P. Silver of Company I of the 29th North Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July "20", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Lewis P. Silver of Company I of the 29th North Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Lewis P. Silver of Company I of the 29th North 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 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Lewis P. Silver of Company I of the 29th North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Lewis P. Silver of Company I of the 29th Regiment North Carolina appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

(The compiler notes that November 8, 1864 was the Presidential election) On November 8, 1864 the newspaper *Daily Ohio Statesman* carried the following article: "THE FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS" "ANOTHER OUTRAGE UPON THE SOLDIERS BY ABOLITIONISTS" "REFUSAL TO ALLOW DEMOCRATIC TICKETS IN CAMPS" The War Department issued an order, a few weeks ago to the effect that one agent from each political party would be granted passes to enter the military camps throughout the country for the purpose of supplying the soldiers with such tickets as they desired to vote at elections. In pursuance of this order, the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio made applications to the War Department for two passes for Democratic agents to enter Camp Chase and Tod Barracks, to supply those with Democratic tickets who desired them. This application was made through the Honorable Charles Mason, of Washington City, and the following is his reply to the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee: Washington, November 4, 1864. Dear Sir: Yours of the 1st instant was received this morning. I sent a special messenger to the War Department, who presented your papers to the proper officer there, who after examination and consultation informed him that the request could not be granted, and refused to give any reasons for the refusal. Yours truly, Charles Mason." (The compiler notes Columbus was located in Franklin County, Ohio and President Lincoln lost the vote in Franklin County more so in 1864 than he did in the 1860 election)

And on Tuesday, November 8, 1864 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Given name spelled as) Louis P. Silver of Company I of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Lewis P. Silver did not own slaves in Yancey County, North Carolina.

1717) Private Isaac L. SIMMONS - Inscription on tombstone #533 reads **“J. L. SIMMONS CO. E 54 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed Isaac Simmons, born about 1838 in Mississippi and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Luke Simmons, born about 1809 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Sarah Simmons, born about 1815 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Julia Simmons, born about 1836 in Alabama and John Simmons, born about 1834 in Mississippi and Allen Simmons, born about 1836 in Mississippi and Leonard Simmons, born about 1840 in Mississippi and Malinda Simmons, born about 1845 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Lina (A female) Simmons, born about 1846 in Alabama and Martha Simmons, born about 1849 in Alabama. The family household was living in Pike County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 15, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Isaac L. Simmons served in Company E in the 54th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“54th Infantry Regiment [also called 50th Regiment] was organized in October, 1862, by adding four Alabama companies of Walker's 5th Confederate Regiment to the 4th Confederate Regiment. Its members were from Coffee, Macon, Choctaw, Limestone, Blount, Morgan, and De Kalb counties. The unit served in General Tilghman's and Buford's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and saw action at Fort Pemberton and Champion's Hill. After the siege of Jackson, it was assigned to A. Baker's, Gibson's, and Brantley's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 54th participated in the Atlanta Campaign, moved to Mobile, then returned to the army in North Carolina. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 7-June 2, it lost 12 killed and 49 wounded, and in the Battle of Atlanta more than half of the regiment was disabled. Few were included in the surrender on April 25, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Alpheus Baker [Find A Grave Memorial # 8796] and John A. Minter, [John Abner Minter – Find A Grave Memorial # 7967175] and Lieutenant Colonel T. H. [Taddeus Henry Shackelford – Find A Grave Memorial # 26944553]”

Company E of the 54th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Gulf Rangers” It was formerly known as Company D of the 1st AL, TN, and MS Infantry and had many soldiers from Coffee County.

He had prior duty with Company D of the 4th Confederate Infantry (1st Regiment Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi Infantry)

He has a physical description in the above unit on page five and stated 4th Sergeant Isaac L. Simmons of the 1st Regiment (However he is listed under the 4th Confederate Infantry, C. S. A.) of Confederate States Alabama; Tennessee and Mississippi enlisted on September 14, 1861 at Montgomery, Alabama and had been born in Clarke County, Mississippi and was twenty-three years of age and 5’ 11” inches in height with a dark complexion and blue eyes and black hair and his prior occupation was a farmer.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac Simmons Company E of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the Army of the Tennessee and sent to Memphis, Tennessee on May 25, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters Department of Tennessee, in the field near Vicksburg, Mississippi on June 29, 1863 and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

The compiler notes the Battle of Champion Hill was widely known in the South as the Battle of Baker's Creek.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac Simmons of Company E of the 54th Regiment Alabama appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Morton, Indiana noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac L. Simmons Company E of the 54th Regiment Alabama name appeared as a signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Fort Delaware, Delaware on July 3, 1863 and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) I. Simmons of Company E of the 54th Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at Fort Delaware, Delaware on June 9, 1863 and exchanged on July 4, 1863 and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. Simmons of Company E of the 54th Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 3rd quarter 1863 and specially issued on July 8, 1863 and made his signature with an X.

When Private Isaac L. Simmons of Company E of the 54th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 7, 1864 he had been in Baker's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac L. Simmons of Company E of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on 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 Isaac L. Simmons of Company E of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the 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 Isaac L. Simmons of Company E of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on

August 15, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac L. (Spelled as) Simons of Company E of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac L. Simmons of Company E of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Private Isaac L. Simmons died approximately 103 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 29, 1864 in Washington, D.C., President Lincoln addresses identical letters to nine governors: "May I renew my request for the exact aggregate vote of you State cast at the late election? My object fails if I do not receive it before Congress meets."

And on Tuesday, November 29, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Isaac L. Simmons of Company E of the 54th 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: **"ISAAC L. SIMMONS CO. E 54 ALA. INF. C.S.A."**

1718) Private James Newton SIMMONS - Inscription on tombstone #1290 reads **"J. N. SIMMONS CO. K 5 MISS. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census spelled his name as James W. Simmons but the compiler believes it should be James N. Simmons and will be noted this way. The census listed James N. Simmons, born about 1829 in Tennessee and was noted as a farmer and living in the household of James P. Simmons, born about 1795 in North Carolina. Another family household member was (Spelled as) Hardaman C. (A male) Simmons, born about 1826 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Civil District 17 in Carroll County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on December 14, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) J. N. (A male) Simmons, born about 1830 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a clerk and living in the household of (Spelled as) J. C. (A male) Slover, born about 1831 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) M. A. (A female) Slover, born about 1833 in South Carolina. Another household member was (Spelled as) J. (A male) Riley, born about 1844 in Arkansas. The household was living in the town of Pine Bluff in Jefferson County, Arkansas and the nearest Post Office was reported as Pine Bluff and the census was enumerated on June 4, 1860.

The compiler notes he had prior duty with the 1st Arkansas Field Battery (McNally's Battery)

He was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863 with the Arkansas Battery and had served as a quartermaster sergeant and paroled on July 7, 1863 and signed his name as J. N. Simmons.

Company K of the 5th Mississippi Cavalry was known as Ward's Company and was raised in De Soto County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 1 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. N. Simmons of Company K George's Regiment Mississippi Cavalry* enlisted on September 20, 1863 in Arkabutla, Mississippi (Located today in Tate County) and enrolled by (1st) Lieutenant (J. M.) Blasingame for three years and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This regiment subsequently became the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. N. Simmons of Company K of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on September 20, 1863 in Arkabutla, Mississippi and enrolled by (1st) Lieutenant (J. M.) Blasingame for three years or the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 and dated May 14, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. N. Simmons of Company K of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on September 20, 1863 in Arkabutla, Mississippi and enrolled by (1st) Lieutenant (J. M.) Blasingame for three years and noted as present for duty.

When Private James N. Simmons of Company K of the 5th Mississippi Cavalry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Rucker's Brigade in Chalmers' Division in Forrest's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. N Simmons Company K of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones 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) Jas. N Simmons Company K of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. N Simmons Company K of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured as Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. N Simmons Company K of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos. (With an X above the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) N Simmons Company K of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private James Newton Simmons died approximately 43 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 16, 1865 at Millersburg, Ohio the newspaper the Holmes County Farmer stated "A RECEIPT FOR SAVING THE UNION. Burn down the houses, colleges, and school houses of the South. Convert their churches into bowling alleys, assignation houses and bar-rooms. Fire their wheat fields; steal their spoons; smash up their pianos; turn their women and children and helpless old men, naked into the fields and woods. Then tell them that you only seek to establish among them the blessed free institutions, the industry and morals of the North. If they do not instantly come cheerfully back into the Union; roast every rascal of them alive, and give them to the Abolitionists to eat. That will form as as glorious a union as ever existed between the stomach of a wolf and the body of a sheep. Beautiful!"

And on Thursday, February 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. N. Simmons of Company K of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1719) Artificer William C. SIMMS - Inscription on tombstone #1263 reads **“W. C. SIMMS
POINTE COUPEE ART. LA. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee in
December 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) W. C. Simms of Captain R. A. Stewart’s Company Light Artillery* enlisted on November 3, 1861 in Pointe Coupee and enrolled for the war and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Captain Bouanchaud’s Company Pointe Coupee Artillery Louisiana Volunteers.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated artificer (Spelled as) W. C. Simms of Captain (Alcide) Bouanchaud’s Company Light Artillery of Pointe Coupee, Louisiana Volunteers enlisted on November 19, 1861 at Columbus and enrolled by (R. A.) Stewart for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes his full name was Joseph Alcide Bouanchaud and his Find A Grave Memorial number 35449594 and has a photograph of his tombstone.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated August 31, 1864 stated artificer (Spelled as) W. C. Semms (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Captain (Alcide) Bouanchaud’s Company Light Artillery of Pointe Coupee, Louisiana Volunteers enlisted on November “9”, 1861 at Columbus and enrolled by (R. A.) Stewart for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Artificer William C. Simms of the Pointe Coupee Louisiana Artillery was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864 after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Bouanchaud’s Louisiana Battery in Myrick’s Artillery Battalion in Loring’s Division in Stewart’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Artificer (Spelled as) Wm C. Simms of the Point Coupee Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Artificer William C. Simms of the Point Coupee Battery appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Artificer (Spelled as) Wm C. Simms of the Point Coupee Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 26, 1865 and had been sent to

Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Artificer (Spelled as) Wm C. Simms of the Point Coupee Battery 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 Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Artificer (Spelled as) Wm C. Simms of the Point Coupee Battery 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 Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Artificer (Spelled as) Wm C. Simms of the Point Coupee Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 27, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Artificer William C. Simms died approximately 19 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 15, 1865 at Raleigh, North Carolina the newspaper the Daily Confederate reported "Mr. Editor – Please publish the following list of casualties (killed) in the 48th North Carolina Regiment in the battle of Hatcher's Creek. Company C G.R. Clodteler; [George R. Clodfelter] Company D H. Taylor; [Can't locate soldier] Company E Lieutenant H. W. Laney; [Harley W. Laney] Company F L. Finches [Leroy B. Fincher] Company I H. Williams [Heron Williams].

And on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. C. Simmons of Company A Point Coupee Battery due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"ARTIFICER Wm. C. SIMMS
POINTE COUPEE ART. LA. C.S.A."**

1720) Private Josiah SIMONISE - Inscription on tombstone #2114 reads **"J. SIMONISE 6 KY.
REG. C.S.A."**

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 21, 1863 at Cumberland, Maryland the newspaper Civilian and Telegraph reported "SAD CASUALTY. On Saturday last a little girl aged about five years, daughter of Mr. George A. Hoffman, postmaster of this city, was almost instantly killed. The circumstances, we believe, are as follows: A little boy, about the same age of the girl, son of Kennedy H. Butler, Edq., had in his possession a pistol which he had playfully snapped at several persons; the little girl was entering the gate at Mr. B's residence, when the boy remarked to her don't come in, I'll shoot you; she, however advanced he leveled the pistol and pulled the trigger, when horrible to relate, the pistol discharged and the load took effect upon the little girl – some of the shot entered the mouth and the bullet entered the breast, and passing through the lungs caused almost instantaneous death. It was not known that the pistol was loaded and it had been thrown away as utterly useless."

And on Thursday, May 21, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Thursday, May 21, 1863.

In the compilers opinion he was a Union soldier but thus far no documentation can be found to support the claim.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1721) Private George SIMPKINS - Inscription on tombstone #8 reads "***GEO. SIMPKINS CO. B 22 VA. CAV. C.S.A.***"

He died on Sunday, February 21, 1864.

The compiler notes this soldier never existed.

The compiler notes his chronological grave order is not correct.

Grave number 8 would have been August of 1863.

1722) Private George W. SIMPKINS - Inscription on tombstone #241 reads "***GEO. SIMPKINS CO. B 23 BATTN. VA. INF. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Droop Mountain, West Virginia in November 1863.

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

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Geo Simpkins, born about 1830 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and was listed as could not read nor write and noted as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Ann Simpkins, born about 1841 in Virginia.

Another family household member was Margaret J. Simpkins, born about 1859 and listed as eleven months old. The family household was living in Giles County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Staffordsville and the census was enumerated on June 1, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George Simpkins served in Company B in the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“23rd Infantry Battalion was formed in January, 1862, with five companies, later increased to eight. It was attached to Echols' and Patton's Brigade, fought at Greenbrier River, [and] then lost eighteen percent of the 350 engaged at Droop Mountain. During 1864 it was active in the Shenandoah Valley and in mid-April, 1865, disbanded. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonel Clarence Derrick; [Find A Grave Memorial # 19403171] and Majors William Blessing, William P. Cecil,[William Preston Cecil – Contributor incorrectly listed him in the 22nd Battalion Infantry - Find A Grave Memorial # 26506613 and David S. Hounshell. [David Stuart Hounshell – Find A Grave Memorial # 74281880]”

Company B of the 23rd Virginia Battalion Infantry was known as “The Blue Stone Greys” Many soldiers from Mercer County, (West) Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and dated January 1, (1863) stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Simpkins of Company B of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Cavalry* enlisted on April 10, 1862 in Giles County, Virginia and enrolled by (Robert) W. Sanders for the war and last paid on November 1, (1862) and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Simpkins of Company B of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry and noted as absent sick.

The above asterisk stated “This Company formerly served as (2nd) Company I 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry. The 23rd (Also known as the 1st, as Hounshell’s, and as Derrick’s) Battalion Virginia Infantry, was organized January 15, 1862, with five companies, A to E and reorganized May 21, 1862. Other companies were added until April 1, 1863 when the battalion consisted of eight companies, A to H.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Simpkins of Company B of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 10, 1862 in Giles County, Virginia and enrolled by (Robert) W. Sanders for the war and last paid on November 1, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April “31st” 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Simpkins of Company B of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 10, 1862 in Giles County, Virginia and enrolled by (Robert) W. Sanders for the war and last paid on March 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Receipt Roll for clothing within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Simpkins of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter 1863 and specifically issued on April 20, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Simpkins of Company B of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 10, 1862 in Giles County, Virginia and enrolled by (Robert) W. Sanders for the war and last paid on May 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Simpkins of Company B of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 10, 1862 in Giles County, Virginia and enrolled by (Robert) W. Sanders for the war and last paid on July 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated September 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) George Simpkins of Company B of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 10, 1862 in Giles County, Virginia and enrolled by (Robert) W. Sanders for the war and last paid on July 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) George Simpkins of Company B of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 10, 1862 in Giles County, Virginia and enrolled by (Robert) W. Sanders for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner at Droop Mountain November 6, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) George Simpkins of Company B of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 10, 1862 in Giles County, Virginia and enrolled by (Robert) W. Sanders for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner at Droop Mountain November 6, 1863.

The compiler notes the Battle of Droop Mountain occurred on November 6, 1863 in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Geo Simpkins of Company B of the 23rd Virginia Battalion C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and on November 16, 1863 a physical description was taken. Age 43 years; Height 5 feet 11 and $\frac{1}{4}$ inches; Complexion florid; Eyes gray; Hair dark and by occupation had been a farmer and listed his residence as Giles County, Virginia and had been arrested by General Averall (William W. Averell) in Pocahontas [County, (West) Virginia], on November 6, (1863) and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on November 18, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Simpkins of Company B of the 23rd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on November 18, 1863 at

Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain (Wesley Coleman) Thorpe and noted a physical description. Height 5' 11" inches; Age 43; Eyes grey; Hair Dark; Complexion florid and noted as captured in Pocahontas County, Virginia on November 6, 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 26, 1864 at Davenport, Iowa the newspaper the Quad-City Times reported an advertisement for the Metropolitan Theatre for UNCLE TOM'S CABIN! Afternoon and Evening! Saturday Afternoon at 2 o'clock admission to all parts of the house .25 cents children .15 cents or two for .25 cents. Saturday Evening February 27, 1864 the popular drama from Mrs. Stowe's celebrated work UNCLE TOM'S CABIN or LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY – overture orchestra Ellsworth's Avenger to conclude with the beautiful sketch and thrilling tableau DEATH OF ELLSWORTH! Seats secured from 10 a.m. till 1 p.m. scale of prices – private boxes, \$3 to \$5 balcony .50 cents Orchestra seats .50 cents parquette .25 cents doors open at 6:15 p.m. curtain rises at 7:15 o'clock.

And on Friday, February 26, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo Simpkins of Company B of the "22nd" Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules George Simpkins did not own slaves in Giles County, Virginia.

1723) Private Lawrence SIMPKINS - Inscription on tombstone #1462 reads "**L. SIMPKINS CO. E 23 ARK. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Crittenden County, Arkansas in November 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Lawrence Simpkins alternate name L. Simpkins served in the 23rd Regiment 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]”

He only has Federal POW Records

The compiler notes all of his Federal POW Records referred to him in company D and only his Camp Chase death records referred him in company E.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) L. Simpkins of Company D of the 23rd Regiment Arkansas C. S. A. appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 9, 1865 at the Military Prison at Alton, Illinois and discharged on February 17, 1865 and under remarks stated transferred to Point Lookout, (Maryland) for exchange and noted as captured in Crittenden County, Arkansas on November 30, 1864.

The compiler notes Crittenden County, Arkansas is bordered by the Mississippi River on the east and across from the river from Memphis, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) L. Simpkins of Company D of the 23rd Regiment Arkansas appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at the Alton Military Prison for exchange on February 17, 1865 and transferred to Point Lookout, Maryland and noted as captured in Crittenden County, Arkansas on November 30, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 27, 1865 at Buffalo, New York the newspaper the Buffalo Commercial reported “ROGER A. PRYOR (Roger Atkinson Pryor on Wikipedia) – The release of Roger A. Pryor was brought about by the intervention of Washington McLean, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, who obtained from Secretary Stanton permission to visit him in prison. Mr. Lincoln informed Pryor that he allowed his release on account of his kind treatment of Union prisoners. Meanwhile General Grant has requested that Pryor be retained within our lines and he remains in charge of Colonel Forney. He is now at large in Washington, looking almost unchanged since the old days when he blustered and bullied in the Congress of 1860 and 1861. He declines conversation on political subjects but seems to take great pleasure in renewing old political and personal acquaintanceships. The crowds of deserters from Lee’s army daily arriving here give him ample opportunities to hear from home without trusting to the Yankee newspapers.”

And on Monday, February 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) L. Simpkins of Company “E” of the 23rd Regiment Arkansas Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“L. SIMPKINS CO. D 23 ARK. INF. C.S.A.”**

1724) Private John SIMPSON - Inscription on tombstone #327 reads **“JNO. SIMPSON CO. C 1 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Simpson served in Company C in the 1st Georgia Infantry and did not have an overview of the unit.

American Civil War Database listed his residence as Chatham County, Georgia.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Simpson of Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on August 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on August 4, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 5, 186(4).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Simpson of Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky 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 Atlanta, Georgia on July 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Simpson of Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Simpson of Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Sheppard of Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Simpson of Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase on August 6,

1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Simpson of Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia was admitted on October 6, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio and diagnosed with small-pox and had once been vaccinated and died on October 7, 1864.

On March 9, 1916 a letter was respectfully returned to the Commissioner of Pensions, State of Georgia, Atlanta. "The Union prisoner of war records on file show that John Simpson, private, Company C 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry, CSA, was captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 5, 1864, and that he died of small-pox October 17, 1864, in hospital at Camp Chase, Ohio. There are no muster rolls on file in this office of the company mentioned, nor has any record of Simpson's enlistment been found." Signed by the Adjutant General.

Private John Simpson died approximately 72 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 17, 1864 at Wilmington, North Carolina the newspaper the Daily Journal reported "Died at Wilmington, North Carolina on the eve of the 13th instant of yellow fever, CHARLES C. SOUTHERLAND, aged about 17 years, a member of T. J. Southerland's Light Battery, Company I 10th North Carolina Regiment".

And on Monday, October 17, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno Simpson of Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1725) Private John A. SINCLAIR - Inscription on tombstone #1487 reads "**J. A. SINCLAIR CO. A 1 CONFED. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Madison County, Alabama in January 1865.

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

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) J. A. Sinclair, born about 1825 in Kentucky and noted as a farmer with a real estate value of \$6,000 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Elisabeth Sinclair, born about 1826 in Kentucky and Joseph Sinclair, born about 1848 in Kentucky and had attended school within the year. The family household was living in District 1 in Scott County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Stamping Ground and the census was enumerated on June 7, 1860.

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

“5th Cavalry Regiment was organized during the summer of 1862 with men recruited in the central section of Kentucky. It was attached to Buford's Brigade and skirmished in Tennessee and Kentucky. Later it fought with J. H. Morgan, and many of its members were captured at Buffington Island on July 19 and the remaining part at New Lisbon on July 26, 1863. The regiment was not reorganized. Its commanders were Colonel D. Howard Smith, Lieutenant Colonels Churchill G. Campbell [Churchill Gibbs Campbell – Find A Grave Memorial # 58831926] and Preston Thomson, and Major Thomas Y. Brent, Jr. [Thomas Young Brent Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 38854272]”

U.S., Civil War Draft Registrations Records, 1863-1865

(Spelled as) Jas A. Sinclair in the 7th Congressional District of Kentucky and listed as age 39 on July 1, 1863 and as a farmer and living in Scott County, Kentucky and birth year about 1824.

The compiler notes his records are located in the records of Johnson A. Sinclair/J. A. Sinclair of the 5th Kentucky Cavalry and the records are a cross-over.

Private J. A. Sinclair died approximately 25 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition

On February 28, 1865 at Poughkeepsie, New York the newspaper the Poughkeepsie Eagle News reported “OFFER OF NEW YORK TROOPS DECLINED – Albany February 27. On receipt of the news of the capture of Wilmington, Governor Fenton sent a dispatch to the Secretary of War offering ten regiments of the State National Guard for one hundred days’ service in garrisoning the forts at Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington and other forts. The offer was referred to General Grant, who declined to accept the regiments. The Secretary of War sent a dispatch to Governor Fenton this morning, concurring in the decision of General Grant.”

And on Tuesday, February 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. A. Sinclair of Company A 1st Confederate Cavalry due to pneumonia. (As located on page 5 of the service records of Johnson A. Sinclair of the 5th Kentucky Cavalry)

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules J. A. Sinclair on the 1860 slave schedule owned ten slaves and all were male in District 1 in Scott County, Kentucky.

1726) Sergeant Harvey B. SINGLETON - Inscription on tombstone #1336 reads “***SGT. H. B. SINGLETON CO. E 34 ALA. REG. C.S.A.***” He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Harvey Singleton, born about 1831 in Georgia and living in the household of Gregory Singleton, born about 1806 in North Carolina and his wife Tabitha Singleton, born about 1800 in Georgia. Another family household member was (Spelled as) Claton Singleton, born about 1833 in Georgia. The family household was living in Township 21 in Tallapoosa County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 23, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) H. B. (A male) Singleton, born about 1835 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal estate value of \$300.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) M. J. Singleton, born about 1835 in Alabama. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) W. J. (A male) Singleton, born about 1856 in Alabama and (Spelled as) E. A. (A female) Singleton, born about 1858 in Alabama. The family household was living in Beat 12 in Russell County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Wachoochee and the census was enumerated on August 9, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Harvey B. Singleton served in Company E 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 E of the 34th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Tallapoosa County, Alabama.

According to the Alabama Department of Archives and History on page five of a copy of the original muster roll it stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) H. B. Singleton of Company E of the 34th Regiment Alabama Volunteers enlisted at age 32 in Macon County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records Private (Spelled as) H. B. Singleton of Captain Fielder's Company appeared on a muster roll for bounty at age thirty-four on March 22, 1862 in Loachapoka, Alabama (Today Loachapoka is located in Lee County which was created in 1866 but during the war Loachapoka was located in Macon County) and enlisted on March 12, 1862 in Macon

County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain M. (Lucius) Fielder for three years or the war and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company E of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry."

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) H. B. Singleton of Company E of the 34th Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from periods from July 1, 1863 to August 31, 1863 and paid on October 31, 1863 in the amount of \$34.00.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) H. B. Singleton of Company E of the 34th Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for period of service from August 31, 1863 to October 31, 1863 and paid on December 30, 1863 and paid \$159.00 including clothing.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) H. B. Singleton of Company E of the 34th Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on October 31, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) H. R. Singleton of Company E of the 34th Alabama Regiment was detailed to hospital duty on February 16, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) H. B. Singleton of Company E of the 34th Alabama appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on March 7, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 4th Sergeant Harvey B. Singleton of Company E of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a list of non-commissioned Officers and privates belonging to the organization named about made in accordance with Paragraph III General Order Number 27 Adjutant Inspector General, 1864 for April 1864 and taken near Dalton, Georgia on April 5, 1864.

When Sergeant Harvey B. Singleton of Company E 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 Sergeant Harvey B. Singleton of Company E 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 Sergeant Harvey B. Singleton of Company E of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had

been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Harvey B. Singleton of Company E 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 noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Harvey B. Singleton of Company E 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 Sergeant Harvey B. Singleton of Company E of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Sergeant Harvey B. Singleton died approximately 46 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 19, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported "IMPUDENCE – A rebel named Joseph McConnell, a Captain in the Georgia State Militia, was captured by our forces some months ago, and sent to the prison at Sandusky, Ohio. A short time since he took the amnesty oath as prescribed by the President, and was released. A few days ago he arrived at Dalton and asked permission to pass through the lines there to go to his home in Cherokee County, Georgia. The Provost Marshal at Dalton, before doing anything in the matter, sent a dispatch to Captain Brayton, Provost Marshal of the District, in this city, who immediately returned the dispatch ordering that the man should not be passed through. The amnesty only allows rebels to return to their homes after they have taken the oath, when their homes are within the Federal lines."

And on Sunday, February 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) H. B. Singleton of Company E of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules the 1850 slave schedule listed no slaves and the 1860 slave schedule listed H. B. Singleton in Beat 12 in Russell County, Alabama owning 41 slaves. 22 black females with the following ages: 1 = age sixty; 1 = age forty; 1 = age thirty-eight; 1 = age thirty-seven; 3 = age thirty-five; 1 = age twenty-five; 1 = age twenty; 2 = age eighteen; 1 = age sixteen; 1 = age fifteen; 1 = age nine 1 = age eight; 1 = age seven; 1 = age six; 1 = age five; 1 = age four; 3 = age two. And 17 black males with the following ages: 1 = age sixty; 2 = age forty; 1 = age thirty-nine; 1 = age thirty-five; 1 = age twenty-five; 2 = age twenty; 2 = age nineteen; 1 = age fifteen; 1 = age thirteen; 2 =

age twelve; 1 = age ten; 1 = age four; 1 = age two. And two males noted as Mulatto with the following ages. 2 = age one.

1727) Private John Lewis SINGLEY - Inscription on tombstone #2005 reads "**JNO. SINGLEY CO. I 3 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

Georgia widow's pensions reported Emily J. Cole and John Lewis Singley were married on January 26, 1845.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Singsy but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Singley and will be noted this way. John A. Singley, (But the middle initial remains in question in the compilers opinion) born about 1826 in South Carolina and noted as a farmer and it was noted he could not read nor write and as the head of the household and living with his wife (Her surname was corrected to Singley by an ancestry transcriber) Emily Singley, born about 1825 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Mary F. Singley, born about 1846 in Georgia and Elizabeth J. Singley, born about 1847 in Georgia and James J. Singley, born about 1849 in Georgia and John H. Singley, born about 1850 in Georgia and noted as three months old. The family household was living in the 8th District in Butts County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 24, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Leigly but corrected to Singley but an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. John L. Singley, born about 1825 in South Carolina and noted as a farmer and a real estate value of \$500.00 and a personal estate value of \$300.00 and noted as the head of the household and living with his wife Emily Singley, born about 1824 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Mary F. Singley, born about 1846 in Georgia and Elizabeth J. Singley, born about 1847 in Georgia and James J. Singley, born about 1849 in Georgia and John H. Singley, born about 1851 in Georgia and Thomas J. Singley, born about 1852 in Georgia and Stephen H. Singley, born about 1855 in Georgia and Alexander Singley, born about 1856 in Georgia and Lucien (A male) Singley, born about 1859 in Georgia and noted as eight months old. The family household was living in the Iron Spring District in Butts County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Stark and the census was enumerated on July 10, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John L. Singley served in Company I in the 30th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"30th Infantry Regiment was assembled at Milledgeville, Georgia, in the fall of 1861. Many of its members were recruited in the counties of Butts, Bartow, Fayette, Clayton, and Chattahoochee. The unit served at Charleston and in February, 1863, had about 300 effectives. Later it was assigned to General Wilson's, C. H. Stevens', and H. R. Jackson's Brigade, and in September, 1863, was consolidated with the 29th Regiment. The unit took an active part in the operations of the Army of Tennessee from

Chickamauga to Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. In December, 1863, the 29th/30th totalled [totalled] 341 men and 195 arms, but few surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels David J. Bailey, [David Jackson Bailey – Find A Grave Memorial # 7985451] James S. Boynton, [James Stoddard Boynton – Find A Grave Memorial # 7960885] and T. W. Mangham; [Thomas Woodward Mangham – Find A Grave Memorial # 33391534] Lieutenant Colonel Miles M. Tidwell; [Mial Meek Tidwell – Find A Grave Memorial # 41210550] and Majors Henry Hendrick [Find A Grave Memorial # 32476994] and Cicero A. Thorpe. [Cicero A. Tharp – Find A Grave Memorial # 167949443]”

The compiler notes he only has Federal POW Records and enlistment records were not located by the government in 1916.

When Private John L. Singley of Company I of the 30th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Jackson’s Brigade in Bate’s Division in Cheatham’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private John L. (Spelled as) Singly of Company I of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John L. (Spelled as) Singly of Company I of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent 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. L. Singley of Company I of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. L. Singly of Company I of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had

been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private John Lewis Singley died approximately 145 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 29, 1865 at Rock Island, Illinois the newspaper *The Rock Island Argus* reported "Chief Justice Chase is now playing the demagogue by making stump speeches to the negroes of the south, advocating their rights to vote. It is disgraceful to himself and to the position once honored by Marshal and Taney, to see their successor dabbling in party politics and prostituting his position to further selfish and party ends."

And on Monday, May 29, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) John Singley of Company I of the 3rd Regiment Georgia but corrected to the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to anasarca.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JNO. L. SINGLEY CO. I 30 GA. INF. C.S.A."**

1728) Private John T. SIRMANS - Inscription on tombstone #717 reads **"JNO. T. SIRMONS CO. G 29 GA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Sirmmons but the compiler believes it was Sirmans and will be noted this way. The census listed John Sirmans, born about 1835 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Josiah Sirmans, born about 1808 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Rebecca Sirmans, born about 1811 in Georgia. Other household members were: Mary Sirmans, born about 1830 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Hearty (A female) Sirmans, born about 1833 in Georgia and Joseph Sirmans, born about 1837 in Georgia and Nancy Sirmans, born about 1838 in Georgia and Matilda Sirmans, born about 1840 in Georgia and Harris Sirmans, born about 1844 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Lucretia (A female) Sirmans, born about 1848 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Berrien Pafford, born about 1828 in Tennessee. The household was living in formerly Lowndes County, now Clinch County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 16, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Sermons but the compiler believes it was Sirmans and will be noted this way. The census listed John L (But the compiler in looking at the copy of the census believes it was the initial T. and will be noted this way. John T. Sirmans, born about 1838 in

Georgia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of James A. J. Shaw and family member in Berrien County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Nashville and the census was enumerated on August 14, 1860.

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

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 1 to October 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) John T. Sirmans of Captain Levi J. Knight's Company C (Berrien Minute Men)* enlisted on August 1, 1861 at Savannah, Georgia and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was designated at various times as Captain Knight's Company, Captain Wyllly's Company, (Old) Company C and (New) Company G 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) John T. Sirmons of Captain Thomas S. Wyllly's Company C enlisted on August 1, 1861 at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. T. Sirmans of Captain Thomas S. Wyllly's Company C enlisted on August 1, 1861 at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records noted regimental returns for July 1862 and stated Private (Spelled as) John T. Sirmans of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry had been detailed as a nurse in hospital.

Compiled Military Service Records noted regimental returns for August 1862 and stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. Sirmans of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry was absent and sick in hospital or convalescent camp.

Compiled Military Service Records noted regimental returns for November 1862 and stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. Sirmans of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry and noted as absent sick.

Compiled Military Service Records noted regimental returns for December 1862 and stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. Sermons of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry and noted as absent sick.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John T. Simmons of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia appeared on a receipt roll for commutation of rations from October 13 to October 25, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. Sirmans of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing from January 1 to April 8, 1863 and signed as J. T. Sirman.

When Private John T. Sirmans of New Company G of the 29th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 7, 1864 he had been in Steven' Brigade in Walker's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John T. Simons (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in charge of the Provost Marshal General of the 23rd Army Corps and noted as captured on August "8", 1864 and said to be in Jackson's Brigade in Bates Division in Hardee's Corps and under remarks stated captured by the 14th Army Corps and turned over to the Army of the Cumberland on August 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. T. Sermons of Company G of the "27th" Regiment Georgia Infantry (But corrected to the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry at the top of the page) 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) Jno. T. Sermons of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending 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) Jno. F. Sermons (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John F. Sermons of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. F. Sermons of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 16, 1864 from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John T. Sermons (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 18, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

The compiler notes his surname was spelled Sirmans on his Compiled Military Service Records.

Private John T. Sirmans died approximately 142 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 7, 1865 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper *The Daily Ohio Statesman* reported "ARRIVAL OF MORE REBEL PRISONERS – A large lot of rebel prisoners of war from Tennessee-some twelve or fifteen hundred-arrived at the depot in this city on Thursday night and were marched off to Camp Chase."

And on Saturday, January 7, 1865 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno Sermons of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

Chronological Order.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither John Sirmons nor John Sirmans owed slaves in Georgia.

1729) Private Rufus M. SITES - Inscription on tombstone #1793 reads **“R. M. SITES CO. K 44 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Itawamba County, Mississippi in January 1865.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) R. M. (A male) Sight, born about 1830 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$250.00 and living in the household of Sarah Watkins, born about 1787 in Mississippi. Another household member was William Steward, born about 1800 in Ohio. The household was living in Police District 4 in Jefferson County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Rodney and the census was enumerated on August 10, 1860.

The compiler notes the Ebenezer Baptist Church Minutes, Amite County, Mississippi which places Rufus M. Sites in Amite County, Mississippi in 1850.

“December 25, 1850: The Baptist Church of Christ at Ebenezer opened the door of the Church for the reception of members and Rufus M. Sites, George Sites, John N. Gunby, Benjamin Cason, Richard D. Shaw, and Susan S. Roark, were received by experience.”

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Rufus M. Sites served in Company K in the 44th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“44th Infantry Regiment was organized from the 1st (Blythe's) Mississippi Infantry Battalion, which was formed late in 1861. In June, 1863, the unit was designated the 44th Regiment. Some of its members were recruited in Calhoun, De Soto, and Amite counties. The unit was active at Shiloh and Munfordville, [and] then was assigned to J. P. Anderson's, Tucker's, and Sharp's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It served with the army of Murfreesboro, fought with Hood in Tennessee, and saw action in North Carolina. This regiment lost 4 killed and 40 wounded at Munfordville, and [and] 4 killed, 31 wounded, and 17 missing at Murfreesboro, and thirty percent of the 272 engaged at Chickamauga were disabled. For a time it was consolidated with the 10th Regiment and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 476 men and 308 arms. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1865. Its commanding officers were Colonels A. K. Blythe [Andrew King Blythe - Killed at Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee – Find A Grave Memorial # 13093770] and Jacob H. Sharp, [Jacob Hunter Sharp – Find A Grave Memorial # 11074] Lieutenant Colonels R. G. Kelsey [Robert George Kelsey - Killed during Atlanta Campaign – Find A Grave Memorial # 64650837] and James Moore, [Died in 1862] and Major John C. Thompson. [Killed at Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 131827549]”

Company K of the 44th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Amite Rangers”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Rufus Sites of Captain William L. Huff's Company Mississippi Volunteers* was mustered into duty at age twenty-nine at Natchez, Mississippi on November 22, 1861 and had enlisted on November 14, 1861 at Liberty, Mississippi (Located in Amite County) and enrolled by William L. Huff for the war and traveling to place of rendezvous was 50 miles and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated "This company was successively designated as Captain Huff's Company, Mississippi Volunteers; Company K, Blythe's Regiment Mississippi Infantry; and Company K, 44th Mississippi Infantry. The 1st (Blythe's) Battalion Mississippi Infantry was mustered into the service of the State of Tennessee, May 25 to July 11, 1861, and on August 8, 1861, it was mustered into the Confederate States service for one year. The battalion was increased to a regiment and known as Blythe's Regiment Mississippi Infantry, this designation being changed to 44th Regiment Mississippi Infantry by Special Order number 135, Adjutant & Inspector General Office dated June 6, 1863. About April 9, 1865, this regiment was consolidated with the 7th, 9th, 10th, and 41st Regiments Mississippi Infantry and 9th Battalion Mississippi Sharp Shooters and formed a new regiment which was designated the 9th Mississippi Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated Private Rufus M. Sites of Company K of Blythe's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 22, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled for the war and last paid on January 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick furlough.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Sites of Company K of Blythe's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 22, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled for the war and last paid on March 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded and in hospital at Lauderdale Springs, (Mississippi)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Sites of Company K of Blythe's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 22, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled for the war and last paid on March 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital Brandon, Mississippi May 27, 1862.

Regimental Returns within his Compiled Military Service Records for June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Sites of Company K of Blythe's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers was sick and dated May 28, 1862 at Brandon, (Mississippi).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Sites of Company K of Blythe's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 22, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled for the war and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Sites of Company K of Blythe's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 22, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled for the war and last paid on August 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on detached service.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Sites of Company K of the 44th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for periods of service from September 1 to December 31, 1862 and paid on February 2, 1864 in the amount of \$56.43 and under remarks stated commutation in part.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Sites of Company K of Blythe's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 22, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (John B.) Bell on August 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on detached service.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Sites of Company K of Blythe's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 22, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (John B.) Bell on August 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on detached service.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Sites of Company K of Blythe's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 22, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (John B.) Bell on August 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as teamster (Division) by order of (Major) General (Jones Mitchell) Withers.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Siles of Company K Blythe's Regiment Mississippi appeared on a consolidated report of absentees with leave and on detached service of Withers' Division, Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee and report dated March 24, 1863 at Shelbyville, Tennessee and noted in Chalmers Brigade and ordered as a division teamster by Major General (Jones Mitchell) Withers on September 20, 1862.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Sties of Company K of the 44th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for period of service from May 1 to August 31, 1863 and paid on October 22, 1863 in the amount of \$44.00.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Sites of Company K Blythe's Mississippi Regiment appeared on a report of officers and men on detached service from Anderson's Brigade, Withers' Division, Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee and report dated on Camp on Fall Creek on May 3, 1863 and detached on August 26, 1862 by order of Major General (Jones Mitchell) Withers and noted his occupation as a teamster.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Sites of Company K of the 44th Mississippi appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on October 4, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) R. M. Sites of Company K of the 44th Mississippi Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on October 19, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Sites of Company K of the 44th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 22, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (John B.) Bell on August 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated on daily extra duty detailed as Division teamster by order of (Major) General (Jones Mitchell) Withers on September 20, 1862 and number of order unknown.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Sites of Company K of the 44th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 22, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (John B.) Bell on September 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated daily extra duty Division teamster detailed by order of (Major) General (Jones Mitchell) Withers on September 20, 1863 number of order not known.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) R. M. Sites appeared on a receipt roll for extra duty pay received of Captain A. Bobet Adjutant Quartermaster Confederate States Army at Chickamauga, Tennessee for September 1863 and dated September 30, 1863 as a teamster for period of service from September 13 to September 30, 1863 for a total of 17 days and paid \$4.25 and received by R. M. Sites.

The compiler notes teamster pay was usually .25 cents per day.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) R. M. Sites appeared on a receipt roll for extra duty pay received of Captain A. Bobet Adjutant Quartermaster Confederate States Army at Tyner's Station, Tennessee for October 1863 as a teamster for period of service from October 1 to October 31, 1863 for a total of 31 days and paid \$7.75 and received by R. M. Sites.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Sites of Company K of the 44th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 22, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (John B.) Bell on September 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated daily extra duty Division teamster detailed by order of (Major) General (Jones Mitchell) Withers on September 20, 1863 number of order not known.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Sites of Company K of the 44th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 22, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (John B.) Bell on September 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated daily extra duty Division teamster detailed by order of (Major) General (Jones Mitchell) Withers on September 20, 1863 number of order not known.

Compiled Military Service Records to February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Sites of Company K of the 44th Mississippi appeared on a muster roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty in Supply Train, Army of Tennessee in charge of Captain A. Bobet, Adjutant Quartermaster enlisted on November 22, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled for a period of three years and last paid on December 31, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Sites of Company K of the 44th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 22, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (John B.) Bell on August 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated daily extra duty Division

teamster detailed by order of (Major) General (Jones Mitchell) Withers special order number --- date September 20, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Sites of Company K of the 44th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 22, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (John B.) Bell on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated daily extra duty Division teamster detailed by order of (Major) General (Jones Mitchell) Withers special order number --- date September 20, 1862.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Sites of Company K of the 44th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of the enlisted men of the organization named above, entitled to bounty as provided for in Section three of the Act to organize forces to serve during the war. Roll dated near Dalton, Georgia on April 1, 1864 and enlisted on November 22, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (John B.) Bell on September 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as division teamster by order of (Major) General (Jones Mitchell) Withers since September 20, 1862 number of order not known.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Siles (With a question mark by the surname) of Company K of the 44th Mississippi appeared on a receipt roll for pay for September 6, 1864 at Griffin, Georgia and enlisted on November 20, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled for three years and last paid on March 1, 1864 and period paid from March 1 to June 30, 1864 for four months.

When Private Rufus M. Sites of Company K of the 44th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865 he had been in Sharp'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 Rufus M. Sites of Company K of the 44th 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 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Rufus M. Sites of Company K of the 44th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Rufus M. Sites of Company K of the 44th 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 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and

had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Rufus M. Sites of Company K of the 44th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Rufus M. Sites of Company K of the 44th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in "Lawrence County, Alabama" on January 1, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Rufus M. Sites of Company K of the 44th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 18, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Itawamba County, Mississippi on January 1, 1865.

Private Rufus M. Sites died approximately 73 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 1, 1865 at Janesville, Wisconsin the newspaper the Janesville Daily Gazette reported " THE NEW POSTAL LAW – The new act, relating to the postal laws, provides that all domestic letters, except letters lawfully franked and duly certified letters of soldiers and marines in the service of the United States, which are deposited for mailing in any post office of the United States on which the postage is unpaid shall be sent by the postmaster to the dead letter office in Washington; and all letters deposited for mailing paid only in part, shall be forwarded to their destination, charged with the unpaid rate to be collected on delivery."

And on Saturday, April 1, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Rufus M. Sites of Company K of the 44th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

The compiler notes he was also noted as J. M. Steel of Company K of the 44th Regiment Mississippi Infantry but also noted see R. M. Sites.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1730) Private John W. SIVLEY - Inscription on tombstone #1131 reads **"PVT. J. M. SIVELY C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Moulton, Alabama in March 1864.

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

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; Pleasant (Spelled as) Sivley married Hannah Lowery.

The 1850 United States census listed John Sivley, born about 1846 in Alabama and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of Pleasant (Spelled as Serby but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Sivley) born about 1809 in Tennessee and his wife Hannah (Spelled as) Serby but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Sivley) born about 1813 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Joseph Serby, but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Sivley) (Joseph R. Sivley was also a member on the Nitre and Minning Bureau C. S. A. and taken prisoner to Camp Chase) born about 1833 in Alabama and Jane Sivley, born about 1835 in Alabama and Sarah Sivley, born about 1837 in Alabama and Rachael Sivley, born about 1841 in Alabama and Margaret Sivley, born about 1849 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 8 in Lawrence County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 13, 1850.

According to Alabama Marriages, 1809-1920 from Selected Counties; Pleasant Sivley married Caroline Pitt on February 7, 1853 in Lawrence County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed John Sivley, born about 1846 in Alabama and no occupation listed and living in the household of Pleasant Sivley, born about 1809 in Alabama and his wife Caroline Sivley, born about 1816 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Missouri (A female) Sivley, born about 1847 in Alabama and Luther Sivley, born about 1856 in Alabama and Oscar Sivley, born about 1859 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Northern Division of Lawrence County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Courtland and the census was enumerated on June 1, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 52 which noted Jno. M. Sivley of Confederate Nitre Mining Bureau told Federal authorities his relative was Pleasant Sivley and listed his Post Office as Moulton, Alabama.

According to Volume 2 of the Post Office Department compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by J. G. Ames, Superintendent of the documents printed in Washington, DC in 1890 stated on page 461 the Post Office at Moulton, Alabama was located in Lawrence County, Alabama.

Federal POW Records stated Employee John M. Sivley (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) in the Nitre Works C. S. A. appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Provost Marshal General of Kentucky, at Louisville, Kentucky on March 24, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost

Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee on March 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Molton, [Moulton] Alabama on March 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records at ancestry 49488 of 54896 John M. (Spelled as) Sivley a citizen employed in the Nitre Works C. S. A. was discharged at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 2, 1864 and noted as captured in Moulton, Alabama on March 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records at ancestry 24137 of 54896 stated John M. (Spelled as) Siveley was in Prison Number three at Camp Chase.

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

The compiler notes he specifically worked with Trinity Cave in Morgan County, Alabama.

The compiler notes John W. Sivley has a cenotaph tombstone and it can be viewed at Find A Grave Memorial number 39446963.

Private John W. Sivley died approximately 311 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 9, 1865 at Cleveland, Ohio the newspaper *Cleveland Leader* carried the following article: "Colonel Richardson has received instructions to prepare for the immediate exchange of three thousand prisoners, under his charge at Camp Chase, to be forwarded in detachments of five hundred each, but not to include any who do not wish to be exchanged. Of the first five hundred over two hundred and sixty preferred to remain in prison than to return to the rebel army. Not one of Hood's men desired to go. There are now about ten thousand rebel prisoners at Camp Chase."

And on Thursday, February 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Jno. M. Siveley an employee of the Nitre Works due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John Sivley did not own slaves in Alabama although his father, Pleasant Sivley did own one mulatto female slave.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"J. W. SIVLEY NITRE AND MINING BUREAU C.S.A."**

1731) Private David S. SIZEMORE - Inscription on tombstone #499 reads **"D. S. SIZEMORE CO. K 37 BATT'N VA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Opequon Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike in September 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed David Sizemore, born about 1844 in North Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Anderson Sizemore, born about 1820 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Morgan Sizemore, born about 1820 in North Carolina and John Sizemore, born about 1842 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Charlotta Sizemore, born about 1846 in North Carolina and Shade Sizemore, born about 1848 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Ashe County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on October 2, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed David Sizemore, born about 1843 in North Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Anderson Sizemore, born about 1820 in North Carolina and his wife Mary J. Sizemore, born about 1821 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: John Sizemore, born about 1840 in North Carolina and Charlotte Sizemore, born about 1842 in North Carolina and Cleveland Sizemore, born about 1846 in North Carolina and Shadrach Sizemore, born about 1849 in North Carolina and Hiram Sizemore, born about 1851 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Aras F. (A male) Sizemore, born about 1856 in North Carolina. The family household was living in the Western District of Tazewell County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Tumbling Creek and the census was enumerated on July 17, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private David S. Sizemore alternate name D. S. Scizemore 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."

His Compiled Military Service Records are listed under David S. Scizemore.

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.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) D. S. Scizemore of Company K of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on June 8, 1863 at Tazewell, Virginia and enrolled by Lieutenant (F. L.) Harman for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David Sizemore of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared on 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 Opequan Creek, (Virginia) on September 13, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. S. Sizemore of Company K of the 37th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 19, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 20, 1864 at Montgomery, Alabama the newspaper the Montgomery Daily Mail reported “We are also pleased to hear that negotiations are pending, with every prospect of success of an exchange on a large scale in the West, our prisoners to be sent down from Camp Chase, Alton,(Illinois) Indianapolis and theirs from Alabama and the Trans-Mississippi.”

And on Sunday, November 20, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) David Sizemore of Company K of the 37th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules David Sizemore did not own slaves in Tazewell County, Virginia.

1732) Private W. C. SIZEMOORE - Inscription on tombstone #116 reads ***“W. C. SIZMOORE CO. F 2 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner in Elkton, Tennessee in September 1863.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private W. C. Sizemore alternate name Cyrus Moore served in Company F in the 2nd Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“2nd Cavalry Regiment was organized during May, 1862, at Montgomery, Alabama. Its companies were from the counties of Calhoun, Shelby, Greene, Montgomery, Tuscaloosa, Butler, Coosa, Monroe, and Dallas. The regiment operated for a time in Florida, then skirmished in Mississippi under General Ruggles before being assigned to Ferguson's Brigade. Under this command it was active in the Atlanta Campaign, the defense of Savannah, and the campaign of the Carolinas. Later the 2nd Cavalry formed part of President Davis' escort when he moved southward during the last days of the war. It surrendered at Forsyth, Georgia, in May, 1865, with about 450 officers and men. Its commanders were Colonels John N. Carpenter, [John Newsom Carpenter – Find A Grave Memorial # 25410542] R. G. Earle, [Richard Gordon Earle – Find A Grave Memorial # 8513509] and F. W. Hunter; Lieutenant Colonels James Cunningham, Josiah J. Pegues, [Josiah James Evans Pegues – Find A Grave Memorial # 68892829] and John P. West; [John Porter West – Find A Grave Memorial # 53971984] and Majors Richard W. Carter and Leroy Napier.”

Company F of the 2nd Alabama Cavalry had many soldiers from Montgomery County, Alabama.

Federal POW Records listed an alias for his name as Cyrus Moore.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cyrus Moore of Company F of the 2nd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 8, 1863 and the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Military Prison September 9, 1863 and under charges stated to be exchanged and noted as captured at Elkton, (Tennessee) on September 3, (1863).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cyrus Moore of Company F of the 2nd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville,

Kentucky and discharged on September 10, 1863 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Elkton, Tennessee on September 3, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cyrus Moore of Company F of the 2nd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 8, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 10, 1863 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Elkton, Tennessee on September 3, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cyrus Moore of Company F of the 2nd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Louisville Prison to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 10, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville September 10, 1863 and noted as captured at Elkton, Tennessee on September 3, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as)

Private died approximately 164 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 23, 1864 at Indianapolis, Indiana the newspaper the Indianapolis Star reported "Major Fitzsimmons of the 30th Indiana, one of the escaped Libby prisoners, arrived in the city last night. We have some interesting particulars from him relative to his adventures, differing, however, not materially from the published accounts. Six others, the Major's comrades, heard from by telegraph, were also expected. Major Fitzsimmons says that Lieutenant John G. Doughty, of this city, has been exchanged and may be looked for home shortly. He also says unless Captain Flinn, of the 51st is speedily released he will die. Poor Flinn is quite a young man, but during his incarceration his hair has become white as snow."

And on Tuesday, February 23, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Tuesday, February 23, 1864 due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1733) Corporal Noah S. SKINNER - Inscription on tombstone #2026 reads "**CORP. N. S. SKINNER CO. I 30 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed his name as Nash S. Skinner but corrected to Noah S. Skinner by the compiler after looking at the actual census records. Noah S. Skinner, born about 1835 in Georgia was living in the household of Richard Harper, born about 1774 in Virginia. Other household members were:

Elizabeth Harper, born about 1801 in Virginia and Martha Harper, born about 1826 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 8 in Butts County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 28, 1850.

According to the Confederate widow's Georgia pensions Mary Skinner married Noah Skinner on February 11, 1855. And that she has resided in Georgia since August 13, 1833. She received her pension in Henry County.

The 1860 United States census listed Noah Skinner, born about 1834 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary Skinner, born about 1835 in Georgia. Another household member was Elizabeth Skinner, born about 1858 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Lofton's District (Although spelled as Loftous's District) in Butts County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office reported as Worthville and the census was enumerated on July 5, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Noah S. Skinner and discharged a corporal served in Company I in the 30th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"30th Infantry Regiment was assembled at Milledgeville, Georgia, in the fall of 1861. Many of its members were recruited in the counties of Butts, Bartow, Fayette, Clayton, and Chattahoochee. The unit served at Charleston and in February, 1863, had about 300 effectives. Later it was assigned to General Wilson's, C. H. Stevens', and H. R. Jackson's Brigade, and in September, 1863, was consolidated with the 29th Regiment. The unit took an active part in the operations of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. In December, 1863, the 29th/30th totalled [totalled] 341 men and 195 arms, but few surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels David J. Bailey, [David Jackson Bailey – Find A Grave Memorial # 7985451] James S. Boynton, [James Stoddard Boynton – Find A Grave Memorial # 7960885] and T. W. Mangham; [Thomas Woodward Mangham – Find A Grave Memorial # 33391534] Lieutenant Colonel Miles M. Tidwell; [Mial Meek Tidwell – Find A Grave Memorial # 41210550] and Majors Henry Hendrick [Find A Grave Memorial # 32476994] and Cicero A. Thorpe. [Cicero A. Tharp – Find A Grave Memorial # 167949443]"

Company I of the 30th Georgia was known as the Butts Invincibles and many soldiers were from Butts County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 25 to December 31, 1861 stated Private Noah S. Skinner of Company A commanded by Captain John L. Barnett* and enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Butts County, Georgia and enrolled by John L. Barnett for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was also known as (Old) Company A 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry and became (New) Company I of that regiment about June 1862. The designation of the regiment was changed to 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry about July 1862."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private Noah S. Skinner of (Old) Company A of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Butts County, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain) John L. Barnett for twelve months and last paid on March 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private Noah S. Skinner of (New) Company I of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Butts County, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain) John L. Barnett 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 Noah S. Skinner of Company I of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Butts County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John) L. Barnett and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private Noah S. Skinner of Company I of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Butts County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John) L. Barnett and last paid on August 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty and that his bounty had been paid.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private Noah S. Skinner of Company I of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Butts County, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain) John L. Barnett and last paid on November 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Regimental Return for November 1862 within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) N. S. Skinner of Company I of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry was detailed as a Company Cook.

When Corporal Noah S. Skinner of Company I of the 30th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864 he had been in a Confederate hospital due to a wound at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 and was taken prisoner due to the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been he had been in Jackson's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Noah Skinner of Company I of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 17, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Noah Skinner of Company I of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to

Louisville, Kentucky on January 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Noah Skinner of Company I of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Noah Skinner of Company I of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Noah Skinner of Company I of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 18, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 18, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Noah Skinner of Company I of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 18, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 18, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Noah Skinner of Company I of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 20, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Noah S. Skinner of Company I of the 30th Regiment Georgia was admitted on December 26, 1864 to the United States General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had been sent from Franklin, Tennessee and diagnosed for a simply flesh wound of left arm and right leg (1st) caused by a con ball which was short for conical ball which was a medical term for a minie ball and had been wounded at Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 17, 1865 and noted as age thirty.

Corporal Noah S. Skinner died approximately 135 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 4, 1865 at New York City, New York the newspaper the New York Herald reported "Mrs. Jefferson Davis, her four children and sister and Mrs. Clement C. Clay, arrived in Charleston harbor, on board the steamer Clyde, on the 27 ult., on their way back to Georgia from Fortress Monroe. They were not allowed to land at Charleston."

And on Sunday, June 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) N. S. Skinner of Company I of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to typhoid fever and pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Noah S. Skinner did not own slaves in Georgia.

1734) Private Edward S. SKIRWIN - Inscription on tombstone #30 reads "**E. S. SKIRVIN CO. C SHAWHAN'S KY. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Cynthiana, Kentucky in June 1863.

According to Kentucky County Marriages, 1783-1965; Edward Skirvin married Martha A. Porter on February 22, 1860 in Grant County, Kentucky.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) E. S. (A male) Skirvin, born about 1838 in Kentucky and noted him as a tenant with a real estate value of \$50.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Martha Skirvin, born about 1841 in Kentucky. The family household was living in District 2 in Owen County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Owenton and the census was enumerated on July 9, 1860.

The compiler notes Owen and Grant counties in Kentucky are adjacent.

He only has Federal POW Records.

The compiler notes according to Federal POW Records on ancestry (24026) he was assigned to barracks number twenty in prison number three.

The compiler notes Colonel Shawhan was killed in 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. S. Skerwin (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of Shawhan's Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 6, 1863 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Cynthiana, Kentucky on June 13, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. S. Skerwin (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of Shawhan's "Tennessee" Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 1, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 6, 1863 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Cynthiana, Kentucky on June 13, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. S. Skerwin of Company C of Shawhan's Kentucky 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 Cynthiana, Kentucky on June 13, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edward S. Skirwin of Company C of Shawhan's Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 7, 1863 at Camp Chase and had been sent by Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Cynthiana, Kentucky on "July" 13, 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

On September 28, 1863 at Washington, DC President Lincoln receives a letter from Sarah Josepha Hale urging the President to set aside the last Thursday in November as a National Thanksgiving Day. She is sometimes referred to as the Godmother of Thanksgiving. She also wrote the nursery rhyme "Mary Had a Little Lamb."

And on Monday, September 28, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Edward S. Skirwin of Company C of Shawhan's Kentucky Cavalry due to unknown reasons.

He died on Monday, September 28, 1863 due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"E. S. SKIRWIN CO. C 1 KY BATT'N. CAV. C.S.A."**

1735) Private William H. H. SLATTON - Inscription on tombstone #153 reads **"W. H. H. SLATTEN CO. D WHEELER'S SCOUTS. ALA. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in DeKalb County, Alabama in March 1864.

The compiler notes his surname was spelled as Slatton on his records.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm H. H. Slatton of Company F of Wheelers Scouts appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on March 28, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on March 28, 1864 and noted as captured in DeKalb County, Alabama on March 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm H. H. Slatton of Company F of Wheelers Scouts appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky of March 28, 1864 and noted as captured in DeKalb County, "Tennessee" on March 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm H. H. Slatton of Wheelers Scouts appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending March 31, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville April 1, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured in DeKalb County, Alabama on March 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm H. H. Slatton of Wheelers Scouts appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on April 2, 1864 and noted as captured in DeKalb County, "Tennessee" on March 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm H. H. Slotton of Wheelers Scouts appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on March 28, 1864 and discharged on April 2, 1864 to Camp Chase and under remarks stated Burksville, Kentucky and noted as captured in DeKalb County, Alabama on March 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. H. "Slatten" of Wheeler's Scouts appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 2, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville April 2, 1864 and noted as captured in DeKalb County, "Tennessee" on March 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. H. "Slatten" of Wheeler's Scouts appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on April 3, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in DeKalb County, Alabama on March 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. H. "Slatten" of Wheeler's Scouts 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 on DeKalb County, Alabama on March 19, 1864.

Private died approximately 38 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 11, 1864 at Washington, DC "At nine p.m. Secretary Wells visits War Department and finds President waiting for reports from battlefield."

And on Wednesday, May 11, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. H. H. Slatton of Wheeler's Scouts due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1736) Private Joseph W. SLAUGHTER - Inscription on tombstone #1317 reads **“J. W. SLAUGHTER CO. K 2 MISS. 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 27 years old.

According to Georgia Marriages, 1699-1944, the parents of Private Joseph W. Slaughter were Sarah Bickerstaff and Joseph W. Slaughter and married on February 8, 1827 in Jasper County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Joseph Slaughter, born about 1837 in Georgia and living in the household of Joseph W. Slaughter, born about 1804 in Georgia and his wife Sarah Slaughter, born about 1808 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Andrew Slaughter, born about 1831 in Georgia and Nancy Slaughter, born about 1832 in Georgia and Sarah Jane Slaughter, born about 1835 in Georgia and John Slaughter, born about 1836 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Lyntha (A female) Slaughter, born about 1838 in Georgia and Lydia Slaughter, born about 1839 in Georgia and Robert Slaughter, born about 1844 in Alabama and Thomas Slaughter, born about 1846 in Alabama and Harriett Slaughter, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in Township 20 in Tallapoosa County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 17, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Joseph W. Slaughter, born about 1837 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Sarah Slaughter, born about 1807 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Cintha A. Slaughter, born about 1839 in Georgia and Robert R. Slaughter, born about 1845 in Alabama and Thomas Slaughter, born about 1846 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Allice Slaughter, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in Leake County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Carthage and the census was enumerated on September 10, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal Joseph W. Slaughter alternate name Joseph Slaughter and discharged a private and served in Company K in the 2nd Regiment Mississippi Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“2nd Cavalry Regiment [also called 4th and 42nd Regiment] was organized during the spring of 1863. It was formerly the 47th Mississippi Infantry Regiment, which never completed its organization. Its members were from the counties of Adams, Choctaw, Newton, Lee, Lauderdale, Pontotoc, Kemper, and Hinds. The unit was assigned to W. Adams', Mabry's, and F. C. Armstrong's Brigade. After skirmishing in Mississippi it saw action in various conflicts in North Georgia and Alabama. Some of the men were captured in the fight at Selma, and only a remnant surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonels Edward Dillon [Find A Grave Memorial # 120748065] and J. L. McCarty, [Find A Grave Memorial # 113576361] Lieutenant Colonel James Gordon, [Find A Grave Memorial # 7134488] and Majors J. L. Harris [John L. Harris] and John J. Perry. [John James Perry]”

Company K of the 2nd Mississippi Cavalry was known as the “Mississippi Body Guards”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 15, 1862 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) Joseph Slaughter of Captain J. L. Harris' Company 42nd Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* enrolled on March 23, 1862 in Morton, (Mississippi) by Captain J. L. Harris for three years or war and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company K of the 2nd Regiment Mississippi Cavalry. The 2nd Regiment Mississippi Cavalry was first organized about May 12, 1862, as a battalion of seven companies and designated Gordon's Battalion Mississippi Cavalry; this battalion was shortly afterward increased to a regiment and designated the 42nd Regiment Mississippi Cavalry, which designation was subsequently changed to the 4th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry by order of General Armstrong. Early in 1864 the designation was again changed to the 2nd Regiment Mississippi Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1862 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) J. W. Slaughter of Company K of the 4th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on March 25, 1862 at Morton, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (James) Gordon for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) J. W. Slaughter of Company K of the 4th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on March 25, 1862 at Morton, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (James) Gordon for three years and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) J. W. Slaughter of Company K of the 4th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on March 25, 1862 at Morton, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (James) Gordon for three years and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Slaughter of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on March 25, 1862 at Morton, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (James) Gordon for three years and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated on extra duty at division hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Slaughter of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on March 25, 1862 at Morton, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (James) Gordon for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured August 15, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Slaughter of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on March 25, 1862 at Morton, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (James) Gordon for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Slaughter of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on March 25, 1862 at Morton, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (James) Gordon for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated in hands of the enemy since August 6, 1864.

When Private Joseph W. Slaughter of Company K of the 2nd Mississippi Cavalry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on August 6, 1864 he had been in Armstrong's Brigade in Jackson's Division in Wheeler's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos. W. Slaughter of Company K of the 2nd 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 as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos. W. Slaughter of Company K of the 2nd 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 Private (Spelled as) Joseph W. Slaughter of Company K of the 2nd 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 August 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos. W. Slaughter of Company K of the 2nd 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 noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph W. Slaughter of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky August 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph W. Slaughter of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 18, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 6, 1864.

Private Joseph W. Slaughter died approximately 183 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 17, 1865 at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania the newspaper the Lewisburg Chronicle reported "REBEL PRISONERS REFUSING TO BE EXCHANGED – Out of a detachment of 500 Rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, ordered to be placed upon the exchange list 260 voted to remain in prison. The rest will be sent forward immediately."

And on Friday, February 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. W. Slaughter of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Mississippi Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Joseph Slaughter did not own slaves in Mississippi.

1737) Private Green B. SLUDER - Inscription on tombstone #276 reads "**G B SLUDER CO A 43 GA INF OCT 4 1864**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 22 years old based on Federal POW vaccination records.

The compiler notes he has a relatively new tombstone.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Green B. Sluder served in Company A in the 43rd Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"43rd Infantry Regiment, organized at Big Shanty, Georgia, in April, 1862, contained men from Cherokee, Pickens, Cobb, Hall, Forsyth, Jefferson, and Jackson counties. The unit moved to Tennessee, then Mississippi where it placed under the command of General Barton in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It took an active part in the conflicts at Chickasaw Bayou and Champion's Hill, and was captured when Vicksburg fell. After being exchanged, the 43rd was assigned to General Stovall's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It was prominent in the numerous campaigns of the army from Missionary Ridge to Nashville, and ended the war in North Carolina. In December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 283 men and 251 arms, and in November, 1864, there were 130 fit for duty. On April 26, 1865, the unit surrendered. Its commanding officers were Colonels Hiram P. Bell, [Hiram Parks Bell – Find A Grave Memorial # 7980485] Skidmore Harris, [James Alpheus Skidmore Harris – Died to wounds, May 1863 in Mississippi – Find A Grave Memorial # 9068259] and Henry C. Kellogg, [Henry Clay Kellogg – Find A Grave Memorial # 15028791] and Major William C. Lester. [William Cicero Lester – Find A Grave Memorial # 112725135]"

Company A of the 43rd Georgia Infantry was known as the "Cherokee Van Guards" Many soldiers from Cherokee County, Georgia.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. B. Sluder of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a pay roll of the organization name above, showing payment of bounty dated March 30, 1862 and had volunteered on March 4, 1862 at Canton, Georgia (Located in Cherokee County) by Captain (William) F. Mullins for three years or the war and received a bounty of \$50.00 and signed by G. B. Sluder.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 10 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) G. B. Sluder of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at Canton, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (William) F. Mullins for three years or during the war and stated payment due from enlistment and noted as present for duty.

Regimental Returns for July 1862 within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) G. B. Slader of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry was noted as absent.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. B. Sluder of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Canton, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (William) F. Mullins for three years or during the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

When Private G. B. Sluder of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Seth M. Barton's 1st Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Sloder (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the Army of the Tennessee and sent to Memphis, Tennessee on May 25, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters Department of Tennessee in the field near Vicksburg, Mississippi on June 29, 1863 and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

The Battle of Champion Hill, Mississippi was part of the Vicksburg Campaign and fought on May 16, 1863 and noted as a Union victory and known in the South as the Battle of Baker's Creek.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. B. Sluder of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Morton, Indiana and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. B. Sluder of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at Fort Delaware, Delaware on June 9, 1863 and noted as exchanged on July 4, 1864 and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. B. Sluder of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia name appeared as a signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Fort Delaware, Delaware on July 3, 1863 and noted as captured at Champion Hill, (Mississippi) on May 16, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. B. Sluder of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a Muster Roll on a detachment of paroled prisoners of the organization named above and dated July 19, 1863 and stated he enlisted on March 4, 1862 and was from Cherokee County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (William F.) Mullins for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Henry A.) Newman on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) G. B. Sluder of Company A of the 43rd Georgia Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 3rd quarter 1863 and date issued was July 8, 1863 and noted his signature with an X.

When Private Green B. Sluder of Company A of the 43rd Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Green B. Sluder of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 4, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Sluder of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a report of Confederate prisoners captured by the 2nd Division, 23rd Army Corps, from June 1 to September 9, 1864. Report dated Office Provost Marshal, 2nd Division 23rd Army Corps at Decatur, Georgia September 9, 1864 and noted as captured on July "20th" 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Green B. Sluder of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in charge of the Provost Marshal General of the 23rd Army Corps and reported the prisoner belonged to Stovall's Brigade; Clayton's Division; in Hood's Corps and under remarks stated deserted and turned over to the Army of the Cumberland on July 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Green B. Sluder of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Green B. Slander (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Green B. Slader (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 5, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Green B. Sluder of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Green B. Sluder of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 6, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (23591 of 54896) stated G. B. Sluder was held in prison number three at Camp Chase and noted as dead.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Green Sluder of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry was admitted on September 23, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio and had been transferred from the Camp Chase prison and the diagnosis was small-pox and was vaccinated for small-pox and noted as age twenty-two.

Private Green B. Sluder died approximately 59 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 4, 1864 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper the Daily Ohio Statesman reported "SERENADE TO GENERAL HOOKER – The Camp Chase Band last night serenaded Major General Hooker at the Neil House but as the General happened to be engaged at his headquarters on Broad street, he did not respond to the repeated cries of the large crowd of persons present for a speech. The crowd was greatly disappointed for there appears to be a very general curiosity to see the soldier who has attained the fighting reputation of General Hooker."

And on Tuesday, October 4, 1864 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Green B. Sluder of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1738) Private James SMALL - Inscription on tombstone #1994 reads "**JAMES SMALL CO. C 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner at Pond Creek, West Virginia in August 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 32 years old.

The 1850 United States listed James Small, born about 1835 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Sarah Small, born about 1806 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Wm Small, born about 1831 in North Carolina and Robert Small, born about 1837 in North Carolina and Thomas Small, born about 1842 in North Carolina. The family household was living in District 65 in Wood County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 12, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Jas Small, born about 1834 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$125.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Rebecca Small, born about 1838 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Elvira Small, born about 1855 in Virginia and Martha Small, born about 1857 in Virginia and R. M. (A male) Small, born about 1859 in Virginia. The family household was living in Jackson County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Pond Creek and the census was enumerated on August 2, 1860.

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

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

The compiler notes Private James Small had prior duty with the 3rd Virginia State Line and his record will be noted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private James Small of Captain Joseph R. Kessler's Company of the 3rd Regiment Cavalry Virginia State Line from January 1 to April 1, 1863 and dated April 6, 1863 enlisted on August 17 at Roane (County) (West) Virginia and sworn in by Captain Kessler for one year and last paid by Major Hill on December 31 and noted he was present for duty and had one horse.

The compiler notes the above company was also known as Company D 3rd Regiment Virginia State Line. It was formerly Captain Kessler's Cavalry Company, 5th Regiment Virginia State Line. The Virginia State

Line was disbanded about March 31, 1863 and most of the members of the 3rd Regiment Virginia State Line enlisted in the service of the Confederate States in companies which were organized April 11, 1863 as the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry.

Company C of the 19th Virginia Cavalry had many soldiers from Jackson and Roane counties in (West) Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private James Small of Captain Joseph R. Kessler's Company of Cavalry enlisted on March 15, 1863 at Frankfort, (West) Virginia and sworn in by Colonel William L. Jackson for three years or during the war. And noted this is a new company composed of North Western Virginians mustered in by me, at the date indicated in pursuance of an authority from the Secretary of War. William L. Jackson Colonel Inspector and Mustering Officer.

This Company subsequently became Company C of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. The 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry was organized April 11, 1863 with ten companies A to K which were composed principally of former members of the 3rd Regiment Virginia State Line.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to August 31, 1864 and dated August 31, 1864 stated Private James Small of Company C of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on April 1, 1863 at Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia and sworn in by Joseph W. Reeder for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain F. G. Rocke on December 31, 1863 and under remarks said sent to hospital in November and got a furlough and went home.

The compiler notes today Frankfort, West Virginia is located in Greenbrier County, West Virginia and Pocahontas County is adjacent to Greenbrier.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private James Small of Company C of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on April 1, 1863 at Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia and sworn in by Joseph W. Reeder for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain F. G. Rocke on December 31, 1863 and noted he was absent without leave since July 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Small of Company C of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a tri-monthly report of prisoners of war, rebel deserters, refugees and citizens. Report dated Clarksburg, West Virginia on August 30, 1864 and noted a physical description: Age 31; Height 5' 6"; Complexion dark; Hair dark and told Union authorities by occupation prior to the war he had been a farmer and had been born in Rockingham, Virginia and said his residence was Jackson County, West Virginia and had enrolled in his unit in April of 1863 in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia. It further noted he was captured on August 18, 1864 at Pond Creek by Sergeant J. Smith and had been in Jackson's Brigade and captured in Jackson County, West Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Small of Company C of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C.S.A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as the Atheneum Prison and also noted a physical description on September 12, 1864. Age 31;

Height 5' 7 1/2 inches; Complexion fair; Eyes hazel; Hair light and former occupation was a farmer and said his residence was Jackson County, West Virginia and had been arrested by Captain Logston at Pond Creek, West Virginia on August 18, 1864 and was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Small of Company C of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and transferred in the Department of West Virginia from October 1, 1864 to January 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Pond Creek, West Virginia on August 18, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Small of Company C of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically received at Camp Chase on September 17, 1864 from Wheeling, (West) Virginia and noted his capture at Pond Creek, (West) Virginia.

Private James Small died approximately 248 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 23, 1865 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper the Daily Ohio Statesman reported "MORE ANDERSONVILLE PRISONERS ARRIVED – A third installment of the Andersonville prisoners who made their way into our lines at Jacksonville, Florida in April last arrived here yesterday morning from Annapolis, Maryland. They numbered about 700 some 300 of whom are Ohio men, who were taken to Camp Chase."

And on Tuesday, May 23, 1865 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private James Small of Company C of the 19th Virginia Cavalry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James Small did not own slaves in Jackson County, West Virginia.

1739) Private Clayton SMALLWOOD - Inscription on tombstone #1814 reads "**C.**

SMALLWOOD CO. F 4 GA. CAV. C.S.A." He was taken prisoner at Lafayette, Georgia in July 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 37 years of age according to his Compiled Military Service Records and the 1850 United States census.

The compiler would like to thank Joanie Jackson for the following information in the Georgia Heritage.

According to the Walker County Georgia Heritage 1833-1983 on page 364 it stated "According to an article in the Walker County Messenger of November 5, 1915 Clayton Smallwood was living in the Cane Creek area of the county in the late 1840's. He was the son of McKenize and Elizabeth Smallwood and was born in Carroll County, Georgia about 1831. He married Mary Kelley of La Fayette born in Bradley

County, Tennessee. Mary died in La Fayette in 1891. Clayton was with the 12th Georgia Cavalry during the Civil War and died of pneumonia April 4, 1865 as a prisoner of war at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio three weeks before he was to have been exchanged.”

The 1850 United States census listed Clayton Smallwood, born about 1828 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 Polly Smallwood, born about 1830 in Tennessee. Another family household member was Amanda H. Smallwood, born about 1850 and noted as two months old. The family household was living in the Chattanooga Valley in Walker County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 7, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Cayton and the surname (Spelled as) Smalwood but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Clayton Smallwood, born about 1821 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$400.00 and personal estate value of \$275.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Amanda H. Smallwood, born about 1832 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Amanda H. Smallwood, born about 1850 in Georgia and Nancy A. Smallwood, born about 1852 in Georgia and Henry C. Smallwood, born about 1853 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Isac but given name corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Isaac N. Smallwood, born about 1855 in Georgia and James B. Smallwood, born about 1857 in Georgia and Elizabeth J. Smallwood, born about 1858 in Georgia and Mary E. Smallwood, born about 1860 in Georgia and noted as three months old. The family household was living in Walker County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office reported as Cane Creek and the census was enumerated on June 18, 1860.

The compiler notes his records are located in the 12th Georgia Cavalry because the 12th absorbed the 4th Georgia Cavalry on January 30, 1863.

“Special Orders Number 8 of the Adjutant and Inspectors Generals Office, dated Richmond January 11, 1865 direct that ten of the eleven companies composing the organization known in the Army of Tennessee as the 4th Georgia Cavalry (formed upon the basis of the 23rd Georgia Battalion) will constitute the 12th Regiment Georgia Cavalry to take effect from the 30th January, 1863, the date of the organization effected under the orders of General Bragg. The eleventh company will be the subject of assignment to some Georgia Battalion or other organization to be designated hereafter.”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated December 15, 1862 stated Clayton Smallwood of Captain Helvenstein’s Company of the 23rd Battalion Georgia Dragoons* was age thirty-six when he was mustered into service on December 15, 1862 at Dalton, Georgia and had joined for duty on December 9, 1862 in Walker County, (Georgia) by Captain Helvenstein for the war.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company F of the 12th Regiment Georgia Cavalry. Special Orders Number 8 of the Adjutant & Inspector General’s Office dated Richmond, January 11, 1865, direct that ten of the eleven companies composing the organizations known in the Army of Tennessee as the 4th Georgia Cavalry, (formed upon the basis of the 23rd Georgia Battalion) will constitute the 12th Regiment Georgia Cavalry to take effect from the 30th January, 1863, the date of the organization effected under the orders of General Bragg. The eleventh Company will be the subject of assignment to some Georgia Battalion or other organization to be designated hereafter.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated June 30 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. Smallwood of Company F of the 4th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on December 9, 1862 in Wilkes County, (Georgia) and enrolled by Lieutenant (Cicero D.) McCutchen for the war and last paid by Captain (William K.) Moore on June 30, 1863 and paid \$73.60 for use and risk of horse and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated through November 14, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) C. Smallwood of Company F of the 4th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on December 7, 1862 in Walker County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Joseph E.) Helvenstein for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and under remarks stated deserted May 26, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated through November 14, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) C. Smallwood of Company F of the 4th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on December 7, 1862 in Walker County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Joseph E.) Helvenstein for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and under remarks stated dropped in obedience to orders for desertion August 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Clayton Smallwood of Company F of the 4th Regiment Georgia Cavalry and corrected to the 12th Cavalry at top of page appeared on a roll of prisoner of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C., (Additional Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky, Louisville, Kentucky on August 8, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland, Office Provost Marshall General Nashville, Tennessee August 8, 1864 and noted as captured at La Fayette, Georgia on July 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Clayton Smallwood of Company F of the 4th Regiment Georgia Cavalry and corrected to the 12th Cavalry at top of page appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at Louisville, Kentucky, Military Prison during the five days ending August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864 and noted as captured at La Fayette, Georgia on July 13, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Clayton Smallwood of Company F of the 4th Regiment Georgia Cavalry and corrected to the 12th Cavalry at top of page appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured at La Fayette, Georgia on July 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Clayton Smallwood of Company F of the 4th Regiment Georgia Cavalry and corrected to the 12th Cavalry at top of page appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 9, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase, (Ohio) on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured at La Fayette, Georgia on July 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Clayton Smallwood of Company F of the 4th Regiment Georgia Cavalry and corrected to the 12th Cavalry at top of page 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 La Fayette, Georgia on July 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Clayton Smallwood of Company F of the 4th Regiment Georgia Cavalry and corrected to the 12th Cavalry at top of page appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 11, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones from Louisville, Kentucky and had been captured at La Fayette, Georgia on July 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Clayton Smallwood of Company F of the 4th Regiment Georgia Cavalry name appeared as signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia on March 4, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio March 4, 1865 and noted as captured at La Fayette, Georgia on July 13, 1864 and at the bottom of the page stated this entry was cancelled.

Private Clayton Smallwood died approximately 236 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 4, 1865 at Lancaster, Pennsylvania the newspaper the Intelligencer Journal reported "APPALLING CALAMITY AT SEA! BURNING OF THE UNITED STATES STEAM TRANSPORT GENERAL LYON – OVER 600 PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH OR DROWNED – THE VICTIMS MOSTLY DISCHARGED SOLDIERS, PAROLED AND ESCAPED PRISONERS – ONLY 29 KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN SAVED. By the arrival of the steamer General Sedgwick at this port yesterday, we are put in possession of the facts of one of the most appalling calamities by fire at sea that has occurred for many years, involving the loss of life of some 521 souls, including men, women and children, nearly four-fifths of whom were burned to death, owing to the dastardly conduct of some few who were on board the ship and had no thought but for self-preservation. We give below all the particulars that could be obtained. On Wednesday last the United States steam transport General Lyon sailed from Wilmington for Fortress Monroe, having on board 204 of the 56th Illinois Regiment, Third Division, Second Brigade, Fifteenth Army Corps, who had served out their time, about 200 paroled and escaped prisoners, and a considerable number of refugees, making a total including crew, of about 550 persons. The Lyon proceeded as far as the bar where she remained over night and about 8 o'clock on Thursday morning resumed her course. Nothing of interest occurred until about 10 o'clock on Friday morning, when in shoal water off Cape Hatteras, the thrilling cry of fire was raised and at once the scene was heart rendering. Women ran screaming on the decks searching for their children or friends, while men were quite as appalled or frantic and in the language of one of the survivors, it seemed as if everyone had suddenly become bereft of their senses and the place was a very pandemonium. Soldiers, who had been with Sherman through all his hard fought battles and had never been known to falter in the thickest of battle, became as helpless as little children. The fire was caused by the bursting of a barrel of coal oil in the porter's room, directly over the boiler and in less than five minutes, the flames were belching out on deck and with the assistance of a strong gale, spread very rapidly. The mate of the ship at once went to work to get out the hose but the alarm and excitement were so great that but little progress could be made toward extinguishing the fire. In

the meantime, the captain of the ship camp up and in the most frantic manner exclaimed she's gone! She's gone! There's no use trying to save her! A rush was then made for the life-boats, of which there were but three on board and they were soon launched. Two of the boats were on the bow of the vessel and as soon as one was launched the captain sprang into it and pushed off, intent on saving his own life."

And on Tuesday, April 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Clayton Smallwood of Company F of the 4th Georgia Cavalry but corrected to the 12th Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Clayton Smallwood did not own slaves in Walker County, Georgia.

Because he was taken prisoner and died post 1863 if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"C. SMALLWOOD CO. F 12 GA. CAV. C.S.A."**

1740) Private Alfred SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #1219 reads **"A. SMITH CO. D 3 MISS. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed Alfred Smith, born about 1822 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a day laborer and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Mary Smith, born about 1835 in Alabama. Other household members were: Sarah Smith, born about 1852 in Mississippi and William Smith, born about 1855 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Mosus (A male) Smith, born about 1857 in Mississippi and Susan Smith, born about 1859 in Mississippi and Margret Hill, born about 1770 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 29, 1860.

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

"3rd Infantry Regiment, organized in the spring of 1861 at Enterprise, Mississippi, contained men from Hancock, Newton, Hines, Yazoo, Harrison, Copiah, Jackson, and Sunflower counties. After serving in Biloxi, the unit was assigned to General L. Hebert's and Featherston's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and was active in various conflicts around Vicksburg. It continued to serve under General Featherston in the Atlanta Campaign and in Tennessee and North Carolina. This regiment totalled [totalled] 572 men in February, 1863, reported 88 casualties at Peach Tree Creek, lost many at Franklin, and had only 71 present for duty in December, 1864. It surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonels John B. Deason [Find A Grave Memorial # 54567846] and Thomas A. Mellon; [Thomas Armour Mellon – Find A Grave Memorial # 20848566] Lieutenant Colonels

Samuel M. Dyer, [Samuel Morton Dyer – Find A Grave Memorial # 112226925] Robert Eager, [Find A Grave Memorial # 35642371] James B. McRae,[Believed to have birthdates 1827-1906 and probably buried in Wayne County, Mississippi] and E. A. Peyton; [Elijah A. Peyton – Find A Grave Memorial # 5990257] and Major William H. Morgan.”

Company D of the 3rd Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Chunkey Heroes” many from Newton County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) A. Smith of (New) Company D of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry* enlisted on September 29, 1864 at Enterprise, (Mississippi) and enrolled for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded and captured at Franklin, Tennessee.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was successively designated as Captain Johnson’s Company (Old) Company B and (New) Company D, 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry.”

When Private Alfred Smith of Company D of the 3rd Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Featherston’s Brigade in Loring’s Division in Stewart’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Alfred Smith of Company D of the 3rd 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 captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Alfred Smith of Company D of the 3rd 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 Alfred Smith of Company D of the 3rd 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 Alfred Smith of Company D of the 3rd 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 Alfred Smith of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 11, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private Alfred Smith died approximately 33 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 13, 1865 at Salem, Oregon the newspaper the Weekly Oregon Statesman reported "INDIAN TROUBLES – Telegraphic communication with the East has been again disturbed by an Indian outbreak east of Fort Laramie. Julesburg and several other important stations have been destroyed by the savages and the line torn down in many places. Mud Springs Station, sixty miles west of Julesburg, was attacked by the Indians about a thousand in number and it was with difficulty and by hard fighting that the place was held, although reinforcement were immediately sent from Fort Laramie."

And on Monday, February 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Alfred Smith of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Alfred Smith did not own slaves in Newton County, Mississippi.

The compiler notes a cross-over within his Compiled Military Service Records and stated (Spelled as) A. F. Smith of Company D of the 3rd Mississippi Regiment appeared on a register of officers and soldiers of the Army of the Confederate States who were killed in battle or who died of wounds or disease and noted he died on April 12, 1862 at Camp Douglas, Illinois and received on August 1, 1863 certificate number 570. (The compiler notes a cross-over is another soldiers records within another soldiers records.)

1741) Private Alexander J. SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #563 reads "**A. J. SMITH CO. E 29 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

"29th Infantry Regiment, organized at Big Shanty, Georgia, during the summer of 1861, contained men from Thomas, Berrien, Tift, Stephens, [Both Tift and Stephens Counties were not created until 1905 and Stephens County was named after Alexander Stephens former Vice-President of the Confederate States of America] and Dougherty counties. For a time Companies A and G served as heavy artillerists in the Savannah area and the rest of the command was at Charleston. It then was assigned to General Wilson's, C. H. Stevens', and H. R. Jackson's Brigade, and in September, 1863, was consolidated with the 30th Regiment. The unit participated in the difficult campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from

Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and fought at Bentonville. In December, 1863, the 29th/30th totaled 341 men and 195 arms, but few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels W. D. Mitchell, [William Dickey Mitchell – Find A Grave Memorial # 26944690] R. Spaulding, [Randolph Spaulding] and William J. Young; [William Joshua Young – Find A Grave Memorial # 107203477] Lieutenant Colonels T. W. Alexander [Thomas Williamson Alexander – Find A Grave Memorial # 10071842] and W. W. Billopp; [William W. Billopp] and Majors Levi J. Knight, [Levi Jordan Knight – Find A Grave Memorial # 71630534] John C. Lamb, and John J. Owen.”

Old Company B in the 29th Georgia Infantry became New Company E of the 29th Georgia upon the Confederate reorganization on May 7, 1862 and the Company was known as the “Ochlockonee Light Infantry” and many soldiers from Thomas County, Georgia.

A Regimental Return for May 1862 within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Smith of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry was at Mackays, Point, (Georgia) and had enlisted. (The compiler notes Mackays Point was near Savannah, Georgia).

A Regimental Return for July 1862 within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Smith of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry and noted he was at hospital at Whitesville, (Georgia). The compiler notes prior to the town of Guyton, Georgia it had been known as Whitesville and was located in Effingham County, Georgia which is adjacent to Chatham County in which Savannah is the seat of government.)

A Regimental Return for August 1862 within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Smith of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry and noted he was sick at Springfield, (Georgia) (The compiler notes Springfield, Georgia was located in Effingham County).

A Regimental Return for September 1862 within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Smith of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry and noted as sick at Springfield, (Georgia).

A receipt roll for pay within his Compiled Military Service Records for October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Smith of Company E of the 29th Regiment dated October 14, 1862 at Savannah, Georgia was paid from September 1 to 30, 1862.

When Private Alexander J. Smith of New Company E of the 29th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on August 7, 1864 he had been in Stevens’ Brigade in Walker’s Division in Hardee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alex Smith of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in charge of the Provost Marshal General of the 23rd Army Corps and noted as captured on August “8”, 1864 and said to be in Jackson’s Brigade in Bates Division in Hardee’s Corps and under remarks stated captured by the 14th Army Corps and turned over to the Army of the Cumberland on August 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alex. J. Smith of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General 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) Alex J. Smith of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alex J. Smith of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alexander J. Smith of Company "I" of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alex J. Smith of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alexander J. Smith of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Private Alexander J. Smith died approximately 110 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 6, 1864 at Fort Wayne, Indiana the newspaper the Fort Wayne Daily Gazette reported " The plates of the new fifty cent fractional currency are nearly ready for printing. These notes will be of the same breadth as those now in use and nearly twice as long. The new five cent notes will be of the same size as the old ones, while the ten and twenty-five cent notes will be of lengths graduated between the highest and lowest denominations. It is probable that a three cent note will be issued for the greater facility of making change."

And on Tuesday, December 6, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Alex J. Smith of Company E of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1742) Private Alexander M. SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #2040 reads ***"A. M. SMITH CO. D 1 GA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina in April 1865.

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

The 1860 United States census listed his name as Alexander Smith, born about 1843 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of Sarah Eldridge, born about 1807 in North Carolina. Another household member was James Eldridge, born about 1826 in Georgia. The household was living in the East Macon District in Bibb County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Macon and the census was enumerated on August 3, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is on his Confederate medical records he is listed on two separate occasions as his residence as Bibb County, Georgia and once as Macon, Georgia. The compiler notes Macon, Georgia was and is located in Bibb County.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Alexander M. Smith served in Company D in the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry (Olmstead's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"1st (Mercer's-Olmstead's) Volunteers Infantry Regiment was organized prior to the war with militia companies from Savannah. Other members were from Quitman, and the counties of De Kalb, Oglethorpe, Washington, and Tattnall. After entering Confederate service it was [was] disciplined at both heavy artillery and infantry. The regiment served on the coast with a detachment at Savannah and another at Charleston until May, 1864. It then was assigned to General Mercer's Brigade and during the Atlanta Campaign, July 20 to September 1, reported 11 killed, 31 wounded, and 6 missing. Transferred to J. A. Smith's command it continued the fight with Hood in Tennessee and on December 21, 1864, had only 52 men present for duty. Later it saw action at Bentonville and surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Hugh W. Mercer [Hugh Weedon Mercer – Find A Grave Memorial # 8726] and Charles H. Olmstead, [Charles Hart Olmstead – Find A Grave Memorial # 60643998] and Lieutenant Colonels Martin J. Ford and William S. Rockwell."

Clothing records within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. Smith of Company D of the 1st (Olmstead's) Volunteers Regiment of Georgia appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter 1864 and issued on March 9, 1864 and made his signature with a mark.

Hospital Records within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alex. M. Smith of Company D of the 1st Regiment Georgia Volunteers appeared on a register of patients at the

Ocmulgee Hospital in Macon, Georgia and admitted for diarrhea on September 22, 1864 and returned for duty on December 19, 1864 and noted his residence as Bibb County, (Georgia).

Hospital Records within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. Smith of Company D of the 1st Regiment Georgia appeared on a register at the Floyd House and Ocmulgee Hospitals in Macon, Georgia on June 27, 1864 and at the Floyd Hospital and had been in Mercers Brigade and noted his Post Office as Macon, Georgia and admitted for Chronic diarrhea and debility and great emaciation and under disposition noted furloughed for 30 days.

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

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

Wikipedia offered an account of the raid:

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alex. M. Smith of Company D of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain C. B. Pratt, Commissary of Prisons Louisville, Kentucky on April 29, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters

Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on April 29, 1865 and noted a captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alexander M. Smith of Company D of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on April 29, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alex. M. Smith of Company D of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on May 1, 186(5) at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on May 2, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alex. M. Smith of Company D of the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on May 2, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky on May 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alex. M. Smith of Company D of the 1st Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on May 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Private Alexander M. Smith died approximately 40 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 13, 1865 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper the Daily Ohio Statesman reported "REBEL PRISONERS DISCHARGED – Six hundred rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, having taken the oath of allegiance, have, within a day or two been discharged and are leaving for their homes in different Southern States, as fast a transportation is ready for them. Sunday some two hundred left, and yesterday a considerable number more. Their appearance shows that they have been in that not very desirable place – a military prison. Since the foregoing was in type, we learn that at 3 p.m. yesterday afternoon, 600 rebel prisoners took the cars at the depot in this city for their homes in Virginia and Kentucky. About 700 more were at the depot last night, waiting for their turn to be transported to different Southern States. There were about 3,200 rebel prisoners at Camp Chase on Saturday morning. Some five or six hundred daily take the oath and are furnished with transportation to their homes. It is expected that they will all be discharged but about one hundred who it is stated, still refuse to take the oath of allegiance."

And on Tuesday, June 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. M. Smith of Company D of the 1st Georgia Infantry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Alexander M. Smith did not own slaves in Bibb County, Georgia.

1743) Private Alexander SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #1752 reads **“ALEX. SMITH CO. B 8 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

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

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850, the parents of Alexander Smith were Sally (Maiden surname) Smith and George Smith and they were married on March 29, 1828 in Patrick County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Alex Smith, born about 1836 and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of George Smith, born about 1791 and his wife Sally Smith, born about 1810. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Smith, born about 1831 and Jane Smith, born about 1838 and George P. Smith, born about 1842 and (Spelled as) Oelavus (A male) Smith, born about 1844 and (Spelled as) Luellen Smith, born about 1848. The family household was living in the Southern District of Patrick County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on October 17, 1850.

The compiler notes the father of Alexander Smith, George Smith died in 1852.

The 1860 United States census listed Alexander Smith, born about 1836 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Sarah Smith, born about 1810 in Virginia. Other family household members were: George S. Smith, born about 1844 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Octavus (A male) Smith, born about 1846 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Joellen Smith, born about 1848 in Virginia. The family household was living in the South District of Patrick County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Ararat and the census was enumerated on June 26, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Alexander Smith served in Company B 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 B of the 8th Virginia Cavalry was known as the “Nelson Rangers”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to November 1, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private Alexander Smith of Company B of the 8th Virginia Cavalry enlisted on February 1, 1863 at Floyd County, Virginia for the duration of the war and was last paid on November 1, 1863 and had been taken prisoner since August 7, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alexander Smith of Company B 8th Virginia Cavalry on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General Harper’s Ferry on August 24, 1864 and noted he had been taken prisoner at Moorefield, West Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alexander Smith of Company B of the 8th Virginia Cavalry was on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling West Virginia also known as the Athenaeum Prison and on August 10, 1864 took his physical description. Age 27; five foot eleven inches in height; fair complexion; brown eyes; dark hair; and had been a farmer prior to the war and listed his residence as Patrick County, Virginia and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Elic Smith of Company B of the 8th Virginia Cavalry and noted as captured on August 7, 1864 at Moorefield, Virginia and scheduled to be paroled and transferred to Point Lookout, Maryland on March 18, 1865 but his name was canceled due to his sickness.

Private Alexander Smith died approximately 225 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 25, 1865 at Alexandria, Virginia the newspaper Alexandria Gazette reported "Acting Master's Mate, Silas W. Kempton, a young officer recently from Fort Fisher, was lost overboard and drowned, from a steamer in the Chesapeake bay, in the gale of the 23rd."

And on Saturday, March 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Alex Smith of Company B of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1860 United States slave schedules Alexander Smith of the Southern District of Patrick County, Virginia owned one eight month old female slave.

1744) Private Christopher Columbus SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #935 reads "**C. C. SMITH CO. E 36 BATT'N CAV. C.S.A.**" **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Amherst County, Virginia in June 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Christopher Smith, born about 1845 in Virginia living in the household of Peter Smith, born about 1804 in Virginia and his wife (Spelled as) Atseanetta Smith, born about 1806 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Mary Smith, born about 1826 in (West) Virginia and (Spelled as) Marinda Smith, born about 1828 in (West) Virginia and Cynthia Smith, born about 1829 in (West) Virginia and Rhoda Smith, born about 1832 in (West) Virginia and Nancy Smith, born about 1834 in (West) Virginia and Alfred Smith, born about 1837 in (West) Virginia and Sally Smith, born about 1839 in (West) Virginia and Julia A. Smith, born about 1840 in (West) Virginia and Louisa Smith, born about 1844 in (West) Virginia and William H. Smith, born about 1849 in (West) Virginia. The family household was living in District 10 in Cabell County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 23, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Columbus Smith, born about 1846 in Virginia and living in the household of Peter Smith, born about 1805 in Virginia and his wife (Spelled as) Asmith, born about 1807 in Virginia. Other household members were: Nancy Smith, born about 1836 in (West) Virginia and Alfred Smith, born about 1837 in (West) Virginia (Sergeant Alfred E. Smith was also a member of Company E of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry and also captured at the same place and date as his younger brother C. C. Smith and taken to Camp Chase, Ohio however he survived the war) and Sarah Smith, born about 1840 in (West) Virginia and Julia Smith, born about 1841 in (West) Virginia and William H. Smith, born about 1850 in (West) Virginia and Anderson Smith, born about 1854 in (West) Virginia and Peter Chandler, born about 1856 in (West) Virginia. The household was living in Cabell County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Griffithsville and the census was enumerated on July 20, 1860.

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

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

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records are under Christopher C. Smith.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to August 31, 1863 and dated September 2, 1863 stated Private C. C. Smith of Company E of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry* enlisted on September 27, 1862 in Cabell County, (West Virginia) and enrolled for three years and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company formerly served as (1st) Company F 14th Regiment Virginia Cavalry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 to December 31, 1863 and dated February 8, 1864 stated Private C. C. Smith of Company E of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on September 27, 1862 in Cabell County, (West Virginia) and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (William C.) Eoff 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 October 31, 1864 stated Private C. C. Smith of Company E of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on September 27, 1862 in Cabell County, (West Virginia) and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (William C.) Eoff on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured in Amherst County, (Virginia) on June 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Christopher C. Smith of Company E of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by General Hunter's forces and sent to Wheeling, West Virginia, from Cumberland, Maryland. Roll dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General, Cumberland, Maryland July 12, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Wheeling, West Virginia on June 17, 1864 and noted as captured near Lexington, Virginia on June 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Christopher C. Smith of Company E of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was made on July 1, 1864; Age 17; Height five foot nine inches; Complexion fair; Eyes dark; Hair dark; and by occupation had been a farmer and told Federal authorities he was from Cabell County, (West) Virginia and had been arrested by

General Duffy [Brigadier General Alfred N. (Spelled as) Duffie] in Amherst County, Virginia on June 12, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 2, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Christopher C. Smith of Company E of the 36th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 3, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain Ew Over from Wheeling, (West) Virginia and noted as captured at Amherst County, Virginia on June 12, 1864.

Private Christopher Columbus Smith died approximately 209 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 28, 1865 at Virginia City, Montana the newspaper *The Montana Post* reported "The rumor of difficulties again with the Indians on the Platte seem to be confirmed. The telegraph operator at Julesburg states that 35 Indians and several soldiers had been killed; what has started them again is not stated."

And on Saturday, January 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Christopher C. Smith of Company E of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Christopher C. Smith did not own slaves in Cabell County, (West) Virginia.

1745) Private Charles M. SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #1412 reads "***C. M. SMITH CO. A 36 VA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia in May 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Charles Smith served in Company A in the 36th Virginia Infantry (2nd Kanawha Infantry) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"36th Infantry Regiment, formerly known as the 2nd Kanawha Regiment, was organized in July, 1861. Assigned to Floyd's Brigade, the unit fought at Cross-Lanes and Carnifax Ferry in western Virginia, then moved to Tennessee. Here it was captured in the fight at Fort Donelson in February, 1862. [The compiler notes the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry escaped capture at Fort Donelson, Tennessee] After being exchanged it returned to Virginia and served in McCausland's and T. Smith's Brigade. The 36th went on

to fight at Cloyd's Mountain and Piedmont, and later was involved in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations. It fought its last battle at Waynesborough. This unit reported 14 killed and 46 wounded at Fort Donelson, and there were 18 killed, 58 wounded, and 35 missing at Cloyd's Mountain. Many were lost at Third Winchester, and in mid-April, 1865, it disbanded. The field officers were Colonels John A. McCausland [Find A Grave Memorial # 11029] and Thomas Smith, [Find A Grave Memorial # 23145011] and Lieutenant Colonels William E. Fife, [William Estill Fife – Find A Grave Memorial # 16549348] Benjamin R. Linkons, [Benjamin R. Linkous – Find A Grave Memorial # 30261910] and L. Wilber Reid.[L. Wilbur Reid]”

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and dated December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) C. M. Smith of Company A of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on August 9, (1862) at Union, [West] Virginia and enrolled by Captain (William Estill) Fife for the war and last paid by Major (William M.) Dunn on November 1, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

“The 36th (also known as the 2nd Kanawha) Regiment Virginia Infantry was organized July 15, 1861, with ten companies but had been reduced to eight companies by August 28, 1861. It was reorganized May 15, 1862, with nine companies and the tenth company was added April 17, 1864. A number of companies appear to have been temporarily mustered as of this regiment in 1861.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. M. Smith of Company A of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on August 9, (1862) at Union, ([West] Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (William Estill) Fife for the war and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn on January 1, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. M. Smith of Company A of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on August 9, (1862) at Union, ([West] Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (William Estill) Fife for the war and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn on March 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated July 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. M. Smith of Company A of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on August 9, (1862) at Union, ([West] Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (William Estill) Fife for the war and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn on May 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated August 31, (1863) stated Private (Spelled as) C. M. Smith of Company A of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on August 9, (1862) at Union, ([West] Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (William Estill)

Fife for the war and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn on July 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated November 5, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. M. Smith of Company A of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on August 9, (1862) at Union, ([West] Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (William Estill) Fife for the war and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn on September 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. M. Smith of Company A of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on August 9, (1862) at Union, ([West] Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (William Estill) Fife for the war and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn on November 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated charged with 2 cartridges and caps 70 cents.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) C. M. Smith of Company A of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on August 4, 1862 at Union, ([West] Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (William Estill) Fife for the war and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war captured at Dublin, (Virginia) May 9, 1864.

A receipt roll for clothing within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) C. M. Smith of Company A of the 36th Virginia Regiment Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 specifically issued from May 9 to June 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Charles Smith of Company A of the 36th 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 specifically received at Wheeling on May 25, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on May 26, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Charles Smith of Company A of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on May 26, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] from Wheeling, (West) Virginia and noted as captured at Cloyd's Mountain, (Virginia) on May 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Chas Smith of Company A of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry name appeared as a signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled and transferred from Camp Chase, Ohio to City Point, Virginia on March 2, 1865 for exchange and noted as captured at Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia on May 9, 1864 and at the bottom of the page stated entry cancelled.

Private Charles M. Smith died approximately 273 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 24, 1865 at Fremont, Ohio the newspaper *The Fremont Weekly Journal* reported “NEVADA RATIFIES. Both branches of the Nevada Legislature have unanimously ratified the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. Sixteen States have now ratified the amendment and but one Delaware, has rejected it. “

And on Friday, February 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Chas Smith of Company A of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“CHAS. SMITH CO. A 36 VA. INF. (2ND KANAWHA) C.S.A.”**

1746) 1ST Sergeant Charles T. SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #1815 reads **“1ST SGT. C. T. SMITH CO. A 17 BATT’N MISS. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

“The 17th Battalion Mississippi Cavalry (Also known as the Steede’s Battalion Mississippi Cavalry and as the Lovell Rangers) was organized about May, 1862, with six companies which were consolidated in August 1863, into four companies. In accordance with Special Order Headquarters Cavalry in Mississippi, dated December 24, 1863, this battalion was consolidated with the 17th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry and Captain C. A. Jennings’ Independent Company Mississippi Cavalry to form the 9th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry, this company becoming Company A, of that regiment.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) C. T. Smith of Company A of Steed’s Battalion Mississippi Cavalry* enlisted on March 19, 1862 in Harrison County, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (Abner Clayton) Steede for the duration of the war and last paid on March 1, 1863.

The above asterisk stated: “The 17th Battalion Mississippi Cavalry (also known as Steede’s Battalion Mississippi Cavalry and as the Lovell Rangers) was organized about May 1862 with six companies which were consolidated in August 1863 into four companies. In accordance with Special Orders Headquarters Cavalry in Mississippi dated December 24, 1863, this battalion was consolidated with the 17th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry and Captain C. A. Jennings’ Independent Company Mississippi Cavalry to form the 9th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry, this company becoming Company A of that regiment.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) C. T. Smith of Company A of Miller’s Regiment Mississippi Cavalry* enlisted on March 14, 1862 at Jackson County, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain Steede for the

duration of the war and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at hospital.

The above asterisk stated: "This Company was formerly Company A of the 17th Battalion Mississippi Cavalry."

When 1st Sergeant Charles T. Smith of Company A of the 9th Mississippi Cavalry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864 he had been in Ferguson's Brigade in Jackson's Division in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

General Sherman had ordered his Cavalry under the leadership of General Garrard to make a surprise raid on Covington, Georgia with the purpose of destroying the railroad bridges and railroad leading toward Atlanta and inflicting as much military damage as possible which General Garrard did on July 22, 1864.

The compiler notes the report of General Kenner Garrard's report to General Sherman on July 24, 1864 regarding his raid at Covington and Oxford, Georgia: GEN. GARRARD'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION, DECATUR, Georgia, on July 24, 1864.

"GENERAL: I have the honor to report that your instructions have been carried out. My dispositions were such as to enable me to take every point by surprise and insure my safe return, with a loss of only two killed.

Results: Three road bridges and one railroad bridge (555 feet in length) over the Yellow River, and one road and one railroad bridge (250 feet in length) over the Ulcofunhatchie, (Today it is known as the Alcovy River) were burned; six miles of railroad track between the rivers were well destroyed.

The depot and considerable quantity of Quartermasters' and commissary stores at Covington were burned. One train and locomotive captured at Conyers and burned; one train (platform) was burned at Covington, Georgia and a small train (baggage) at station near the Ulcofunchie, captured and burned; the engine to the last train was detached across the river. Citizens report a passenger train and a construction train, both with engines, cut off between Stone Mountain and Yellow River. Over 2,000 bales of cotton were burned.

A large new hospital at Covington, for the accommodation of 10,000 patients from this army and the Army of Virginia, composed of over thirty buildings, beside the offices just finished, were burned, together with a very large lot of fine carpenters' tools used in their erection.

In the town of Oxford, two miles north of Covington, and in Covington, were over 1,000 sick and wounded, in buildings used for hospitals.

The convalescents able to walk scattered through the woods while the firing was going on in town, and I did not have time to hunt them up before dark.

Those in hospital, together with their surgeons, were not disturbed.

Having received no reports from my brigade commanders, I am unable to give any further particulars.

Yesterday, at 12 M., I sent one brigade a little to the north, to come to this place by Blake's Mills. It has not yet arrived. From the two other brigades I have received 140 prisoners and 11 officers, and about 200 negroes, which have been sent to the Provost-Marshal Army Tennessee.

I cannot mention too highly the zeal and promptness of my whole command, and to their good conduct and earnestness I am indebted for this success.

Since leaving Marietta, the division has been so constantly in motion, it is now very much out of condition, and I would be pleased to have a few days' quiet, to shoe horses and repair equipments.

I was absent from Decatur less than three days, and as a division marched over ninety miles, and at the time of the receipt of the order, twelve hours before starting, was scattered from McAfee's Bridge to Decatur, guarding all the roads to the east and south of this flank of the army.

Also, a large lot of new hospital tents burned at Covington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

K. GARRARD, Brigadier-General".

The compiler notes in the book "Kate A Journal of a Confederate Nurse" Kate Cummings tells of a different story concerning the raid on the hospitals at Covington, Georgia through others eyewitness accounts one of whom was Doctor Burt. Doctor Burt told of some patients and nurses running out of the hospitals when the alarm of Yankee raiders were arriving and being rounded up in nearby fields and woods.

A former Confederate soldier, Robert Augustus Guinn formally with the 18th Georgia Infantry who had received his discharge in 1862 and was then a school teacher at Conyers, Georgia was also taken as a prisoner on July 22, 1864 near Covington, Georgia and through his accounts the reader can follow the prisoner flow. "R. A. Guinn, citizen of Newton County, Georgia, (Today a part of Rockdale County,

Georgia) was captured near Covington, Georgia by Wilder's Brigade Federal Cavalry on 22nd July 1864 and imprisoned in Sardis Church on the night of the 22nd of July. On the 23rd we left said church, passing Loganville, crossing Yellow River at Colt's Mill and camped for the night in an old field near Stone Mountain 8 or 10 miles from Decatur. On the 24th we arrived at Decatur. We lay near Decatur under guard till the 26th

The compiler notes his records are found within the 17th Battalion Mississippi Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Chas T. Smith of Company A of the 17th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C., (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky on August 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on August 2, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated "Private" (Spelled as) C. T. Smith of (Unable to transcribe Company) of the 17th Regiment Mississippi 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 noted as captured near Stone Mountain, Georgia on July 24, 1864 and forwarded on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Chas T. Smith of Company A of the 17th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Chas T. Smith of Company A of the 17th 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 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Chas T. Smith of Company "E" of the 17th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged on August 3, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Chas T. Smith of Company A of the 17th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Chas T. Smith of Company A of the 17th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 4, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Covington, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Sergeant Charles T. Smith died approximately 243 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 4, 1865 at Galveston, Texas the newspaper the Galveston Daily News reported "CAPTAIN RAPHAEL SEMMS – On motion of Mr. Boyce of South Carolina Captain Raphael of the Confederate States Navy, was invited to occupy a seat upon the floor of the House during his sojourn in the city."

And on Tuesday, April 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) C. T. Smith of Company A of the 17th Mississippi Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read **"1st SGT. C. T. SMITH CO. A 9 MISS. CAV. C.S.A."**

1747) Private Edmond H. SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #1257 reads **"EDMON H. SMITH CO. G 57 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 42 years old.

The 1860 United States census listed Edmond H. Smith, born about 1820 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$400.00 and a personal value of \$430.00 and it was noted he was the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as Rohah Smith, born about 1821 in North Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Avy E. (A female) Smith, born about 1843 in Georgia and Frederick J. Smith, born about 1845 in Georgia and John J. Smith, born about 1847 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Arrena (A female) Smith, born about 1848 in Georgia and Mary A. Smith, born about 1852 in Georgia. The family household was living in Precinct 5 in Coffee County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office reported as Clintonville and the census was enumerated on July 12, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Edmond F. Smith alternate name Edmon H. Smith served in Company G in the 57th Alabama Infantry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Company Muster Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private Edmon H. Smith of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 12, 1863 in Coffee County, Alabama and enrolled by (1st) Lieutenant (William) C. Mixson for three years or the war and had never been paid and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated enlisted since last muster.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edmund H. Smith of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of the 1st Mississippi Confederate States Army Hospital at Jackson, Mississippi and the complaint was febris intermittens quotidian and admitted on April 19, 1864 and returned to duty on July 14, 1864.

When Private Edmond H. Smith of Company G of the 57th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864 after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Scott's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edmund H. Smith (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 27, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 27, 1865 and noted captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edmond H. Smith of Company G of the 57th Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during six days ending January 31, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 1, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edmond H. Smith of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 27, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edward (With an X by his given name indicating an incorrect spelling) H. Smith of Company G of the 57th Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 28, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on February 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edmund H. Smith of Company G of the 57th Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 1, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edmund (Unable to recognize middle initial) Smith (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 57th Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on February 3, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edward H. Smith of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama was admitted on January 21, 1865 to the United States General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had been transferred from Columbia, Tennessee and diagnosed for chronic rheumatism and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 27, 1865 and noted as age forty-two.

Private Edmond H. Smith died approximately 12 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 15, 1865 the newspaper the "Yorkville Enquirer from York, South Carolina reported "5TH REGIMENT SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS NEAR RICHMOND, VIRGINIA JANUARY 30TH 1865." "Please publish the following list of casualties in Company B 5th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers from 6th of May until the 31st of December 1864 inclusive: Killed – In the battle of the Wilderness, 6th May 1864 Privates W. S. Morris, W. D. C. Wilks. At Fort Harrison, September 30, 1864 Privates James V. Garrison and Thomas J. Stevenson. At the battle of Darbytown, Virginia 7th October 1864 Corporal William G. Stinson. Died of Wounds – Privates John B. Brown, wounded June 22nd and died July 3, 1864. Henry

Rataree, wounded August 16, and died August 22nd 1864; John C. Brandon, wounded 30th September and died 18th November 1864.”

And on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) E. F. Smith of Company G of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Edmond H. Smith did not own slaves in Coffee County, Alabama.

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

1748) Private Heinrick SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #698 reads **“H. SMITH CO. C 2 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Heinrick Smith served in Company A in the 2nd Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“2nd Cavalry Regiment was organized during May, 1862, at Montgomery, Alabama. Its companies were from the counties of Calhoun, Shelby, Greene, Montgomery, Tuscaloosa, Butler, Coosa, Monroe, and Dallas. The regiment operated for a time in Florida, then skirmished in Mississippi under General Ruggles before being assigned to Ferguson's Brigade. Under this command it was active in the Atlanta Campaign, the defense of Savannah, and the campaign of the Carolinas. Later the 2nd Cavalry formed part of President Davis' escort when he moved southward during the last days of the war. It surrendered at Forsyth, Georgia, in May, 1865, with about 450 officers and men. Its commanders were Colonels John N. Carpenter, [John Newsom Carpenter – Find A Grave Memorial # 25410542] R. G. Earle, [Richard Gordon Earle – Find A Grave Memorial # 8513509] and F. W. Hunter; Lieutenant Colonels James Cunningham, Josiah J. Pegues, [Josiah James Evans Pegues – Find A Grave Memorial # 68892829] and John P. West; [John Porter West – Find A Grave Memorial # 53971984] and Majors Richard W. Carter and Leroy Napier.”

Private Heinrick Smith only has Federal POW Records.

Company A of the 2nd Alabama Cavalry had many soldiers from Calhoun County, Alabama.

When Private Heinrick Smith of Company A of the 2nd Alabama Cavalry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 11, 1864 he had been in Ferguson's Brigade in Jackson's Division in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Heinrich Smith of Company A of the 2nd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Sherman, commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C., (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on August 30, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on August 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Heinrich Smith of Company A of the 2nd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky September 6, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Heinrich Smith of Company A of the 2nd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Heinrich Smith of Company A of the 2nd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Heinrich Smith of Company A of the 2nd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 2, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Heinrich Smith of Company A of the 2nd Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received from September 1 to 5, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and specifically arrived from Louisville, Kentucky on September 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 11, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 3, 1865 at Chattanooga, Tennessee the newspaper Chattanooga Daily Gazette reported "A MINE OF THREE CENT PIECES – An eccentric individual named William Cilley died recently at Lockport, New York. He lived alone kept a grocery and willed his property valued at \$18,000 for his relatives in England. He kept his specie buried in the cellar in an old boiler. Among the deposits in this private vault

were over fifty thousand three cent pieces. How many millions of coins are thus hoarded in various parts of the country?"

And on Tuesday, January 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Henerick Smith of Company A of the 2nd 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: **"H. SMITH CO. A 2 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."**

1749) Private Hilliard SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #894 reads **"H. SMITH CO. B 46 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Hilliard Smith, born about 1834 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Jesse Smith, born about 1800 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Penelope Smith, born about 1796 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Sion (A male) Smith, born about 1825 in Georgia and Jesse Smith, born about 1827 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Rhody (A female) Smith, born about 1829 in Georgia and John Smith, born about 1830 in Georgia and Benjamin Smith, born about 1833 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Hatchet Creek District of Coosa County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 25, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Hilliard Smith served in Company B of the 46th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"46th Infantry organized at Loachapoka, Alabama, in May, 1862, contained men from Randolph, Pike, Blount, Coosa, Macon, Montgomery, and Henry counties. Sent to East Tennessee, it sustained several casualties in the fight at Tazewell. After serving in the Kentucky Campaign, the unit was assigned to General Tracey's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. A number of men were disabled at Port Gibson and about half were captured at Champion's Hill, including all its field officers. The remaining men were captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized, the 46th was attached to General Pettus' Brigade and continued the fight with the Army of Tennessee. It was active at Chattanooga and Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and saw action at Kinston and Bentonville. The regiment lost 15 killed and 45 wounded at Vicksburg and 1 killed and 14 wounded at Chattanooga. It totalled [totalled] 367 men and 266 arms in December, 1863, had 174 present in January, 1865, and surrendered with no more than 75 in April. Colonel M. L. Woods, [Michael Leonard Woods – Find A Grave Memorial # 55823177] Lieutenant Colonel Osceola Kyle, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26618013] and

Majors George E. Brewer [Captain George Evans Brewer – Find A Grave Memorial # 93946981] and J. M. Handley [James Madison Handley – Find A Grave Memorial # 7489233] were in command.”

Company B of the 46th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Coosa Rangers”

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) H. Smith of Company B of the 46th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter of 1864.

When Private Hillard Smith of Company B 46th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 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 Hilliard Smith of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain S. E. Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted his capture near Nashville on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Hilliard Smith of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending on January 5, 1865 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 on December 17, 1864 near Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Hilliard Smith of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hilard Smith of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Hilliard Smith of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 26, 1865 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper the Daily Ohio Statesman reported “INVALID SOLDIERS – Many of the invalids in the three military hospitals in this city and vicinity – the Seminary Hospital on Broad street, Tripler Hospital at the Stone Quarry, and the Camp Chase Hospital – are

transferred to the Invalid Corps and sent to Chicago and other points; others as fast as they are judged fit for duty are forwarded to their respective regiments in the field. There is a general transportation of troops eastward and the work of military preparation seems to be going forward briskly.”

And on Thursday, January 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Hilliard Smith of Company B of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Hilliard Smith did not own slaves in Coosa County, Alabama.

1750) Private Howell L. SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #1185 reads **“HOWELL L. SMITH CO. A 18 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Opequon Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike in September 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Harriett L. (A male) Smith, born about 1841 in Georgia and noted he had attended school within the year (The compiler upon looking at the actual census in script notes it looked like Howell and not Harriet on the actual copy of the census) and living in the household of Thomas L. Smith, born about 1815 in South Carolina and his wife Nancy Smith, born about 1818 in Georgia. Other household members were: Mary E. Smith, born about 1843 in Missouri and (Spelled as) Arabella J. (A female) Smith, born about 1845 in Missouri and Frances F. (A female) Smith, born about 1847 in Missouri and (Spelled as) Mertis T. S. (A female) Smith, born about 1849 in Missouri and Elizabeth Davidson, born about 1793 in Georgia and Berry A. (A male) Davidson, born about 1826 in Georgia and Martha J. Davidson, born about 1831 in Georgia. The household was living in District 6 in Itawamba County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 30, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) H. L. (A male) Smith, born about 1842 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a student and had attended school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) T. L. (A male) Smith, born about 1815 in South Carolina. Other family household family members were: (Spelled as) M. E. (A female) Smith, born about 1845 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) A. J. (A female) Smith, born about 1847 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) T. F. (A female) Smith, born about 1848 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) M. T. L. (A female) Smith, born about 1850 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) M. A. (A female) Smith, born about 1852 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) J. W. (A male) Smith, born about 1854 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) J. F. (A female) Smith, born about 1859 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Rankin County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Brandon and the census was enumerated on August 1, 1860.

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

“18th Infantry Regiment, organized in June, 1861, at Corinth, Mississippi, recruited its members in Yazoo, Coahoma, Madison, De Soto, and Hinds counties. Ordered to Virginia, the unit fought at First Manassas under D. R. Jones, then was engaged at Leesburg. In April, 1862, it contained 684 effectives and served in General Griffith's, Barksdale, and Humphrey's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. The 18th participated in many campaigns from the Seven Days' Battles to Cold Harbor including the operations at Chickamauga and Knoxville. It went on to fight with Early in the Shenandoah Valley and later around Appomattox. The unit reported 38 casualties at First Manassas, 85 at Leesburg, and 132 at Malvern Hill. Of the 186 engaged at Sharpsburg, forty-three percent were disabled. It had 18 wounded at Fredericksburg, 25 killed and 43 wounded at Chancellorsville, and 18 killed and 82 wounded of the 242 at Gettysburg. Many were captured at Saylor's Creek, [Also known as Sailor's Creek] and only 4 officers and 44 men surrendered. The field officers were Colonels E. R. Burt [Erasmus R. Burt – Find A Grave Memorial # 24331624] and Thomas M. Griffin; [Find A Grave Memorial # 29272370] Lieutenant Colonel Walter G. Kearney [Walter Guston Kearney – Find A Grave Memorial # 22975352] and William H. Luse; [William Henry Luse – Find A Grave Memorial # 29272563] and Majors John W. Balfour, James C. Campbell, [Find A Grave Memorial # 12784703] G. B. Gerald, [George Bruce Gerald – Find A Grave Memorial # 9924218] and E. G. Henry. [Eli G. Henry]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. J. (with a x next to the initial J indicating an incorrect initial) of Captain Joseph M. Jayne's Company (Confederate Rifles) Mississippi Volunteers appeared on the organization mentioned above, called into the service of the State of Mississippi on April 12, 1861 and mustered into service on April 12, 1861 at Brandon, (Mississippi).

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Howell L. Smith of Company A 18th Mississippi Infantry had enlisted at Brandon, Mississippi (Located in Rankin County) at age 19 and noted his occupation as a farmer and had been born in Georgia and was single listed his residence as Steen's Creek, Mississippi. (The compiler notes Steen's Creek was a small area near Florence, Mississippi located in Rankin County, Mississippi)

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Howel L. Smith of Captain Joseph M. Jayne's Company 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* enlisted at age nineteen of the organization named above, called into the service of the Confederate States at Corinth, Mississippi on June 7, 1861 and mustered into service on May 24, 1861 and enrolled by Captain (Joseph M.) Jayne on May 24, 1861 for twelve months.

The above asterisk stated: “This Company was successively designated as Captain Jayne's Company, Mississippi Volunteers and as Captain Jayne's Company and Company A of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 24, to June 30, 1861 and dated August 20, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Howell L. Smith of Company A of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 24, (1861) at Corinth, (Mississippi) and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1861 and dated November 4, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) H. L. Smith of Company A of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 24, (1861) at Corinth, (Mississippi) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on June 30, (1861) and under remarks stated wounded October 21, (1861) at hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) H. L. Smith of Company A of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 24, (1861) at Corinth, (Mississippi) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Patrick M.) Doherty on September 1, (1861) and duty status not reported.

A list of killed and wounded within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. L. Smith of Company A of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on the list of killed and wounded of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers in the Battle of Balls Bluff, Virginia on October 21, 1861 and dated at Carters Mills, Virginia on October 28, 1861 and under remarks stated severely wounded in right hip.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for October 1862 stated H. L. Smith of Company A of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers was noted as absent.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) H. L. Smith of Company A of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 24, (1861) at Corinth, (Mississippi) and enrolled for one year and last paid on March 1, (1862) and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 and dated and dated July 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Howell L. Smith of Company A of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers reenlisted on April 20, 1862 at Lee's Mill, Virginia and enrolled for two years and last paid by Captain (Patrick M.) Doherty and noted as present for duty. A note was attached "This Company was enlisted at Corinth, Mississippi on June 7th, 1861 by Captain Walker. Reenlisted at Lee's Mill, Virginia under conscription law by Colonel Griffin on April 26, 1862"

"The 18th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in June 1861, of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for twelve months. About April 1862 the regiment was reorganized for the war."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 and dated November 5, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) H. L. Smith of Company A of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 26, (1862) at Lee's Mill, (Virginia) and enrolled for two years and last paid by Captain (Patrick M.) Doherty on June 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Hospital Record within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) H. L. Smith of Company A of the 18th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register at the General Hospital at Camp Winder in Richmond, Virginia and admitted for disease on July 7, 1862 and returned for duty on July 16, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 and dated December 22, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) H. L. Smith of Company A of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 26, (1862) at Lee's Mill, (Virginia) and enrolled for the war and last paid by (Captain Patrick M.) Doherty on August 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Regimental Return for September 1862 within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. Smith of Company A of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers and was noted as absent in Richmond, (Virginia) sick since August 1, 1862.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for October 1862 stated H. L. Smith of Company A of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers was noted as absent.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) H. L. Smith of Company A of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 26, 1862 at Lee's Mill, Virginia and enrolled for two years and last paid on October 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A commutation of rations while on sick furlough was paid to Private (Spelled as) H. L. Smith @.33 cents per day for sixty days for a total of \$19.80.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) H. L. Smith of Company A of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 26, (1862) at Lee's Mill, (Virginia) and enrolled for the war and last paid by (Captain Patrick M.) Doherty on December 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated May 18, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) H. L. Smith of Company A of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 26, (1862) at Lee's Mill, (Virginia) and enrolled for the war and last paid by (Captain Patrick M.) Doherty on February 28, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated August 13, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) H. L. Smith of Company A of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 26, (1862) at Lee's Mill, (Virginia) and enrolled for the war and last paid by (Captain Patrick M.) Doherty on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated the name of Private (Spelled as) H. L. Smith of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared as a signature to a parole of prisoners of war dated Office of the Provost Marshal General Army of the Potomac on May 3, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. L. Smith of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Old Capitol Prison, [Washington, D. C.] to Fort Delaware, Delaware on May 7, 1863 and noted as captured as Fredericksburg, (Virginia) on May 3, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. L. Smith of Company A of the 18th Regiment Mississippi name appears as a signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Fort Delaware, Delaware* and noted as captured a Fredericksburg, Virginia on May 3, 1863.

The above asterisk stated: "Indorcement shows received at City Point, Virginia May 23rd 1863 from Jno. E. Mulford, Captain 3rd Infantry New York Volunteers commanding flag of truce (on within rolls) Eleven Hundred & Forty (1140) Confederate prisoners of war, paroled for exchange – Ro. Ould agent of exchange."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) H. L. Smith of Company A of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 26, (1862) at Lee's Mill, (Virginia) and enrolled for the war and last paid by (Captain Patrick M.) Doherty on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated January 15, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) H. L. Smith of Company A of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 26, (1862) at Lee's Mill, (Virginia) and enrolled for the war and last paid by (Captain Patrick M.) Doherty on June 30, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated June 26, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) H. L. Smith of Company A of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 26, (1862) at Lee's Mill, (Virginia) and enrolled for two years and last paid by (Captain Patrick M.) Doherty on June 30, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated July 16, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) H. L. Smith of Company A of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 26, (1862) at Lee's Mill, (Virginia) and enrolled for the war and last paid by (Captain Patrick M.) Doherty 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 and dated in July 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) H. L. Smith of Company A of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 26, (1862) at Lee's Mill, (Virginia) and enrolled for the war and last paid by (Captain Patrick M.) Doherty on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 and dated in December 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) H. L. Smith of Company A of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 26, (1862) at Lee's Mill, (Virginia) and enrolled for the war and last paid by (Captain Patrick M.) Doherty on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated captured since muster.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) H. L. Smith of Company A of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on

April 26, (1862) at Lee's Mill, (Virginia) and enrolled for the war and last paid by (Captain Patrick M.) Doherty on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

Company A of the 18th Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Confederate Rifles"

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."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. L. Smith of Company A of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia captured by General Sheridan's Forces, sent to Camp Chase, Ohio September 18, 1864 and noted as captured at Berryville, Virginia on September 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. L. Smith of Company A of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 11, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia and noted as captured at Berryville, Virginia on September 3, 1864 and under remarks stated received from Harper's Ferry, (West) Virginia on September 11, 1864.

Private Howell L. Smith died approximately 153 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

A Record within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Howell L. Smith of Company A (Confederate Rifles) 18th Mississippi Regiment appeared on the organization named above dated from April 12 1861 to February 25, 1865 near Darbytown Road, 7 miles from Richmond, (Virginia) on February 25, 1865. Howell L. Smith had enlisted on April 12, (1861) at Brandon, (Mississippi) for one year and had been born in Georgia and by occupation was a farmer and nearest residence was Steen Creek and had enlisted at age nineteen and was single and under remarks stated still in prison.

Juxtaposition:

On February 11, 1865 at Washington, DC the newspaper *The Evening Star* reported "GENERAL GRANT AT THE CAPITOL. General Grant visited the Capitol today where he was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The House took a recess of several minutes and members crowded around him in scores eager for an introduction. Finally the General was escorted to the Clerk's desk and formally introduced to the House while the members and spectators joined in most enthusiastic demonstrations. He also visited the Senate and received the congratulations of all present."

And on Saturday, February 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) H. L. Smith of Company A of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules the 1860 slave schedule listed Howell Smith owned one slave a fifteen year old female in Rankin County, Mississippi.

1751) Private Joseph B. SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #108 reads "**J. B. SMITH CO. F 66 N.C. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Monroe County, Tennessee in October 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Joseph Smith, born about 1834 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a laborer and had attended school with the year and living in the household of Allen Smith, born about 1804 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Smith, born about 1804 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Piero (A male) but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Cicero Smith, born about 1836 in North Carolina and had attended school within the year and Elizabeth Smith, born about 1838 in North Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and Sarah A. Smith, born about 1840 and noted as attending school within the year and (Spelled as) John B. A. (A male) Smith, born about 1842 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Pamta (A female) Smith, born about 1844 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Haddocks District in Pitt County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on October 2, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Joseph Smith, born about 1835 and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal estate value of \$345.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Elizabeth Smith, born about 1840 and other

household members were: (Spelled as) E. A. (A female) Smith, born about 1859 and (Spelled as) Parmetia (A female) Smith, born about 1848. The family household was living in Pitt County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Johnston's Mills and the census was enumerated on August 11, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph B. Smith served in Companies E and F of the 66th North Carolina Infantry and under general note stated (13th Battalion North Carolina Infantry) noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

66th Infantry Regiment was organized at Kinston, North Carolina, in October, 1862, by consolidating the 8th North Carolina Battalion Partisan Rangers and the 13th North Carolina Infantry Battalion. Its men were from the counties of Orange, Nash, Franklin, Wayne, Lenoir, Carteret, Jones, Duplin, and New Hanover. The unit was stationed at Wilmington, then in May, 1864, moved to Virginia. Attached to General J. G. Martin's and Kirkland's Brigade, it fought at Cold Harbor, was placed in the trenches of Petersburg, and saw action at Bentonville. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonels Alexander D. Moore and John H. Nethercutt, Lieutenant Colonel Clement G. Wright, and Major David S. Davis.

Predecessor unit:

8th Battalion Partisan Rangers was formed during the spring of 1863 using Nethercutt's Company of Partisan Rangers as its nucleus. The unit contained four companies and served in the New Bern-Kinston area of North Carolina until October when it merged into the 66th North Carolina Regiment. Its commander was Major John H. Nethercutt.

Joseph Smith had previous duty with the 13th Battalion North Carolina Infantry and will be noted.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Joseph Smith of Captain Guilford W. Cox's Company North Carolina Volunteers* was mustered into service or the organization named above for local defense and special service, guarding bridges on A. & N. C. R. R. and mustered into service at Newbern, North Carolina on January 28, 1862 and joined for duty in Pitt County, North Carolina and enrolled by (Captain) Guilford W. Cox for the duration of the war.

The above asterisk above stated: This Company subsequently became Company C of the 13th Battalion North Carolina Infantry. The 13th Battalion North Carolina Infantry was also known as Wright's Battalion North Carolina Infantry and was formed about May 1863 out of independent companies of North Carolina "Bridge Guards".

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 28 to May 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Smith of Captain Guilford W. Cox's Independent Company of Bridge Guards, North Carolina Troops enlisted on January 28, (1862) in Pitt County, (North Carolina) and enrolled by (Captain) Guilford W. Cox for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Smith of Captain Guilford W. Cox's Independent Company of Bridge Guards, North Carolina Troops enlisted on January 28, 1862 in Pitt County, North Carolina and enrolled by (Captain) Guilford W. Cox for the war and last paid on May 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Smith of Captain Guilford W. Cox's Independent Company of Bridge Guards, North Carolina Troops enlisted on January 28, 1862 in Pitt County, North Carolina and enrolled by (Captain) Guilford W. Cox for the war and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Smith of Captain Guilford W. Cox's Independent Company of Bridge Guards, North Carolina Troops enlisted on January 28, 1862 in Pitt County, North Carolina and enrolled by (Captain) Guilford W. Cox for the war and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Smith of Captain Guilford W. Cox's Independent Company of Bridge Guards, North Carolina Troops enlisted on January 28, (1862) in Pitt County, North Carolina and enrolled by (Captain Guilford) W. Cox for the war and last paid on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Smith of Captain Guilford W. Cox's Independent Company of Bridge Guards, North Carolina Troops enlisted on January 28, 1862 in Pitt County, North Carolina and enrolled by (Captain Guilford) W. Cox 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) Joseph Smith of Company C of Wright's Battalion North Carolina Infantry* enlisted on January 28, 1862 in Pitt County, North Carolina and enrolled by (Captain Guilford) W. Cox for the war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated: "The 13th Battalion North Carolina Infantry was also known as Wright's Battalion North Carolina Infantry and was formed about May 1863 out of Independent companies of North Carolina Bridge Guards."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Smith of Company C of the 66th Regiment Infantry* enlisted January 28, 1862 in Pitt County, North Carolina for the duration of the war and enrolled by (Captain Guilford) W. Cox and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed on engineer duty by order of Major General (William Henry Chase) Whiting on August 19, 1863.

The above asterisk stated: "This Company subsequently became Company F 66th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) the 66th Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) was formed by the consolidation of the 8th Battalion North Carolina Partisan Rangers and the 13th Battalion North

Carolina Infantry in accordance with Special Orders Number 234 Adjutant & Inspector General's Office dated October 2, 1863. Company D 8th Battalion North Carolina Partisan Rangers which was assigned to the regiment as Company L apparently never served as such but subsequently became Captain W. R. Bass' Unattached Company North Carolina Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records through October 31, 1863 and dated in November 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph B. Smith of Company E of the 66th North Carolina Regiment Infantry (State Troops) enlisted January 28, 1862 in Pitt County, (North Carolina) for the duration of the war and enrolled by (Captain Guilford) W. Cox and last paid on August 31, 1863 and signed an Oath of allegiance to the Confederate States and wrote his name as Joseph B. Smith.

A Note stated: "This Company was originally organized under Captain G. W. Cox for Local Service and by virtue of instructions from the Secretary of War it changed its organization to General Service for the war under Captain S. S. Quinerly."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Smith of Company E of the 66th North Carolina Regiment Infantry (State Troops) enlisted January 28, 1862 in Pitt County, (North Carolina) for the duration of the war and enrolled by (Captain Guilford) W. Cox and last paid by (William) C. Jordan on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to January 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Smith of Company E of the 66th North Carolina Regiment Infantry (State Troops) enlisted January 28, 1862 in Pitt County, (North Carolina) for the duration of the war and enrolled by (Captain Guilford) W. Cox and last paid by (William) C. Jordan on November 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Smith of Company E of the 66th North Carolina Regiment Infantry (State Troops) enlisted January 28, 1862 in Pitt County, (North Carolina) for the duration of the war and enrolled by (Captain Guilford) W. Cox and last paid by (William) C. Jordan on January 1, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph B. Smith of Company E of the 66th North Carolina Regiment Infantry (State Troops) enlisted January 28, 1862 in Pitt County, North Carolina for the duration of the war and enrolled by (Captain Guilford) W. Cox and last paid by (William) C. Jordan 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) J. B. Smith of Company E of the 66th North Carolina Regiment Infantry (State Troops) enlisted January 28, 1862 in Pitt County, North Carolina for the duration of the war and enrolled by (Captain Guilford) W. Cox and last paid by (William) C. Jordan on April 30, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Smith of Company E of the 66th North Carolina Regiment Infantry (State Troops) enlisted January 28, 1862 in Pitt County, North Carolina for the duration of the war and enrolled by (Captain Guilford) W. Cox and last paid by (William) C. Jordan on September 30, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on account of wound received on September 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas B. Smith of Company F of the 66th North Carolina Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on November 14, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Colonel Griffin from Camp Nelson, Kentucky and noted as captured in Monroe County, Tennessee on October 20, 1863.

Private James B. Smith died approximately 87 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

The compiler notes in order of tombstones that his is consistent with the date of February 9, 1864.

Juxtaposition:

On February 9, 1864 at Wilmington, Delaware the newspaper *The Delaware State Journal* reported "RECRUITING – The Milford News, says – Our recruiting officers are now busily engaged in accepting those who offer themselves as soldiers. John A Hazard Esq, of South Milford, has forwarded to headquarters between twenty and thirty colored men. Captain James D. Twigg of North Milford, informs us that he has recruited several white men and about twenty colored men. The recruits are as jolly as they can be and appear to enjoy Uncle Sam's service immensely. A few evenings since they made the streets resound with a song, the sense of which was that they were fighting for freedom and must conquer. Rather a novel musical entertainment for the principal street of the town second in population in the slave State of Delaware."

And on Tuesday, February 9, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas B. Smith of Company F of the 66th Regiment North Carolina "Cavalry" due to consumption according to Federal POW Records on ancestry (23119).

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Joseph Smith did not own slaves in Pitt County, North Carolina.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JOS. B. SMITH CO. E 66 INF. N.C.S.T. C.S.A."**

1752) Private John O. SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #1285 reads **"J. O. SMITH CO. D 24 S.C. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near 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 John O. Smith, born about 1840 in South Carolina and noted as having a personal value of \$80.00 and listed as the head of the family. Other household members were: Olive C. Smith, born about 1832 in South Carolina and Moses Ginn, born about 1830 in South Carolina. The household was living in St. Peters Parish in the Beaufort District South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Silver Hill and the census was enumerated on July 16, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John O. Smith alternate name J. O. Smith served in Company D of the 24th Regiment 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 men from the Beaufort District.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. O. Smith of Captain W. J. Gooding's Company 24th Regiment Volunteers* appeared on a Company Muster-In Roll at age twenty-one at Camp Gist, near Charleston, South Carolina on January 16, 1862 and had enrolled on January 19, 1862 at Camp Gist by Captain Gooding for the war and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company D 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 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 from January 16 to February 28, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. O. Smith of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on January 16, 1862 at Camp Gist, (South Carolina) and enrolled by (Colonel Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. O. Smith of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on January 16, 1862 at Camp Gist, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by R. H. Kingman on February 28, 1862 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. O. Smith of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on January 16, 1862 at Camp Gist, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by R. H. Kingman on April 26, 1862 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. O. Smith of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on January 16, 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. O. Smith of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on January 16, 1862 at Camp Gist, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by R. H. Kingman 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 Private (Spelled as) J. O. Smith of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on January 16, 1862 at Camp Gist, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by Major (Francis J.) Porcher (Quartermaster) 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) J. O. Smith of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on January 16, 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 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. O. Smith of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry had enrolled 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) J. O. Smith of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on January 16, 1862 at Camp Gist, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) Addison 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) J. O. Smith of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on January 16, 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 noted as absent and under remarks stated absent with leave wounded.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. O. Smith of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on January 16, 1862 at Camp Gist, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) Addison on June 30, 1863 noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. O. Smith of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on January 16, 1862 at Camp Gist, (South Carolina) and enrolled by Colonel (Clement Hoffman) Stevens for the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) Addison on June 30, 1863 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. O. Smith of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on January 16, 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 29, 1864 noted as absent and under remarks stated absent with leave wounded from July 26 to September 26, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. O. Smith of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on April 1, 1864 and signed his name (Spelled as) J. A. Smith.

When Private John O. Smith 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) Jno O. Smith 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 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 O. Smith 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) John O. Smith 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John O. Smith 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) John O. Smith of Company D of the 24th Regiment 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 John O. Smith died approximately 43 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 16, 1865 at Pomeroy, Ohio the newspaper the Pomeroy Weekly Telegraph reported "EXCHANGE OF REBEL PRISONERS – Yesterday Colonel Richardson, Commandant at Camp Chase received instructions from the Commissary General of Prisoners to make up a list of 3,000 prisoners for exchange, in detachments of five hundred and in which he was not to include any who did not wish to be exchanged. He called out the first 500, to whom he read the order, which was received with cheers. He then announced that those who did not wish to be exchanged were not obliged to go and ordered any such to step forward five paces. Only three or four stepped forward. He then ordered all back to their quarters. This was not the end of the matter, however. Soon afterward he received a score or so of notes from prisoners requesting to be kept behind. Colonel Richardson then resolved to test the matter thoroughly and again assembled the 500. He told them that he would take another vote which should be final, explaining to them that those who remained behind would have to remain in prison. He then called upon them to make their choice. Immediately 260 stepped forward, requesting to remain, some of them stating that they would rather stay in prison ten years than be sent back to the rebel army. This number included all present who served under Hood. There are 10,000 prisoners altogether at Camp Chase. - *Ohio State Journal*." (The compiler notes the Ohio State Journal was a Republican newspaper).

And on Thursday, February 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno. (Middle initial can't be transcribed by the compiler) of Company D of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John O. Smith did not own slaves in Beaufort County, South Carolina.

1753) Private Jeremiah P. SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #359 reads **"J. P. SMITH CO. D 29 MISS. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Chattanooga Campaign. (September 21 – November 25, 1863)

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

The 1850 United States census listed Jeremiah Smith, born about 1843 in Mississippi and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Peter Smith, born about 1800 in New York but believe according to the script it was really North Carolina and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Mahala Smith, born about 1817 in Georgia. Other family household members were: John Smith, born about 1837 in Mississippi and Pleasant Smith, born about 1839 in Mississippi and Sarah Smith, born about 1841 in Mississippi and Elizabeth Smith, born about 1845 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Mahala (A female) Smith, born about 1849 in Mississippi. The family household was living north of the Yalobusha River in Yalobusha County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on November 13, 1850.

The inferences to this being the correct soldier are many of the members of Company D of the 29th Mississippi Infantry came from Yalobusha County, Mississippi and although another Jeremiah P. Smith was living in the county adjacent to Yalobusha County in Lafayette County, Mississippi and also born about 1843 he had fought with Company F of the 42nd Mississippi Infantry in the Army of Northern Virginia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jeremiah P. Smith served in Company D of the 29th Regiment Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"29th Infantry Regiment, organized at Corinth, Mississippi, in April, 1862, contained men from Grenada, Lafayette, Panola, Yalobusha, Washington, and De Soto counties. The unit served in Mississippi, then moved to Kentucky where it saw action in Munfordville. Later it joined the Army of Tennessee and was placed in General Walthall's and Brantley's [Brantley's] Brigade where it participated in many battles from Murfreesboro to Bentonville. The 29th lost 5 killed and 36 wounded at Munfordville, had 34 killed and 202 wounded at Murfreesboro, and suffered fifty-three percent disabled of the 364 engaged at Chickamauga. It reported 191 casualties at Chattanooga and in December, 1863 was consolidated with the 30th and 34th Regiment and totalled [totalled] 554 men and 339 arms. This unit reported 5 killed and 22 wounded at Resaca, and in the fight at Ezra Church the 29th/30th lost 8 killed and 20

wounded. Very few surrendered in North Carolina in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William F. Brantly [William Felix Brantley – Find A Grave Memorial # 10839] and Edward C. Walthall, [Edward Cary Walthall – Find A Grave Memorial # 11104] Lieutenant Colonel James B. Morgan, [James Bright Morgan – Find A Grave Memorial # 7134522] and Majors Newton A. Isom [Newton Addison Isom – Find A Grave Memorial # 57643634 (The compiler notes the photograph of his tombstone said Newton J. Isom] and George W. Reynolds [Find A Grave Memorial # 6547065 – Killed at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee November 30, 1864].”

Company D of the 29th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Fishing Creek Avengers”

A Regimental Return for June 1862 within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. Smith of Company D of the 29th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers had been sent off sick to stay until fit for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. Smith of Company D of the 29th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 28, 1862 at Grenada, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel Walthall for three years or the war and never paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to interior hospital May 20.

“About April 9, 1865, this regiment was consolidated with the 24th, 27th, 30th, and 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 August 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. Smith of Company D of the 29th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 28, 1862 at Grenada, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Colonel Edward) C. Walthall for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (George) W. Reynolds on April 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital on May 10, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 30 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. Smith of Company D of the 29th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 28, 1862 at Grenada, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Edward C.) Walthall for three years or the war and last paid by (Captain George W.) Reynolds on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. Smith of Company D of the 29th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 28, 1862 at Grenada, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Edward C.) Walthall for three years or the war and last paid by Captain William G. Beanland 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) J. P. Smith of Company D of the 29th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April “22”, 1862 at Grenada, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Edward C.) Walthall for three

years or the war and last paid by (Captain William G.) Beanland on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. Smith of Company D of the 29th Mississippi Regiment appeared on a report of casualties in Walthall's Brigade during the operations before Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 28, 1862 to January 4, 1863 and dated near Shelbyville, (Tennessee) on January 21, 1863 and noted as slightly wounded on December 31, 1862 at Cedar Grove and under remarks stated wounded in ankle.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. Smith of Company D of the 29th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April "22", 1862 at Grenada, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Edward C.) Walthall for three years or the war and last paid by (Captain William G.) Beanland on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital April 8, 1863 by order of brigade surgeon.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jerrymia P. Smith of Company D of the 29th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April "22", 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Edward C.) Walthall for three years or the war and last paid by (Captain William G.) Beanland on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated furloughed by order of medical board, Rome, Georgia for thirty days April 28, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jeremiah P. Smith of Company D of the 29th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April "22", 1862 at Grenada, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel (Edward C.) Walthall for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (William G.) Beanland on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured in the Battle of Lookout Mountain November 24, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. Smith of Company D of the 29th Mississippi appeared on a list of killed, wounded and missing of Walthall's Brigade in the engagement on Lookout Mountain, Tennessee on November 24, 1863 list dated in Camp near Dalton, Georgia on December 18, 1863 and under remarks stated missing.

When Private Jeremiah P. Smith of Company D of the 29th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner during the Chattanooga Campaign at Lookout Mountain on November 24, 1863 he had been in Walthall's Brigade in Cheatham's Division in Hardee's Corps with Braxton Bragg as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jerry Smith of Company D of the 29th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a list of rebel prisoners in General Field Hospital at Bridgeport, Alabama on December 1, 1863 and under remarks stated wounded and taken prisoner at battle Shell Mound and admitted on November 28, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jerry Smith of Company D of the 29th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at General Field Hospital at Bridgeport, Alabama and noted as captured at Shell Mound and under remarks stated admitted to Hospital on November 27, (1863) and sent to General Hospital Nashville, Tennessee on December 2, (1863.)

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. R. (With an X by the initial R indicating an incorrect initial) Smith of Company D of the 29th Mississippi appeared on a roll of Confederate prisoners transferred to Bridgeport, Alabama through Depot at Kelly's Ferry, Tennessee and noted character and location of wound right leg flesh. Note: "The foregoing is a correct list of the Confederate Prisoners who passed through this post from November 25, 1863 to January 1, 1864. Benjamin M. Failer, Surgeon 19th Ohio Volunteer Infantry in charge of Depot for wounded."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jerry Smith of Company D of the 29th Regiment Mississippi was admitted on November 27, 1863 to the General Field Hospital of the Army of the Cumberland at Bridgeport, Alabama and was transferred from the field and diagnosed for gun-shot wound of left leg and transferred to the General Hospital at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 2, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jeremah P. Smith of Company D of the 29th 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 Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on March 17, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on March 17, 1864 and noted as captured at Lookout Mountain, (Tennessee) on November 24, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jeremiah P. Smith of Company D of the 29th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was admitted on January 4, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and under diagnosis stated flesh wound right leg and had been wounded in battle

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jeremiah P. Smith of Company D of the 29th Regiment Mississippi was admitted on January 4, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had been transferred from the Prison Hospital and diagnosed as a simple flesh wound of left leg and had been wounded at Lookout Mountain, (Tennessee) on November 24, 1863 by a con-ball which was short for a conical ball which was a medical term for a minie ball and treatment was a simple dressing and transferred on March 16, 1864 to the Provost Marshal.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jeremiah P. Smith of Company D of the 29th Regiment Mississippi was admitted to January 4, 1864 to the United States Army Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and the complaint was V. S. in the right leg which was short for a medical term vulnus sclopetarium which was a medical term for a gun-shot wound and under remarks stated returned to Provost Marshal on March 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jeremiah P. Smith of Company D of the 29th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 17, 1864 for exchange and noted as captured at Lookout Mountain (Tennessee) on November 24, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jeremiah P. Smith of Company D of the 29th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 17, 1864 and noted as captured at Lookout Mountain, (Tennessee) on November 24, 1863.

(The compiler notes either through deception or an honest mistake Private Jeremiah P. Smith was also listed in Company D of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and only has Federal POW Records and without question in the compilers opinion this was the same soldier who really served in Company D of the 29th Regiment Mississippi Infantry because of his enlistment records and the compiler further notes both the 29th Mississippi Infantry and the 29th Tennessee Infantry were present at the Battle of Lookout Mountain, Tennessee.)

Federal POW Records stated Private Jeremiah P. Smith of Company D of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending March 20, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky, Louisville on March 21, 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 Lookout Mountain, Tennessee on November 24, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jeremiah P. Smith of Company D of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on March 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Lookout Mountain, Tennessee on November 24, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jeremiah P. Smith of Company D of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on March 17, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on March 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Lookout Mountain, Tennessee on November 24, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jeremiah P. Smith of Company D of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 24, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky, Louisville on March 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Lookout Mountain, Tennessee on November 24, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jerry Smith of Company D of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on March 26, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (52260 of 54896) stated Private Jeremiah P. Smith of Company D of the 29th Mississippi was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 24, 1864.

Private Jeremiah P. Smith died approximately 212 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 24, 1864 at Washington, DC "President Lincoln speaks to the 189th New York Volunteers in front of the White House before they leave for the front."

And on Monday, October 24, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jerry Smith alias J. P. Smith of Company D of the alias 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry but should have been 29th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to diarrhea.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23123 of 54896) stated he died on Monday, October 24, 1864 due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Jeremiah P. Smith did not own slaves in either Yalobusha or Lafayette Counties in Mississippi.

1754) Private James T. SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #1432 reads "**JAS. T. SMITH CO. E 1 FLA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed James T. Smith, born about 1830 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a laborer and noted he could not read nor write and living in the household of John G. Smith, born about 1801 in North Carolina (From Find A Grave Memorial 9593661 John Giles Smith Served as representative for Hamilton County Florida in the State of Florida legislature session of 1850. He also served as the first Sheriff from Hamilton County from 1842-45) and his wife (Spelled as) Mariam Smith, born about 1799 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Molsy (A female) Smith, born about 1828 in Georgia and Sarah Smith, born about 1830 in Georgia and James J. Smith, born about 1831 in Florida and John G. Smith, born about 1838 in Florida and Nancy Smith, born about 1834 in Florida and John Thompson, born about 1831 in Georgia. The household was living in District 3 in Hamilton County, Florida and the census was enumerated on November 7, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James T. Smith, born about 1833 in Georgia and listed him as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Arrena Smith, born about 1835 in Florida. Another household member was Maria Smith, born about 1860 and noted as one month old. The family household was living in Hamilton County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as Jasper and the census was enumerated on July 6, 1860.

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

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

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private James T. Smith of Captain Cone's Company in the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry* was mustered in and enlisted on November 14, 1861 at White Spring, Florida at age thirty-two and enrolled by Captain (Charles F.) Cone for twelve months on November 14, 1861 and his horse was evaluated at \$125.00 and equipment as \$20.00.

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

The compiler notes White Spring, Florida was located in Hamilton County, Florida and the 1850 United States census is more in correlation with his date of birth insofar as his Compiled Military Service Records.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 14, 1861 to April 30, 1862 stated Private James T. Smith of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted on November 14, 1861 at White Spring, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (Charles F.) Cone of twelve months and had not received pay and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated allowance for horse \$66.80.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30, to December 1, 1862 stated Private James T. Smith of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted on November 14, 1861 at White Spring, (Florida) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated amount of pay for horse \$48.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1862 to February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. G. Smith (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) enlisted on November 14, "1862" at White Spring, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (William) T. Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Major (William S.) Harris on August 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated with regiment at Strawberry Plains, (Tennessee.)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private James T. Smith of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted on November 14, 1861 at White Springs, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain William T. Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Major (William S.) Harris on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated dismounted February 14, 1863 and bounty due.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to July 9, 1863 stated Private James T. Smith of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted on November 14, 1861 at White Spring, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (William T.) Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (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 James T. Smith of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry Dismounted enlisted on November 14, 1861 at White Springs, Florida and enrolled by Captain (William T.) Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Thomas H.) Maxwell on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to Academy Hospital in Marietta, (Georgia) on October 12, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private James T. Smith of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry Dismounted enlisted on November 14, 1861 at White Springs, Florida and enrolled by Captain (William T.) Stockton for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to Hospital Marietta, (Georgia) on October 12, 1863.

A Hospital Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. Smith of Company (Can't transcribe Company initial) of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared at the Cannon Hospital in La Grange, Georgia for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 enlisted on November 14, 1861 at White Spring, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (William T.) Stockton for one year and attached to the hospital on October 1, 1863 as a patient and last paid by Captain (Thomas H.) Maxwell and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private James T. Smith of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry Dismounted enlisted on November 14, 1861 at White Springs, Florida and enrolled by Captain (William T.) Stockton for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. F. Smith of Company E of the 1st Florida Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on September 27, 1864.

A Special Requisition within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. T. Smith of Company E of the 1st Florida Cavalry appeared at the Lumpkin Hospital in Cuthbert, Georgia (Located in Randolph County) on September 26, 1864 and received one jacket and one pair of pants and one pair of drawers and Edward Lea surgeon in charge said "soldier being destitute of said clothing" and received on September 27, 1864 at Cuthbert, Georgia and signed his name as J. T. Smith.

When Private James T. Smith of Company E of the 1st Florida Cavalry was taken prisoner at the 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 4, 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 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".

Federal POW Records stated Private James T. Smith of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, (Tennessee) on December 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James T. Smith of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. T. Smith of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas T Smith of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. T. Smith of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas T. Smith of Company E of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 11, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 4, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 25, 1865 at Sunbury, Pennsylvania the newspaper the Sunbury, Gazette reported "REMARKABLE SKATING FEAT – Professor S. H. Quinn, of New York, who has been lecturing in the northwest, arrived at Quincy, Illinois on Monday, January 23rd on skates, having skated all the way from St. Paul, Minnesota. He left St. Paul on the 9th of January and reached Quincy on the 23rd traveling the whole distance of 850 miles in fourteen days – an average of 60 miles a day, stopping on the way to deliver lectures. He found the ice smooth and beautiful and clear of air holes. He had a clean stretch from St. Paul to Quincy and he bowled down the globe over five degrees of latitude without meeting with an impediment. It is one of the most extraordinary feats on record."

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John T. Smith did not own slaves in Hamilton County, Florida.

1755) Private Jasper C. SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #1110 reads "**JASPER C. SMITH CO. C 1 (COLQUITT'S) ARK. INF. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Jasper Smith, born about 1842 in Alabama and living in the household of Mary A. Smith, born about 1806 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Henry Smith, born about 1825 in Alabama and Saml S. Smith, born about 1827 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Leonodus (A male) Smith, born about 1831 in Kentucky and John W. Smith, born about 1835 in Kentucky and Francis Smith, born about 1837 in Alabama and Harriet A. Smith, born about 1839 in Alabama and Gilbert L. Smith, born about 1840 in Alabama and James Smith, born about 1845 in Arkansas. The family household was living in Lafayette Township in Ouachita County, Arkansas and the census was enumerated on November 23, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Jasper Smith, born about 1843 in Alabama and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of Mary Smith, born about 1801 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Leonidas Smith, born about 1833 in Kentucky and John W. Smith, born about 1835 in Kentucky and Francis M. Smith, born about 1836 in Alabama and Gilbert Smith, born about 1841 in Alabama and James Smith, born about 1844 in Arkansas. The family household was living in the Washington Bridge Creek and Fremont Township in Ouachita County, Arkansas and the nearest Post Office was reported as Buffalo and the census was enumerated on August 21, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jasper C. Smith served in Company C in the 1st Arkansas Infantry (Colquitt's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"1st (Fagan's-Colquitt's) Infantry Regiment, formed during the early spring of 1861, contained men from Union, Clark, Ouachita, Jefferson, Saline, Pulaski, Jackson, Arkansas, and Drew counties. Ordered to Virginia, the unit entered Confederate service at Lynchburg. It fought at First Manassas, moved to Tennessee, participated in the conflict at Shiloh, and then took an active role in the Kentucky Campaign. Later it was assigned to General L. E. Polk's and Govan's Brigade and was prominent in many battles of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Bentonville. This regiment reported 11 killed and 90 wounded at Murfreesboro, lost forty-five percent of the 430 engaged at Chickamauga, and totaled 302 men and 217 arms in December, 1863. During July, 1864, this unit was united with the 15th (Cleburne's-Polk's-Josey's) Regiment and in the Battle of Atlanta lost 15 killed, 67 wounded, and 3 missing. Very few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John W. Colquitt [Find A Grave Memorial # 3131202] and James F. Fagan; [James Fleming Fagan – Find A Grave Memorial # 10863] Lieutenant Colonels William A. Crawford, [William Ayers Crawford – Find A Grave Memorial # 25471830] W. H. Martin, [William H. Martin] Donelson McGregor, [Find A Grave Memorial # 175240359] James C. Monroe, and John B. Thompson; and Major Stinson Little. [Find A Grave Memorial # 91265188]"

Company C of the 1st (Colquitt's) Arkansas Infantry was known as the "Camden Knights" Many soldiers from Ouachita County, Arkansas.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Smith of Company C of the 1st Regiment (Colquitt's) Arkansas

Infantry enlisted on March 15, 1862 at Camden, Arkansas and enrolled by (Lieutenant William) N. Hogg for two years and last paid on July 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1 to December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Smith of Company C of the 1st Regiment (Colquitt's) Arkansas Infantry enlisted on March 15, 1862 at Camden, Arkansas and enrolled by (Lieutenant William) N. Hogg for two years and last paid on November 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Smith of Company C of the 1st Regiment (Colquitt's) Arkansas Infantry enlisted on March 15, 1862 at Camden, Arkansas and enrolled by (Lieutenant William) N. Hogg for two years and last paid on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Smith of Company C of the 1st Regiment (Colquitt's) Arkansas Infantry enlisted on March 15, 1862 at Camden, Arkansas and enrolled for two years and last paid by Captain (John W.) Tatum on July 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 to October 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jasper C. Smith of Company C of the 1st Regiment (Colquitt's) Arkansas Infantry enlisted on March 15, 1862 at Camden, Arkansas and enrolled by (Lieutenant William) N. Hogg for two years and last paid by Captain (John W.) Tatum on August 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 30 to December 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Smith of Company C of the 1st Regiment (Colquitt's) Arkansas Infantry enlisted on March 15, 1862 at Camden, Arkansas and enrolled by (Lieutenant William) N. Hogg for two years and last paid by Captain (John W.) Tatum on October 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to March 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Smith of Company C of the 1st Regiment (Colquitt's) Arkansas Infantry enlisted on March 15, 1862 at Camden, Arkansas and enrolled by (Lieutenant William) N. Hogg for two years and last paid by (Captain John W.) Tatum on January 1, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Smith of Company C of the 1st Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on March 9, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Smith of Company C of the 1st Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on March 31, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Smith of Company C of the 1st Regiment (Colquitt's) Arkansas Infantry enlisted on March 15, 1862 at Camden, Arkansas and enrolled by (Lieutenant William) N. Hogg for two years and last paid by Captain (John W.) Tatum on March 1, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Jasper C. Smith of Company C of the 1st (Colquitt's) Arkansas Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Govan's Brigade in Cleburne's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jasper Smith of Company C of the 1st Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jasper Smith of Company C of the 1st Regiment Arkansas 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) Jasper Smith of Company C of the 1st Regiment Arkansas 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) Jasper Smith of Company C of the 1st Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jasper Smith of Company C of the 1st Regiment Arkansas 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 "17", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jasper Smith of Company C of the 1st Regiment Arkansas 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 Jasper Smith died approximately 33 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 8, 1865 at Boston, Massachusetts the newspaper the Boston Evening Transcript reported "TODAY VICE-PRESIDENT HAMLIN will in the presence of both Houses of Congress, open the certificates and count the votes for President and Vice-President for the four years from the 4th of March next."

And on Wednesday, February 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Jasper Smith of Company C of the 1st Regiment Arkansas Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Jasper Smith did not own slaves in Quachita County, Arkansas.

1756) Citizen of Fauquier County, Virginia, John SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #96 reads "**JOHN SMITH CITIZEN.**" Federal POW Records on ancestry (21776) stated he was taken prisoner in Fauquier County, Virginia in November 1863.

Doctor Thomas McFadden of Westerville, Ohio was his doctor at Camp Chase.

John Smith died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 16, 1864 at Charleston, South Carolina the newspaper *The Charleston Daily Courier* reported "SIEGE OF CHARLESTON ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIRST DAY – The enemy's fire upon the city was again kept up vigorously during Thursday night and Friday. The number of shells thrown from five o'clock Thursday evening to four o'clock Friday afternoon, when the enemy ceased firing was one hundred and eighty. No casualties are reported. A number of buildings were struck as usual. Affairs at Fort Sumter and elsewhere continue quiet. The fleet remained at their usual anchorage."

And on Saturday, January 16, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

Federal POW Records at ancestry (5366) stated he died on Saturday, January 16, 1864 due to consumption which is known today as tuberculosis.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1757) Sergeant John H. SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #326 reads "**SGT. JNO. H. SMITH CO. C 1 GA. S.T. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

He only has Federal POW Records.

The compiler notes his Federal POW Records are located under 1st Georgia Infantry, State Guards.

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

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) J. H. Smith of Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia State Troops Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and forwarded on July 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) John H. Smith of Company "E" of the 1st Regiment Georgia State Troops appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno. H. Smith of Company C of the 1st Georgia State Troops 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) John H. Smith of Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia State Troops appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville Kentucky – and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno. H. Smith of Company C of the 1st Georgia State Troops appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 30, 1864. Roll dated Louisville on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) John H. Smith of Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia State Troops appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 1, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones at Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Sergeant John H. Smith died approximately 76 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 16, 1864 at Chicago, Illinois the newspaper the Chicago Tribune reported "HEAVY BANK ROBBERY CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC – Baltimore, Friday October 14 – The office of Adams & Companies Express at Graton, Virginia was robbed on Wednesday, 5th instant, of notes of the First National Bank of Pittsburgh, of the denomination of \$20. The notes were uncut, and in sheets of four notes to each sheet there being 2,000 sheets. Besides this, several small packages were taken, containing \$6,000. The public are warned against receiving any of these notes. Payment has been stopped at the bank and a description of them in detail has been issued and sent to brokers, etc."

And on Sunday, October 16, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno. H. Smith of Company C of the 1st Regiment Georgia State Troops due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1758) Private Lawson T. SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #1378 reads "**LANSON T. SMITH** **CO. H 21 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Sand Mountain, Alabama in March 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Lanson T. Smith, born about 1843 in North Carolina and living in the household of Noah Smith, born about 1825 in North Carolina and his wife Catharine Smith, born about 1816 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Peter F. Smith, born about 1844 in North Carolina and Maloranna (A female) Smith, born about 1847 in Georgia. The family household was living in Subdivision 25 in Polk County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on November 14, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Lytson T. Smith, born about 1842 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a day laborer and living in the household of Noah D. Smith, born about 1824 in North Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Susanah Smith, born about 1819 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Peter F. Smith, born about 1844 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Melvina Smith, born about 1846 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Susanah Smith, born about 1851 in Georgia and Charles W. Smith, born about 1853 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 3 in Cherokee County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office reported as Alpine, Georgia and the census was enumerated on July 16, 1860.

Company H of the 21st Georgia Infantry was known as the "Yancey Invincibles" Many soldiers from Dade County, Georgia.

The compiler notes his given name was listed as Lawson on his Compiled Military Service Records and that the 21st Regiment Georgia Infantry was a regiment within the Army of Northern Virginia and as such was in the eastern theatre of war.

A Company Muster roll within in Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) L. T. Smith of Company H of the 21st Regiment Georgia Infantry* appeared on a Hospital Muster roll at the Chimborazo Hospital Number 2 in Richmond, Virginia and enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Rising Fawn, Georgia (Located in Dade County) and enrolled by (1st) Lieutenant (John B.) Courtiss for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Donald M.) Hood on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as nurse in hospital at Richmond, Virginia and discharged from field service.

The above asterisk stated "This organization originally consisted of nine companies and was known as the 4th Battalion (Mercer's) Georgia Infantry. Captain J. B. Akridge's Company Georgia Volunteers, was attached to the battalion and with the nine other companies constituted a regiment by Special Order Number 144 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated September 5, 1861.

Pay Records within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) L. T. Smith of Company H of the 21st Georgia for monthly pay from March 1 to July 1, 1862 for four months was paid \$44.00 at \$11.00 per month plus his bounty of \$50.00 for a total of \$94.00 and was paid at Richmond, Virginia on July 11, 1862 and signed his name with an X.

A Receipt Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) L. T. Smith of Company H of the 21st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 1st quarter of 1863.

A Hospital Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) L. T. Smith of Company H of the 21st Regiment Georgia enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Trenton, Georgia (Located in Dade County) and enrolled by (1st) Lieutenant (John B.) Courtiss for the war and attached to the hospital on March 21, 1863 and employed as a nurse and last paid on March 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated detailed by General (Robert Edward) Lee on March 21, 1863 and due for clothing for March 1, 1862 to October 8, 1862.

A Hospital Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) L. T. Smith of Company H of the 21st Regiment Georgia appeared on a Hospital Muster roll at the Jackson Hospital in Richmond, Virginia and enlisted on March 1, 1862 at Trenton, Georgia and enrolled by (1st) Lieutenant (John B.) Courtiss for the war and attached to the hospital as a nurse and last paid on May 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated detailed by General (Robert Edward) Lee March 21, 1863.

A Hospital Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated September 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) L. T. Smith of Company H of the 21st Regiment Georgia appeared on a Hospital Muster roll at the Jackson Hospital in Richmond, Virginia and enlisted on March 1, 1862 at (Spelled as) "Drenton", Georgia and enrolled by (1st) Lieutenant (John B.) Courtiss for the war and attached to the hospital on August 18, 1863 and employed as a nurse and last paid on June 30, 1863 and detailed by General (Robert Edward) Lee on March 21, 1863 and under remarks stated soldiers pay extra duty pay due from June 30 to August 31, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records dated August 1863 stated (Spelled as) L. T. Smith of Company H of the 21st Georgia appeared on a register at the Medical Director's Office in Richmond, Virginia on August 18, 1863 and under remarks stated relieved from duty at Chimborazo Hospital and will relieve Private William Godwin of Company C of the 16th Virginia on duty at the Jackson Hospital. Reporting to surgeon Hancock in charge.

A Hospital Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated November 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) L. T. Smith of Company H of the 21st Regiment Georgia appeared on a Hospital Muster roll at the Jackson Hospital in Richmond, Virginia and enlisted on March 1, 1862 in Trenton, Georgia and enrolled by (1st) Lieutenant (John B.) Courtiss for the war and attached to the hospital on August 18, 1863 and employed as a nurse and last paid on August 31, 1863 and detailed and appointed by General (Robert Edward) Lee on March 21, 1863 and under remarks stated soldiers pay and extra duty pay due to October 31, 1863.

A Receipt Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) L. T. Smith of Company H of the 21st Georgia appeared on a receipt roll for clothing issued to soldiers at the Jackson Hospital in Richmond, Virginia and issued on October 2, 1863 and made his mark with an X.

A Receipt Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) L. T. Smith of Company H of the 21st Georgia appeared on a receipt roll for clothing at the Jackson Hospital in Richmond, Virginia and issued on November 9, 1863 and mark his mark with an X and under remarks stated Det (Short for detached)

A Morning Report within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) L. T. Smith of Company H of the 21st Regiment Georgia appeared on a report at the Jackson Hospital in Richmond, Virginia on November 27, 1863 and furloughed on November 27, 1863 for thirty days and was with the 2nd Division and under remarks stated Det. (Short for detached)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to June 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Lanson (With an X by his given name indicating an incorrect spelling) T. Smith of Company H of the 21st Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 11, 1862 at Rising Fawn, (Georgia) and enrolled by (1st) Lieutenant (John B.) Courtiss for three years or the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since January 1864 in enemy lines.

A Muster Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) L. T. Smith of Company H of the 21st Georgia Regiment appeared on a muster roll of all persons detailed, employed or engaged in the Jackson Hospital in Richmond, Virginia on January 1, 1864 and that he had been detailed on March 21, 1863 by General (Robert Edward) Lee as a nurse in the 2nd Division.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Lanson T. Smith of Company H of the 21st Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 11, 1862 at Rising Fawn, (Georgia) and enrolled by (1st) Lieutenant (John B.) Courtiss for three years or war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and duty status not reported and under remarks stated furloughed to DeKalb County, Alabama in December 1863 and has not returned. Deserted.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lauson T. Smith of Company H of the 21st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Provost Marshal General in Louisville, Kentucky on April 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee on April 4, 1864 and noted as captured at Sand Mountain, Georgia on March 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lauson T. Smith of Company H of the 21st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on April 4, 1864 and noted as captured at Sand Mountain, Alabama. (The compiler notes Sand Mountain runs from northeastern Alabama to northwestern Georgia)

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lauson F. (With an X by the initial indicting an incorrect initial) Smith of Company H of the 21st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at and transferred from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending April 5, 1864. Roll dated Provost Marshal General, District of Kentucky in Louisville on April 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 Sand Mountain, Georgia on March 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lausen T. Smith of Company H of the 21st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Sand Mountain, Georgia on March 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lauson T. Smith of Company H of the 21st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 13, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General, District of Kentucky, Louisville on April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Sand Mountain, Georgia on March 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lawson T. Smith of Company H of the 21st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Sand Mountain, Georgia on March 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lawson T. Smith of Company H of the 21st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on April 14, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge and noted as captured at Sand Mountain, Georgia on March 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lanson T. Smith of the 2nd Regiment Georgia Infantry (But corrected at top of page to read 21st Georgia) name appeared as signature for the oath of allegiance to the United States, subscribed and sworn to on the day and year set opposite the several names and noted his place of residence as Cherokee County, Alabama and listed his physical description as; complexion fair, hair dark, eyes hazel, height 5 foot and 6 ½ inches and dated February 23, 1864.

He has a physical description, residence in Cherokee County, Alabama.

Private died approximately 314 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 22, 1865 at Marysville, Ohio the newspaper The Weekly Marysville Tribune reported "FROM COLUMBUS Recruits for the new regiments are coming in very fast. Over one thousand was reported at Camp Chase yesterday and there are now not less than five thousand there. Eight and probably nine of the ten new regiments will be organized. The 184th Regiment will be ready for the field tomorrow and will receive marching orders at once."

And on Wednesday, February 22, 1865 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Dawson T. Smith of Company H of the 21st Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"LAWSON T. SMITH CO. H 21 GA. INF. C.S.A."**

1759) Private Levi T. SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #1800 reads **"LEVI T. SMITH CO. G 29 GA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

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

Old Company C of the 29th Georgia Infantry became New Company G of the 29th Georgia upon the Confederate reorganization on May 7, 1862 and this company was known as the "Berrien Minute Men" Many soldiers from Berrien and Clinch and Lowndes Counties in Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 1 to October 31, 1861 stated Private Levi T. Smith of Captain Levi Jordan Knight's Company C (Berrien Minute Men)* enlisted on August 1, 1861 in Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Colonel (William S.) Rockwell for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was designated at various times as Captain Knight's Company, Captain Wylly's Company, (Old) Company C and (New) Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private Levi T. Smith of Captain Thomas S. Wylly's Company enlisted on August 1, 1861 in Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Colonel (William S.) Rockwell for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on sick leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated Private Levi T. Smith of Captain Thomas S. Wylly's Company C enlisted on August 1, 1861 in Savannah, Georgia and enrolled by Colonel (William S.) Rockwell for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) S. (With an X by the initial S indicating an incorrect initial) T. Smith of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry and noted he was sick in hospital or convalescent camp.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) S. T. Smith of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry and stated absent sick.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for November 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) L. T. Smith of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry and stated absent sick.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) S. T. Smith of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry and stated absent sick.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) L. Smith of Company G of the 29th Regiment appeared on a register at the General Hospital Number 1 at Savannah, Georgia and was listed as a being transferred and dated February 9, 1863 and transferred to a hospital in Macon, Georgia and under remarks stated remittent fever.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) L. T. Smith of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing from January 1 to April 8 1863 and issued in 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) L. T. Smith of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of payments in descriptive lists for period of service from May 1 to June 30, 1863 and paid \$22.00 on July 25, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) L. T. Smith of Company G of the 29th Georgia appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 3rd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on September 6, 1864 at the convalescent camp and given one jacket and one pair of pants and the reason for issued clothing was he was destitute and going to the front.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) L. T. Smith of Company G of the 29th Georgia appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 3rd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on September 16, 1864 and given one pair of shoes at the Macon, Georgia hospital.

When Private Levi T. Smith of Company G 29th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Jackson's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Levi T. Smith of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Levi T. Smith of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Levi T. Smith of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured in Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Levi T. Smith of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Levi T. Smith of Company G of the 29th Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Levi T. Smith died approximately 87 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 31, 1865 at Albany, Oregon the newspaper the Albany Journal reported "COUNTY JAIL – The question of building a jail the present year was submitted to the people of Linn County at the last June election and a large majority favored its construction. The decision of the people was a wise one and we certainly think that the experience of the last few months will be sufficient to determine the county authorities in contracting for the building of a good substantial jail during the coming summer. The building of temporary cells might answer for all present purposes but the cost of constructing them would eventually be thrown away. Two commitments have been made within the last few months in the county and in both cases the culprits have escaped for want of a safe place to confine them. Let us have a jail by all means, or let us capture no more thieves."

And on Friday, March 31, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Levi T. Smith of Company G of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

The chronological order of death was done by the compiler.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1760) Private Morgan SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #831 reads "***MORGAN SMITH CO. D 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 32 years old.

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; John Henry Smith married Gatsey in North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed Morgan Smith, born about 1833 in North Carolina and living in the household of John H. Smith, born about 1793 in North Carolina and his wife Gatsey Smith, born about 1804 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Belinda Smith, born about 1835 in North Carolina and Bracey (A male) Smith, born about 1838 in North Carolina and Spencer Smith, born about 1841 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Spaskman (A male) Smith, born about 1843 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Burney's District in Pitt County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on October 5, 1850.

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; Morgan Smith married Elizabeth A. Hinson in North Carolina.

The 1860 United States census listed Morgan Smith, born about 1832 in Pitt County, North Carolina and noted his occupation as a cooper and noted as having a personal value of \$50.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife E. Smith, born about 1835 in North Carolina. Other household members were: John D. Smith, born about 1853 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) E. Mc D. (A male)

Smith, born about 1855 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Pinkney (A male) Smith, born about 1859 in North Carolina and W. B. (A male) Duncan, born about 1833 in Virginia. The household was living in Columbus County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Whiteville and the census was enumerated on July 9, 1860.

Morgan Smith had prior duty with Company H of the 33rd North Carolina Regiment Infantry and will be noted.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Morgan Smith served in Company H of the 33rd Regiment North Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

33rd Infantry Regiment completed its organization at the old fair grounds at Raleigh, North Carolina, in September, 1861. The men were recruited in the counties of Iredell, Edgecombe, Cabarrus, Wilkes, Gates, Hyde, Cumberland, Forsyth, and Greene. After fighting at New Bern, the unit moved to Virginia and saw action at Hanover Court House. It served under Generals Branch and Lane and participated in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia from the Seven Days' Battles to Cold Harbor. Later it took its place in the Petersburg trenches and was involved in the Appomattox operations. This regiment sustained 75 casualties during the Seven Days' Battles, 36 at Cedar Mountain, 8 at Second Manassas, and 41 at Fredericksburg. It lost forty-two percent of the 480 engaged at Chancellorsville and twenty percent of the 368 at Gettysburg. The unit reported 4 killed and 19 wounded at Spotsylvania and 5 killed, 29 wounded, and 4 missing at Jericho Mills. On April 9, 1865, it surrendered 11 officers and 108 men. The field officers were Colonels Clark M. Avery, [Clark Moulton Avery – Find A Grave Memorial # 7330731] Lawrence O. Branch, [Lawrence O'Bryan Branch – Find A Grave Memorial # 9859] and Robert V. Cowan; [Robert Van Buren Cowan – Find A Grave Memorial # 16909494] Lieutenant Colonels Robert F. Hoke and J. H. Saunders; [Joseph Hubbard Saunders – Find A Grave Memorial # 41827177] and Majors William G. Lewis, Thomas W. Mayhew, [Thomas W. Mayhew Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 102633070] and James A. Weston.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Morgan Smith of Company H of the 33rd Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 15 at Columbus (County) and noted as a conscript and enrolled for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated Hospital at Gordonsville.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Morgan Smith of Company H of the 33rd Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 1, (1862) and noted as a conscript and enrolled for the war and under remarks stated discharged from service on December 12, (1862) by surgeons certificate.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Morgan Smith of Company H of the 33rd Regiment North Carolina Infantry (State Troops) enlisted on July 1, (1862) in Columbus (County) and noted as a conscript and enrolled for the war and under remarks stated dead.

A Roll of Honor within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Morgan Smith of Company H of the 33rd Regiment North Carolina Infantry State Troops was from Columbus County, (North Carolina) and entered the service on July 1, 1862 as a conscript and noted as discharged.

A hospital record within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Morgan Smith of Company H of the 33rd North Carolina appeared on a register at the Confederate States Army Hospital at Farmville, Virginia on December 12, 1862 and under remarks stated discharged for general debility.

Private (Spelled as) Morgan Smith of Company H of the 33rd North Carolina appeared on a Report of the Medical Examining Board at the Confederate States Army General Hospital at Farmville, Virginia within his Compiled Military Service Records on December 12, 1862 and noted the diseases as debility following fever constitutional debility cystic tumor of throat and under remarks stated discharge.

Private (Spelled as) Morgan Smith of Company H of the 33rd North Carolina appeared on a Report of Sick and Wounded in the General Hospital at Farmville, Virginia within his Compiled Military Service Records on December 12, 1862 and was discharged from the service for general debility on December 12, (1862).

Private (Spelled as) Morgan Smith of Company H of the 33rd North Carolina appeared on a register at the General Hospital at Farmville, Virginia within his Compiled Military Service Records stated his complaint was rubeola and admitted on November 12, 1862 and discharged from the service on December 12, 1862 and under remarks stated Ward 3.

Private (Spelled as) M. Smith of Company H of the 33rd North Carolina within his Compiled Military Service Records appeared on a register of payments to discharged soldiers and date of discharge was December 12, 1862 and date of payment was December 12, 1862.

Army of the Confederate States Certificate of Disability For Discharge within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Morgan Smith of Captain Gatlin Company H of the 33rd North Carolina Volunteers was enlisted by conscript on the 15th day of July 1862 to serve for the war and he was born in Pitt County, in the State of North Carolina is thirty years of age and 5 feet 9 ½ inches high, light complexion, blue eyes, dark hair and by occupation when enlisted a farmer. During the last two months said soldier has been unfit for duty 60 days. General Hospital Farmville, Virginia dated December 12, 1862. I certify, that I have carefully examined the said Morgan Smith of Captain Gatlin's Company and find him incapable of performing the duties of a soldier because of constitutional debility and cystic tumor of throat.

And now for the service of the 6th Regiment North Carolina Infantry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Morgan Smith served in Company D 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]”

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Morgan Smith of Company D of the 6th Regiment North Carolina Infantry C.S.A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was taken on July 24, 1864. Age 31, height 5' 10" complexion dark, eyes blue, hair brown and by occupation a farmer and listed his residence as Columbus, County, North Carolina and had been arrested by General Crooks at Winchester, Virginia on July 20, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (23590 of 54896) stated Morgan Smith was held in prison number three in barracks number three at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as dead.

Private Morgan Smith died approximately 176 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 20, 1865 at Zanesville, Ohio the newspaper the Zanesville Daily Courier reported “THE COLD – The mercury stood 5 degrees below zero this morning at 6 o'clock, showing that it was 3 degrees colder this morning than yesterday morning. The coldness of the weather is such as to prevent anyone

from getting drunk; anyone going to the watch house, or anybody getting into a fuss during last night.”
(The compiler notes Zanesville, Ohio is about fifty miles east of Columbus, Ohio)

And on Friday, January 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Morgan Smith of Company D of the 6th Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to small-pox.

On July 4, 1885 Elizabeth A. Smith at age forty-eight the widow of Morgan Smith filed for a Confederate pension in Columbus County, North Carolina. The widow swore that he enlisted in Company G of the 6th North Carolina Infantry in March 6, 1862. And that he was taken prisoner and taken to Camp Chase and had not heard from since and that she has not since remarried.

However in 1901 Elizabeth A. Smith age sixty-six the widow of Morgan Smith filed for a Confederate pension in Columbus County, North Carolina. The widow swore that he had enlisted in Company H of the 33rd Regiment North Carolina Infantry.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Morgan Smith did not own slaves in Columbus County, North Carolina.

1761) Private Noah Benson SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #290 reads **“NOAH B. SMITH CO. I 42 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; Noah Smith married (Spelled as) Julya Cockran on September 24, 1829 in Jasper County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Noah B. Smith, born about 1838 in Georgia and living in the household of Noah Smith, born about 1800 in North Carolina and his wife Julia B. Smith, born about 1806 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Chas W. Smith, born about 1831 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Farncis (A male) Smith, born about 1842 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 29 in Fayette County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 26, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Noah B. Smith, born about 1839 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of Noah Smith, born about 1800 in North Carolina and his wife Julia B. Smith, born about 1804 in Georgia. Other household members were: C. A. (A female) Ramsey, born about 1826 in Georgia and James E. Ramsey, born about 1844 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Francis (A female) Ramsey, born about 1852 in Georgia and Nancy E. C. Ramsey, born about 1855 in Georgia. The family household was living in Fayette County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Fayetteville and the census was enumerated on July 16, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Noah B. Smith served in Company I of the 42nd Georgia and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“42nd Infantry Regiment was assembled at Camp McDonald, Georgia, in March, 1862, with men from Gwinnett, De Kalb, Newton, Walton, Fulton, and Calhoun counties. The regiment moved to Tennessee, then Mississippi where it was attached to General Barton's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It fought at Chickasaw Bayou and Champion's Hill, and on July 4, 1863, was captured at Vicksburg. Exchanged and brigaded under General Stovall, the 42nd continued the fight in various battles from Missionary Ridge to Bentonville. In December, 1863, it contained 444 men and 394 arms, and in November, 1864, there were 345 present for duty. The regiment surrendered with the Army of Tennessee with 5 officers and 126 men. Its field officers were Colonel Robert J. Henderson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 35730749] Lieutenant Colonels W. H. Hulsey [William Henry Hulsey – Find A Grave Memorial # 18040000] and Robert F. Maddox, [Robert Flournoy Maddox – Find A Grave Memorial # 45494609] and Major Lovick P. Thomas. [Lovick Pierce Thomas – Find A Grave Memorial # 10152657]”

Company I of the 42nd Georgia Infantry was known as the “Fulton Blues” Many soldiers from Fulton County, Georgia.

The compiler notes Fulton County is adjacent to Fayette County, Georgia.

A Pay Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Noah B. Smith of Company I of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a pay roll of the organization named above showing payment of bounty and dated July 10, 1862 and had volunteered on March 4, 1862 at Atlanta, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (John H.) Barrett for three years or during the war and received a \$50.00 bounty and signed his name as Noah B. Smith.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Noah Benson Smith of Company I of the 42nd Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of the 1st Mississippi Confederate States Army Hospital at Jackson, Mississippi and his complaint was dysteria and admitted on May 24, 1863 and sent to General Hospital on June 9, 1863 and under remarks stated Enterprise, (Mississippi)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to October 31, 1863 and dated December 10, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) N. B. Smith of Company I of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John H.) Barnett for three years or the war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated commutation due from September 4, 1862.

A Hospital Muster Roll from February 28 to June 30, 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 stated Private Noah B. Smith of Company I of the 42nd Regiment Georgia appeared on a hospital muster roll at French's Division Hospital in Enterprise, Mississippi and enlisted on March 4 1862 in Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John H.) Barrett 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 November and December 1863 and dated February 20, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) N. B. Smith of Company I of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (John H.) Barnett for three years or the war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital November 23, 1863.

When Private Noah B. Smith of Company I of the 42nd Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on August 19, 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) N. B. Smith of Company I of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 23rd Army Corps Department Ohio near Atlanta, Georgia and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 19, 1864 and had belonged to Stovall's Brigade; Clayton's Division; Lee's Corps and under remarks stated deserted.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) N. B. Smith of Company I of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured on August 19, 1864 and had been in Stovall's Brigade; Clayton's Division; Lee's Corps and under remarks stated deserted and turned over to the Army of the Cumberland on August 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Noah B. Smith of Company I of the 42nd 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) at Louisville, Kentucky on August 30, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Noah B. Smith of Company I of the 42nd Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at 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 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Noah B. Smith of Company I of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Noah B. Smith of Company I of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on September 1, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Noah B. Smith of Company I of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 2, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Noah B. Smith of Company I of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio specifically on September 3, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and received between the period between September 1 to 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Noah B. Smith of Company I of the 42nd 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 1 to 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 19, 1864 and under remarks stated conscript and deserter.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Noah B. Smith of Company I of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry was admitted on October 7, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio and had been transferred from Camp Chase and diagnosed for small-pox.

Private Noah Benson Smith died approximately 36 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 9, 1864 at Springfield, Illinois the newspaper the Daily Illinois State Register reported "Chattanooga, October 7 – The rebels have disappeared from Altoona. Our victory there yesterday was complete. The rebel surgeons surrendered their hospitals into our hands with 400 to 600 rebel wounded. (Union) General (John M) Corse was slightly wounded in the cheek; also Tourtlette (Colonel John Eaton Tourtellotte) of the 4th Minnesota in the left thigh. An entire division attacked Altoona, under French. Lieutenant Amsden of the 12th Wisconsin battery lost a leg." (Lieutenant Marcus Amsden would die of his wound on this day October 9, 1864 and is buried at the Marietta Cemetery in Georgia).

And on Sunday, October 9, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Noah B. Smith of Company I of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Noah Smith of Fayette County, Georgia owned one mulatto female slave age twelve.

1762) Private Alfred H. SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #1123 reads "**R. H. SMITH CO. F 32 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 Alfred H. Smith served in Company F in the 22nd Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

The compiler notes he was transferred from Company E of the 41st Georgia Infantry to Company F of the 22nd Alabama Infantry.

The compiler will note his one page of records with the 41st Georgia.

A Regimental Return dated November 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) A. H. Smith of Company E of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry was noted as being in Bardstown, Kentucky on October 1 and under remarks stated transferred to the 22nd Alabama Regiment.

A Commutation of Rations within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Alfred H. Smith of Company F of the 22nd Alabama Regiment received commutation of rations while on sick furlough from September 28 to October 27 for a period of thirty days at .33 cents per day and received at Montgomery, (Alabama) this the 28th day of September 1862 in the amount of \$9.90 cents and made his mark with an X.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Alfred H. Smith of Company F of the 22nd Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on March 10, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Alfred H. Smith of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 8, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 8, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Alfred H. Smith of Company F of the 22nd 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 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 Alfred H. Smith of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alford H. Smith of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 7, 1864 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 Alfred H. Smith of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

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

Private died approximately 178 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 5, 1865 at Nashville, Tennessee the newspaper the Nashville Daily Union reported "The Armstrong gun which was captured at Fort Fisher was the one which was presented by the manufacturer, Sir William Armstrong, to Jeff Davis. A soldier, describing it says it is by all odds the

handsomest gun I ever saw, being entirely of twist wrought iron and mounted on a magnificent solid mahogany carriage.”

And on Sunday, February 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. H. Smith of Company F of the 22nd 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: **“A. H. SMITH CO. F 22 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1763) Private Bryant Henry SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #1512 reads **“R. H. SMITH CO. G 57 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The compiler notes during the 1850 and 1860 census reports at times the given name was listed and the other census report will report the given name as suspected in this case.

The 1850 United States census listed Henry Smith, born about 1838 in North Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Bryant Smith, born about 1810 in North Carolina and Nancy Smith, born about 1815 in North Carolina. Other household members were: James Smith, born about 1835 in North Carolina and Stephen Smith, born about 1836 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Aslend (A male) born about 1839 in Alabama and Pemina Smith, born about 1841 in Alabama and John Smith, born about 1843 in Alabama and Sarah Smith, born about 1845 in Alabama and David Smith, born about 1847 in Alabama and Nancy Smith, born about 1849 in Alabama. The family household was living in Pike County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 7, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Bryant H. Smith, born about 1839 in North Carolina and living in the household of Bryant Smith, born about 1811 in North Carolina and Nancy Smith, born about 1815 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Asa B. Smith, born about 1841 in Alabama and Penny J. Smith, born about 1843 in Alabama and John L. Smith, born about 1845 in Alabama and Sarah A. Smith, born about 1846 in Alabama and David W. Smith, born about 1847 in Alabama and Elizabeth Smith, born about 1849 in Alabama and Mary E. Smith, born about 1851 in Alabama and Joel Smith, born about 1854 in Alabama and Jesse Smith, born about 1854 in Alabama and (A female) Sena E. Smith, born about 1855 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Eastern Division of Pike County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office as listed as White Water and the census was enumerated on July 26, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Bryant H. Smith served in Company C in the 57th Alabama Infantry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The compiler notes he only has Federal POW Records.

When Private Bryant H. Smith of Company C of the 57th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 27, 1864 he had been in Scott's Brigade in Loring's Division and in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Bryant H. Smith of Company C of the 57th 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 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 4, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Bryant H. Smith of Company C of the 57th Regiment Alabama 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 near Atlanta, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Bryant H. Smith of Company C of the 57th 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 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Bryant H. Smith of Company C of the 57th Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Bryant H. Smith of Company C of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Bryant H. Smith of Company C of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 6, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Briant A. Smith of Company C of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry name appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia on March 4, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio on March 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 27, 1864 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled.

Private Bryant Henry Smith died approximately 208 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 2, 1865 at Menasha, Wisconsin the newspaper the Saturday Evening Press reported "ANOTHER HERO GONE – The Madison Journal of last week contains the following notice: RALPH O. CRANE, the son of Dr. H. O. Crane, Surgeon of the 5th Provost District, died recently in a rebel prison in Georgia of scurvy. He was formerly of the Iron Brigade, re-enlisting and joined the 19th Michigan and was taken prisoner in the battle of the Wilderness. He was one of the bravest of brave and one of the most talented young men in the State."

And on Thursday, March 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) B. H. Smith of Company C of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Bryant H. Smith did not own slaves in Pike County, Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“B. H. SMITH CO. C 57 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1764) Sergeant Robert N. SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #1940 reads **“SERGT. R. N. SMITH CO. C 21 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Pulaski, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to the Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1969; Albert F. Smith married Mary Frances Dunavant on December 7, 1842 in Limestone County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed Robert Smith, born about 1845 in Alabama and living in the household of Albert F. Smith, born about 1821 in Tennessee and his wife Mary Smith, born about 1826 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Martha Smith, born about 1843 in Alabama and William Smith, born about 1848 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 2 in Giles County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on August 28, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed R. N. (A male) Smith, born about 1845 in Alabama and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of A. F. (A male) Smith, born about 1820 in Tennessee and his wife M. F. (A female) Smith, born about 1828 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: W. W. (A male) Smith, born about 1848 in Tennessee and J. W. (A male) Smith, born about 1851 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Adaline (A female) Smith, born about 1853 in Tennessee and N. M. (A female) Smith, born about 1855 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Pathenia (A female) Smith, born about 1857 in Tennessee and E. E. (A female) Smith, born about 1860 and noted as three months old. The family household was living in Civil District 14 in Henderson County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Shady Hill and the census was enumerated on September 14, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Robert (Middle initial “M”) Smith alternate name R. M. Smith and discharged as a sergeant served in Company C of the 21st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Wilson’s) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“21st (Wilson's) Cavalry Regiment [also called 16th Regiment] was organized in February, 1864, with eleven companies. It was formed by consolidating various irregular organizations from the counties of Hardin, Chester, Henderson, Madison, McNairy, and Carroll. It was assigned to T. H. Bell's Brigade, fought at Brice's Cross Roads as dismounted skirmishers, [and] then was active at Harrisburg and Athens. Later it moved back to Tennessee with Hood and in November and December reported 42 casualties. During February, 1865, the unit was consolidated with Barteau's 22nd Cavalry, and this command totalled [totalled] 31 officers and 317 men on May 3. The next day it was included in the surrender of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonel Andrew N. Wilson, [Andrew Neal Wilson – Find A Grave Memorial # 11107062] Lieutenant Colonel Jesse

A. Forrest, [Jesse Anderson Forrest – Brother of Nathan Bedford – Find A Grave Memorial # 132766433] and Majors William T. Parham [William Thomas Parham – Find A Grave Memorial # 59009908] and M. G. Stegall. [Marion G. Stegall – Find A Grave Memorial # 99951289 – Compiled Military Service Records listed his surname as Steagall – He died on January 9, 1864 due to pneumonia at the Alton, Illinois Prison]”

Company C of the 21st Tennessee Cavalry (Wilson’s) had many soldiers from Henderson County in Tennessee. The compiler notes Chester County, Tennessee was the last county formed in Tennessee in 1879 from parts of Henderson County and that Robert N. Smith had enlisted in Mifflin, Tennessee today located in Chester County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1 to December 31, 1863 and dated February 4, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. N. Smith of Company C of Wilson’s Regiment Tennessee Cavalry* enlisted on July 26, 1863 in Mifflin, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain (John) J. Rice for three years and noted as present for duty and also noted his use for horse was \$61.60 and under remarks stated 1 Sorrell horse valued at \$350.00.

The above asterisk stated “The 21st (Also called the 16th and Wilson’s) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry) was organized about February 4, 1864, by the consolidation of Franklin’s and Kizer’s Regiments Tennessee Cavalry. Some of the members appear to have been illegally mustered November 21, 1863, as of Newsom’s Regiment Tennessee Cavalry. The regiment was consolidated with the 22nd (Also called the 2nd and Barteau’s) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, apparently in accordance with Special Order Number 28, Headquarters Cavalry, District of Mississippi and East Louisiana, dated February 13, 1865 and formed the 21st and 22nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Consolidated) which was paroled at Gainesville, Alabama in May 1865.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 and dated May 13, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. N. Smith of Company C of the 16th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on July 26, 1863 in Mifflin, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain (John) J. Rice for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated 1 Sorrell horse valued at \$300.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) R. N. Smith of Company C of the 16th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on July 26, 1863 in Mifflin, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain (John) J. Rice for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated appointed 3rd sergeant June 27, 1864.

When Sergeant Robert N. Smith of Company C of the 21st Tennessee Cavalry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 24, 1864 he had been with 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Robert N. Smith of Company C of the 21st Tennessee appeared on a roll of Confederate prisoners captured by Cavalry Command and turned over by Major J. M. Young, Provost Marshal Cavalry Corps, M. D. M. to Colonel Parkhurst, Provost Marshal General, Department Cumberland. Roll dated Headquarters Cavalry Corps M. D. M. Provost Marshal's Office Nashville, Tennessee on December 27, 1864 and noted as captured near Pulaski, Tennessee on December 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt N. Smith of Company C of the 21st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 3, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 3, 1865 and noted as captured near Pulaski, Tennessee on December 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt N. Smith of Company C of the 21st Regiment "Alabama" (But corrected to Tennessee at the top of the page) Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt N. Smith of Company C of the 21st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 3, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt N. Smith of Company C of the 21st Regiment Tennessee 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 Pulaski, Tennessee on December 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Robt N. Smith of Company C of the 21st Regiment Tennessee 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 Pulaski, Tennessee on December 24, 1864.

The Battle of Nashville, Tennessee fought on December 15th and 16th 1864 was a decisive Union victory and left the Confederate Army of Tennessee in disarray. General Hood took his defeated army from Nashville across the Tennessee River into Lauderdale County, Alabama on December 28, 1864 with Union troops in hot pursuit and had ask General Forrest to protect his army in rear guard action in which General Forrest did in brilliant fashion.

General Forrest had evacuated Pulaski, Tennessee on the night of December 24, 1864 a distance of about 75 miles from Nashville. By the afternoon of the next day Union troops under General Wilson

were south of Pulaski, Tennessee in hopes of capturing many retreating Confederates when they ran into General Forrest who had set up an ambush for the Union troops. The encounter was called Anthony's Hill fought on December 25, 1864 and was a total Confederate victory with the once pursuing Yankees now running back north to Pulaski, Tennessee with Forrest in hot pursuit. General Forrest had done the seeming impossible task of protecting Hood's Army and broke off his pursuit after a few miles.

Sergeant Robert N. Smith died approximately 115 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 6, 1865 Pittsburg, Pennsylvania the newspaper the Pittsburg Daily Commercial reported "General Sherman's headquarters are to be in Alexandria, Virginia."

And on Saturday, May 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) R. N. Smith of Company C of the 21st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Robert N. Smith did not own slaves in Henderson County, Tennessee .

The compiler notes because of consolidation there was more than one unit known as the 21st Tennessee Cavalry and because of this if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"SERGT. ROB'T N. SMITH CO. C 21 (WILSON'S) TENN. CAV. C.S.A."**

1765) Private Robert SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #29 reads **"ROB'T SMITH CO. D 2 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Big Hill, Kentucky in July 1863.

Private Robert Smith had prior duty with Company C of the 4th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry and will be noted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1861 to April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Smith of Company C of the 4th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry* was noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company D 2nd (Ashby's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry. This battalion was formed August 29, 1861, with six companies of twelve month men which had been organized in June or July 1861, for the Provisional Army of Tennessee and afterward transferred to the Confederate States service. The battalion was re-organized May 24, 1862 and then consolidated with the 5th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry to form the 2nd (Ashby's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry. It was also called the 1st and the 2nd Battalion Tennessee Cavalry."

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1862 stated Private Robert Smith of Company D of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry* enlisted on May 20, 1862 at Knoxville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel (Henry Marshall) for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated for use of his horse 103 days at .40 cents (Per day)

The compiler notes "This regiment was organized on May 24, 1862, by the consolidation of the 4th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry and the 5th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry (Except companies B and F of the latter). It was also known as Ashby's Regiment Tennessee Cavalry and as the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated June 30, 1862 stated Private Robert Smith of Company D of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry* and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was formerly Company C of the 4th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records on March 12, 1864 near Tunnel Hill, Georgia stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. (With an X by the initial M indicating an incorrect initial) Smith Junior age twenty-six of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel (Henry Marshall) Ashby and noted: An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service to be returned to the Adjutant General's Office with a view of have the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound book. Signed W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Smith of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on May 1, 1862 in Knoxville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel (Henry Marshall) Ashby for during the war

and last paid by Captain (William Vol) Sevier on June 30 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

Federal POW Records stated Private Robert Smith of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Big Hill, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Robert Smith of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Big Hill, (Kentucky) on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Robert Smith of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 6, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky in Louisville on August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Big Hill, (Kentucky) on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Robert Smith of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee 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 Big Hill, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

On September 24, 1863 the Russian Navy arrives at New York Harbor in support of the Federal war effort. The small fleet would stay at New York for a couple of months. The Secretary of the United States Navy Gideon Wells wrote in his diary "In sending them to this country there is something significant. What will be its effect on France and the French policy we shall learn in due time. It may be moderate, it may exasperate. God bless the Russians."

And on Thursday, September 24, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Robert Smith of Company D of the 2nd Ashby's Tennessee Cavalry due to unknown reason of death.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

Since there was more than on unit known as the 2nd Tennessee Cavalry if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"ROB'T SMITH CO. D 2 (ASHBY'S) TENN. CAV. C.S.A."**

1766) Private Simeon SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #1741 reads **“SIMON SMITH CO. A 20 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”**

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Simon Smith alternate name Simeon Smith served in Company A of the 40th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview:

“40th Infantry Regiment was formed during the early summer of 1862 after several attempts to organize a unit. Some of the men were from Attala County. It was active in the conflicts at Iuka and Corinth, then, assigned to J. C. Moore's and L. Hebert's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, was captured at Vicksburg in July, 1863. After being exchanged the regiment served in the Army of Tennessee under the command of Generals Baldwin and Featherston. It participated in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and the North Carolina Campaign. Its casualties at Iuka were 10 killed, 39 wounded, and 21 missing of the 314 engaged, and during the siege at Vicksburg there were 12 killed and 38 wounded. The unit reported 10 killed, 57 wounded, and 27 missing at Peach Tree Creek, totaled 64 effectives in December, 1864, and surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Wallace B. Colbert and George P. Wallace, Lieutenant Colonels Josiah A. P. Campbell and James R. Childress, and Majors W. M. Gibbons and Enoch McDonald.”

Company A of the 20th Mississippi was known as the “

He is listed in the 40th Mississippi. He may have been with 8th Confederate Cavalry.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 23, 1865 at Brooklyn, New York the newspaper the Times Union reported “The War Department has authorized the organization of a company of rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, Ohio, who refused to be exchanged for duty on the Western frontier. Two thousand of them have signified their desire to be enrolled in the company.”

And on Thursday, March 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23140) stated Simon Smith of Company A of the 40th Mississippi died on Thursday, March 23, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1767) Private Virgil SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #131 reads **“VIRGIL SMITH CO. B 2 MD. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Johnstown, West Virginia in July 1863.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Virgil Smith served in Company D of the 2nd Battalion Maryland Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“2nd Cavalry Battalion was organized at Staunton, Virginia, in September, 1863, with six companies. After serving as partisan rangers, it was mustered into Confederate service in May, 1864. It fought with Early in the Shenandoah Valley, then late in 1864 moved to West Virginia to operate with Captain J. H. McNeill's Rangers. Lieutenant Colonel Harry W. Gilmor [Find A Grave Memorial # 5991838] commanded this unit.”

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Virgin Smith of Company B of the Maryland Battalion appeared on a report of rebel prisoners for the week ending July 24, 1863 and noted as enlisting in April 1863 and noted as captured by forces of General Kelley on July 19, 1863 and told Union authorities his residence was Tishomingo County, Mississippi and listed as age nineteen and under remarks stated prisoner of war and sent to Camp Chase.

Federal POW Records reported the physical description for Private Virgil Smith in Company B of the 2nd Battalion Maryland Cavalry on a list of prisoners confined in Military prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as Athenaeum Prison dated July 29, 1863. Age - 19; Height - 5' 11" inches; Complexion - dark; eyes - grey; Hair - dark; Occupation a farmer and residence Mississippi. Arrested by 54th Pennsylvania Cavalry at Johnstown on July 22, 1863 and sent to Camp Chase on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Virgil Smith of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Maryland Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1863 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain (Wesley Coleman Thorpe 13th Regiment United States Army) and noted as captured at Johnstown, (West) Virginia on July 22, 1863.

The compiler notes Johnstown, West Virginia is located in Raleigh County.

Federal POW Records stated Private Virgil Smith of Company B of the 2nd Regiment Maryland 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 Johnstown, (West) Virginia on July 22, 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 8, 1864 at Washington, DC the newspaper the National Republican reported “GLORIOUS NEWS FROM OHIO – The election in Cincinnati on Monday gives a majority of 4, 681 for the Union ticket, against 1,149 last spring – A Union gain of over 3,500 votes. The Union majority in Dayton –

Vallandigham's home – was 300, and in Cleveland 1,500. In Columbus, Lancaster, and other cities the Union gains were also very large.”

And on Friday, April 8, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Virgil Smith of Company B of the 2nd Regiment Maryland 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: **“VIRGIL SMITH CO. D 2 BATT’N MD. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1768) 1stLieutenant Wellington D. SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #1968 reads **“LIEUT. W. D. SMITH CO. G 8 N.C. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina in April 1865.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Wellington B. (But believed to have been initial D) Smith, born about 1815 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Sarah E. Smith, born about 1818 in North Carolina. Another family household member was Mary A. Smith, born about 1844 in North Carolina. The family household was living in the Albemarle District number 9 in Stanly County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on October 19, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed W. D. (A male) Smith, born about 1816 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a teacher with a personal value of \$1,000.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Sarah Smith, born about 1819 in North Carolina. Another family household member was Mary Smith, born about 1844 in North Carolina. The family household was living in the Cedar Hill District of Anson County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Ansonville and the census was enumerated on June 14, 1860.

The compiler notes Private Wellington D. Smith had prior service in Company K of the 26th North Carolina Infantry State Troops and was discharged in May 1862 by reason of the Confederate Conscription Act as he was 45 years old. (The compiler also notes he had a physical description in the 26th North Carolina).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 2, 186(4) stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) W. D. Smith of Captain R. M. Biles' Company Reserve Forces* enrolled on July 2, 186(4) at Albemarle, (North Carolina) for the duration of the war.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was successively designated as Captain Biles' Company, Reserve Forces; Company G Moss' Battalion North Carolina Senior Reserves and Company G 6th

Regiment North Carolina Senior Reserves. The 6th North Carolina Senior Reserves was formed about December 3, 1864 by the addition of two unattached companies to Moss's Battalion North Carolina Senior Reserves."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) Wellington D. Smith of Company G of the 6th Regiment North Carolina Senior Reserves appeared on a roster of the 6th Regiment North Carolina Senior Reserves; was in Confederate service when organized December 3, 1864 and was mustered into Confederate service on August 3, 1864 and elected to his rank.

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

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

Wikipedia offered an account of the raid:

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) Wellington D. Smith of Company G of the "3rd Regiment North Carolina Infantry" appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on April 29, 1865 and captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) Wellington D. Smith of Company G of the 8th Regiment North Carolina Infantry and corrected at the top of the page to 6th Senior Reserves appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain C. B. Pratt, Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky on April 29, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on April 29, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) Wellington D. Smith of Company G of the 8th Regiment North Carolina Infantry and corrected at the top of the page to 6th Senior Reserves appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending May 5, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky on May 6, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) Wellington D. Smith of Company G of the 8th Regiment North Carolina Infantry and corrected at the top of the page to 6th Senior Reserves appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on May 1, (1865) at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on May 2, 1865 to Camp Chase, (Ohio) and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) Wellington D. Smith of Company G of the 8th Regiment North Carolina Infantry and corrected at the top of the page to 6th Senior Reserves appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on May 2, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky on May 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) Wellington D. Smith of Company G of the 8th Regiment North Carolina Infantry and corrected at the top of the page to 6th Senior Reserves appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on May 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

1st Lieutenant Wellington D. Smith died approximately 12 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 16, 1865 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper the Daily Ohio Statesman reported "TOOK THE OATH" – 108 rebel prisoners at Camp Chase yesterday took the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States and were furnished with transportation to their former places of residence."

And on Tuesday, May 16, 1865 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of (Spelled as) Lieutenant W. D. Smith of Company G of the 8th Regiment North Carolina Infantry but corrected to the 6th Senior Reserves at the top of the page due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Wellington D. Smith did not own slaves in Stanly County, North Carolina.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"1ST LT. W. D. SMITH CO. G 6 N. C. SR. RES. C.S.A."**

1769) Private William SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #2116 reads "*E. COLLINS CO. B 51 VA. REG. C.S.A.*" / **"WILLIAM SMITH CO. I 1 VA. S. LINE CAV. C.S.A."** **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner at Camp Piatt, (West) Virginia in April 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed William Smith, born about 1825 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$95.00 and it was noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Rhoda Smith, born about 1825 in Virginia. Other family household members were: James Smith, born about 1845 in Virginia and Sarah Smith, born about 1847 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Elvina (A female) Smith, born about 1850 in Virginia and noted as six months old. The family household was living in District 32 in Logan County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 23, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wm Smith, born about 1823 and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$100.00 and a personal value of \$144.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Rhoda Smith, born about 1824. Other family household members were: James P. Smith, born about 1846 and Sarah A. M. Smith, born about 1848 and Elvira Smith, born about 1850 and Isaac M. Smith, born about 1851 and Louisa F. Smith, born about 1853 and (Spelled as) Lizelpha S. (A female) Smith born about 1855 and (Spelled as) Marina J. (A female) Smith, born about 1859 and noted as nine months old. The family household was living in Logan County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Buffalo and the census was enumerated on June 29, 1860.

The second soldier should be Private William Smith Company I 1st Virginia State Line Cavalry CSA His date of enlistment does not show. Private Smith was 40 years old with red whiskers and a light complexion. He was 5'9" with blue eyes and was listed as a farmer from Logan County (West) Virginia. Private Smith entered the Union's Camp Piatt, (West) Virginia, on April 30, 1863 and gave himself up to Union troops. Camp Piatt was located about 20 miles south of Charleston, (West) Virginia. He was taken to the Athenaeum Prison in Wheeling, (West) Virginia. He arrived at Camp Chase on May 12, 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

On June 20, 1863 at St. Louis, Missouri the newspaper the Daily Missouri Republican reported "SENT NORTH Twenty rebel deserters and two civilians were sent to Camp Chase yesterday from the Military Prison in this city over the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad, under guard."

And also on June 20, 1863 at Boston, Massachusetts the newspaper the New England Farmer reported "The rebel prisoners at Camp Morton were transferred to Camp Chase yesterday. About fifty East Tennesseans, conscripts, took the oath of allegiance and joined the 71st Indiana regiment."

And on Saturday, June 20, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

He died on Saturday, June 20, 1863 due to unknown reasons.

He died on June 20, 1863 and was buried in grave #122 at the East City Cemetery.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1770) Private William Green SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #545 reads "**Wm. G. SMITH CO. D 33 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 19 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed William G. Smith, born about 1846 in Mississippi and living in the household of James M. Smith, born about 1826 in Mississippi and his wife Julia Ann Smith, born about 1826 in Kentucky. Another family household member was Matilda M. Smith, born about 1849 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Franklin County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated in October 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Green Smith, born about 1845 in Mississippi noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of James M. Smith, born about 1825 in Mississippi and living with his wife Julia Smith, born about 1826 in Kentucky. Other household family members were: Matilda Smith, born about 1849 in Mississippi and Jefferson Smith, born about 1853 in Mississippi and Nicholas Smith, born about 1854 in Mississippi and Mary Smith, born about 1859 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Franklin County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was listed as Friendship and the census was enumerated on October 1, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William G. Smith served in Company D in the 33rd Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"33rd (Hurst's) Infantry Regiment organized late in 1861, contained men from Amite, Wilkinson, Leake, Franklin, and Pike counties. The unit fought at Corinth and Hatchie Bridge, [and] then was assigned to General Rust's and Featherston's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It took part in various engagements during the Vicksburg siege and for a time was stationed at Jackson. Continuing under the command of General Featherston, the 33rd served with the Army of Tennessee through the Atlanta Campaign and in Tennessee and North Carolina. It lost 16 killed, 83 wounded, and 54 missing at

Peach Tree Creek, had 85 officers and men fit for duty in December, 1864, and surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Jabez L. Drake [Jabez Leftwich Drake – killed during the Atlanta Campaign – Find A Grave # 108413375] and David W. Hurst, [David Wiley Hurst – Find A Grave # 8751054] Lieutenant Colonels John Harrod [John Harrod – killed during the Atlanta Campaign – Find A Grave # 37395387] and William B. Johnson, [Survived the war] and Major Robert J. Hall. [Robert J. Hall - noted as a colonel – Find A Grave 114059282]”

Company D of the 33rd Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Franklin Guards” and many soldiers from Franklin County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Green Smith of Company D of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 27, (1862) in Franklin (County) and enrolled by Captain (K. R.) Webb for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty due.

The compiler notes the following; “The 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry was known for a short time after being organized as Hurst’s Regiment Mississippi Infantry. About April 9, 1865, this regiment was consolidated with the 1st and 22nd Regiments and the 1st Battalion Mississippi Infantry and formed a new regiment which was designated the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Smith of Company D of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 27, (1862) in Franklin County and enrolled by Captain (K. R.) Webb for three years and last paid by Captain (Alfred F.) Strawn 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) G. Smith of Company D of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 27, (1862) in Tippah, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Captain) K. R. Webb for three years and last paid by Captain (Alfred F.) Strawn on December 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. G. Smith of Company D of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 27, (1862) in Tippah, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Captain) K. R. Webb for three years and last paid by Captain (Alfred F.) Strawn 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. G. Smith of Company D of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 27, (1862) in Tippah, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Captain) K. R. Webb for three years and last paid by Captain (Alfred F.) Strawn 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. G. Smith of Company D of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 27, 1862 in Tippah, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Captain) K. R. Webb for three years and

last paid by Captain (Alfred F.) Strawn on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William G. Smith of Company D of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 27, 1862 in Tippah, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Captain) K. R. Webb 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 July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William G. Smith of Company D of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on "November 6, 1862 in Brookhaven", (Mississippi) and enrolled for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated missing in action July 20, 1864 at Peach Tree Creek, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) William G. Smith of Company D of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry and enlisted on November 20, 1862 in Tippah, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (K. R.) Webb for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded and taken prisoner at Peach Tree Creek, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. G. Smith of Company D of the 33rd Mississippi Regiment appeared on a list of casualties in Featherston's Brigade in the engagement near Peach Tree Creek, Georgia on July 20, 1864 and under remarks stated missing.

When Private William G. Smith of Company D of the 33rd Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign near Peach Tree Creek on July 20, 1864 he had been in Featherston's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. G. Smith of Company D of the 33rd 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 as captured at Peach Tree Creek, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. G. Smith of Company D of the 33rd 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 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 Peach Tree Creek, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. G. Smith of Company D of the 33rd 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 Peach Tree Creek, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. G. Smith of Company D of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on October 21, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Peach Tree Creek, Georgia on July 20 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. G. Smith of Company D of the 33rd 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 Peach Tree Creek, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. G. Smith of Company D of the 33rd 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 Peach Tree Creek, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. G. Smith of Company D of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi and noted his complaint was a gun-shot wound left thigh flesh and admitted on July 24, 1864 to the United States Hospital Number 2 at Chattanooga, Tennessee and under remarks stated returned to prison on October 12, (1864) in Chattanooga, (Tennessee) and noted as age eighteen.

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 2, 1864 at Evansville, Indiana the newspaper the Evansville Daily Journal reported “RESSURECTIONISTS – It seems that a systematic exhuming of the dead bodies of rebel prisoners buried at Camp Chase has been going on for some time past, in order to supply a medical college at Cleveland with subjects for dissection. An agent of the college from Cleveland, it is said, has been in Columbus for some time engaged in forwarding this business through the aid of such persons as he could enlist in the service. Among other, Dr. Flowers is charged with being a principal actor in the affair. The Doctor was arrested on Friday night by the military authorities and taken to Camp Chase and released on giving bail for his appearance on a future day.”

And on Friday, December 2, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm. G. Smith of Company D of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William G. Smith of Franklin County, Mississippi did not own slaves by virtual of his age.

1771) Private William J. SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #1538 reads ***“Wm. J. SMITH CO. A 6 FLA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) William Smith, born about 1839 in Florida and noted as he could not read nor write and living in the household of (Spelled as) Cally (A female) Smith, born about 1837 in North Carolina and noted as a pauper. Other household members were: James Smith, born about 1842 in Florida and Martha Smith, born about 1845 in Florida and (Spelled as) Isaac (But listed as a female) Smith, born about 1847 in Florida. The family household was living in Gadsden County, Florida with the nearest Post Office listed as Quincy and the census was enumerated on June 19, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that Company A of the 6th Florida Infantry had many soldiers from Gadsden County, Florida and the 1860 census listed a William Smith as living in Quincy in Gadsden County, Florida and born about 1839 and his Compiled Military Service Records reported William J. Smith as enlisting in 1862 at Quincy, Florida at age 24.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William J. Smith 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.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 18, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) William J. Smith of Captain (Robert H. M.) Davidson's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry* enlisted on March 12, 1862 at Quincy, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain Davidson for three years and duty status not reported and noted his age was twenty-four.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company A of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 12 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Smith of Captain (Robert H. M.) Davidson's Company of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Quincy, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain Davidson for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick in Gadsden County, Florida.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to November 12, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Smith of Company A of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Quincy, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (Robert H. M.) Davidson for three years and bounty received and noted as absent and under remarks stated detached as wagoner at Knoxville, Tennessee on July 20, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 12, 1862 to February 9, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Smith of Company A of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Quincy, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (Robert H. M.) Davidson for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated detached as wagoner at Knoxville, (Tennessee) on December 22, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 9 to March 12, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Smith of Company A of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Quincy, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Robert H. M.) Davidson for three years and last paid on May 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 12 1863 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Smith of Company A of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Quincy, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Robert H. M.) Davidson for three years and last paid by Captain (Joseph S. M.) Davidson on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated detailed as guard to go with prisoners to Richmond, Virginia (The compiler notes additional words are written but not transcribed)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to July 9, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Smith of Company A of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Quincy, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Robert H. M.) Davidson for three years and last paid by Captain (Joseph S. M.) Davidson on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 9 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Smith of Company A of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Quincy, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Robert H. M.) Davidson for three years and last paid by Captain (Joseph S. M.) Davidson on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Smith of the 6th Florida Regiment appeared on a report of a mounted guard at Knoxville, Tennessee on August 22, 1863 and relived on August 23, 1863 and had police duty on streets.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Smith of Company A of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on March 13, 1862 at Quincy, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Robert H. M.) Davidson for three years and last paid by Captain (Joseph S. M.) Davidson on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated (Unable to transcribe)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Smith of Company A of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on "May" 13, 1862 at Quincy, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Robert H. M.) Davidson for three years and last paid by Captain (Joseph S. M.) Davidson on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) W. J. Smith of Company A Florida Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing from April 1 to June 30, 1864 and signed his name as W. J. Smith.

When Private William J. Smith 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.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Smith of Company A of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Smith of Company A of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 and sent from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Smith of Company A of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Smith of Company A of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Smith of Company A of the 6th Regiment Florida 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 J. Smith died approximately 57 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 4, 1865 at Syracuse, New York the newspaper *The Syracuse Daily Courier And Union* reported "FREEDOM FOR SLAVES IN THE ARMY – The Senate has passed a bill providing for the freedom of slaves serving in the military and naval forces of the United States. We had supposed that these slaves were emancipated by the President's proclamation; but the Senate, it appears entertains a different opinion."

And on Saturday, March 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. J. Smith of Company A of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1772) Private William S. SMITH - Inscription on tombstone #118 reads "**Wm. S. SMITH CO. C 36 BATT'N. VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Fayette County, West Virginia in August 1863.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 36 years old.

The 1860 United States census listed Wm. S. Smith, born about 1827 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$2,000.00 and a personal value of \$50.00 and listed as the head of the household. Other household members were: (Spelled as) E. (A female) Smith, born about 1813 in Virginia and (Spelled as) S. (A male) Carpenter, born about 1847 in Virginia and (Spelled as) M. J. (A female) Carpenter, born about 1853 in Virginia. The household was living in District 2 in Putnam County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Hurricane Bridge and the census was enumerated on June 8, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William S. Smith served in Company C in the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

The compiler notes his service records are listed under the 36th Virginia Battalion.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1862 to April 30, 1863 and dated September 2, 1863 stated Private William S. Smith of Company C of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry 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, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to December 31, 1863 and dated February 25, 1864 stated Private William S. Smith of Company C of the 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry 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, 1862 and under remarks stated deserted at Culpeper Court House (Virginia) on August 10, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm S. Smith of Company C of the 36 Virginia Battalion 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 done on September 16, 1863 age 36; height 5' 10"; complexion dark; eyes blue; hair dark; whiskers dark and told Union authorities he had been a farmer and listed his residence as Putnam County, (West) Virginia and had been arrested by United States troops in Fayetteville, (West) Virginia on August 24, 1863 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on September 17, 1863.

The compiler notes Fayetteville, (West) Virginia was located in Fayette County.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm S. Smith of Company C of the 36th Regiment Virginia “Infantry” appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on September 18, 1863 and had been sent to Camp Chase from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain W. C. Thorpe and noted a physical description Age 36; Height 5' 10"; Eyes blue; Hair dark; Complexion dark and under remarks stated deserted.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm S. Smith of Company C of the 9th Regiment “Louisiana Infantry” appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who desire to take the oath and not be sent for exchange and state that they were conscripts and deserters and noted as captured in Fayette County, (West) Virginia on “July” 24, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm S. Smith of Company C of the 36th Regiment Virginia Cavalry was admitted to the Chase United States Army Hospital, Camp Chase near Columbus, Ohio on February 17, 1864 for small-pox

Private died approximately 160 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 25, 1864 at Washington, DC President and Mrs. Lincoln visit Grover's Theatre for performance by Edwin Booth in the title role in John Howard Payne's Brutus.

And on Thursday, February 25, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm S. Smith of Company C and noted as the 36th at top of page Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William S. Smith did not own slaves in Putnam County, (West) Virginia.

1773) Private James W. SMOTHERMAN - Inscription on tombstone #1513 reads "**J. W. SMOTHERMAN CO. D 11 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Bell Buckle, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James W. Smotherman alternate name J. M. Smotherman served in Company D in the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Holman's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"11th Cavalry Regiment was organized in February, 1863, by consolidating Holman's and part of Douglass' Tennessee Cavalry Battalion plus other companies. It was assigned to Forrest's, Humes', J. B. Biffle's and Dibrell's Brigade. The regiment took an active part in the conflicts at Brentwood and Chickamauga, then was involved in the Atlanta Campaign and Hood's operations in Tennessee. During January, 1865, it was consolidated with the 10th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment and in May contained 30 officers and 280 men. Serving in Alabama, it surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonels James H. Edmondson and Daniel W. Holman, [Daniel Wilson Holman – Find A Grave Memorial # 14870874] Lieutenant Colonel Jacob T. Martin, and Major Chatham Coffee. [Find A Grave Memorial # 27458999]"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Smotherman of Company D of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry* enlisted on October 4, 1862 in Salem, Tennessee (Located in Rutherford County) and enrolled by Captain John Lytle for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Oliver G.) Guerly on February 28, 1863 and paid for use of horse in the amount of \$24.40 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "The Company was formerly Captain Lytle's Company, Douglass' Battalion, Tennessee Partisan Rangers. This regiment was formed about February 1863, by the consolidation of Holman's Battalion Tennessee Partisan Rangers with a part of Douglas' Battalion Tennessee Partisan Rangers and the addition of other companies of Tennessee Cavalry which had formerly served in the 3rd (Forrest's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry and were transferred back to their original command about July 1863. It was consolidated with the 10th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry in February 1865 and finally paroled as the 10th and 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry at Gainesville, Alabama in May 1865."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Smotherman of Company D of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted at Salem, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain (Spelled as) Jno. Lytle for three years or the war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as paid \$24.40 for use of horse and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to June 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Smotherman of Company D of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on October 4, 1862 at Salem, Tennessee and enrolled for three years or war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James W. Smotherman of Company D of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry 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 Bell Buckle, Tennessee on December 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. W. Smotherman of Company D of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Bell Buckle, Tennessee (Located in Bedford County) on December 1, 1864.

The compiler notes Bedford and Rutherford counties were and are adjacent.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. W. Smotherman of Company D of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865 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 Bell Buckle, Tennessee on December 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. W. Smotherman of Company D of the 11th Regiment Tennessee 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 Bell Buckle, Tennessee on December 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. W. Smotherman of Company D of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Bell Buckle, Tennessee on December 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. W. Smotherman of Company D of the 11th Regiment Tennessee 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 Bell Buckle, Tennessee on December 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) "Joseph W. Smitherman" of Company D of the 11th Regiment Tennessee 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 Bell Buckle, Tennessee on December 1, 1864 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 2, 1865 at Lancaster, Ohio the newspaper *The Lancaster Gazette* reported "LETTER FROM COLUMBUS – The Governor, on Thursday, transmitted to the General Assembly the manuscript report of Mr. Mansfield, State Commissioner of Statistics for the year 1864. While many of the facts set forth by the Commissioner may be found in other documents, the groupings and comparisons are valuable and the following condensed summary will be found useful and interesting, both for the purpose of general reading and future reference. [The compiler will note several areas and also please note this is for the year 1864. The weather in Columbus, Ohio in January 1865 was one of the more brutal in the State's history] Climatology – First although we have an average of the variable elements for half a century and know that the next half century will in a general average present almost precisely the same results yet, any one year may exhibit wide variations. For example the year 1816 was a year of remarkable cold so much so that it has been memorable ever since on that account. [The compiler notes the year 1816 was known as the year without a summer and that Columbus, Ohio became a city in that year. Not known at the time was one of the worst volcanic eruptions occurring in present day Indonesia that had blocked out the sun in some places of the world}. January 1, 1864 10 degrees below zero – January 2, 4 degrees below zero – January 3, 12 degrees above zero – January 4, 16 degrees above zero – January 5, 16 degrees above zero – January 6, 6 degrees above zero – January 7, 4 degrees above zero – January 8, 2 degrees above zero – January 9, 4 degrees below zero – January 10 4 degrees above zero. The average was three degrees above zero. Probably no other ten days in a half a century, in this latitude, can be found with an average temperature so low. The only crops, the average products of which have increased the past year, are tobacco, wool, wine and potatoes. The average production of corn per acre for 1863 was twenty-seven bushels; total number of acres 2,027,811; of bushels, 54,614,617. The general average for a series of years was thirty-four bushels. The reduction of the general average amounted to a total in the entire crop, of 14,000,000 bushels. This is as great a reduction of the average

production of corn as has ever occurred being about seven bushels per acre. OATS – The breadth of oats raised was 548,019 acres, yielding 11,317,561 bushels or twenty and six-tenths bushels per acre. The oats crop, in quantity seems to have followed the same law with corn. TOBACCO – The total crop averaged 800 pounds per acre and the number of acres planted being 47,262, the total crop was 33,022,323 pounds. This crop is so exhaustive of the soil as to cause serious doubts whether its culture is really profitable. PETROLEUM - In the year 1864 thirty-one millions of gallons of petroleum were exported from this country and carried to all parts of the world. INTERNAL REVENUE – The internal revenue derived by the National Government from the tax on whisky is stated at \$7,000,000 having increased 400 per cent, while the whole revenue has increased 200 per cent. Ohio pays one-tenth of the internal revenue tax collected by the National Government her proportion of the whole being just about in the same ratio as that of her population to the population of all the loyal States. LOSSES OF MEN BY WAR – Ohio has 100,000 men enlisted in the military service of the General Government, yet the population of Ohio has largely increased in spite of the war. The amount of this increase since 1860 is estimated t 300,000 souls. The total losses of Ohio soldiers in 1864 was 5,690, total loss during the war 13,270. The grand total of men furnished to the Government by this State has been 346,326. MARRIAGES – The number of marriages has been slightly increased being 20,881 against 19,300 for 1863 and 19,540 for 1862 but has not reached the average prior to the war, was 22,676 for a similar period. NATURALIZATION – From July 1, 1863 to July 1, 1864 the number of persons naturalized was 4,983 as follows. From England 742 – From Ireland 990 – From Germany 2,334 – Undistinguished 460 – From other counties 457. It will be seen that the German nationality still greatly predominates the number naturalized during the last seven years was 45,475. VIOLENT DEATHS – Homicides 97 – Suicides 65 –Casualties 333 – Inquests 659.”

And on Thursday, March 2, 1865 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. W. Smotherman of Company D of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1774) Private John B. SNIPES - Inscription on tombstone #1661 reads **“J. B. SNIPES CO. A 46 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Tnipes but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Snipes and will be noted this way. The census listed John B. Snipes, born about 1846 and living in the household of John T. Snipes, born about 1796 in North Carolina and living with his wife Nancy A. Snipes, born about 1798. Other household members were: (Spelled as) John F. (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to John T. Snipes, born about 1829 in Georgia and Andrew I. (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Andrew J. Snipes, born about 1835 and (Spelled as) Francis (A female) Snipes, born about 1836 and (Spelled as) Antonette (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to) Mary

Antoinette Snipes, born about 1839 and Elizabeth Snipes, born about 1839 and John G. Snipes, born about 1841 and Mary J. Snipes, born about 1847 and (Spelled as) Dinkins (A male) Adaens (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to) Adams, born about 1828 and (Spelled as) Georgia (A female) Ann Amanda Snipes Adams, born about 1834. The household was living in District 86 in Upson County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed his name (Spelled as) J. D. Snipes, born about 1846 and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) J. T. Snipes, born about 1797 in North Carolina and living with his wife (Spelled as) N. A. Snipes, born about 1798 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) M. A. (A female) Snipes, born about 1841 and (Spelled as) J. T. (A male) Snipes, born about 1842 and (Spelled as) J. R. (But the compiler believes it should have been J. K. Snipes, born about 1845 (James Knox Snipes also served in Company A of the 46th Georgia and was also taken prisoner at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee but died at Point Lookout, Maryland in June 1865) and (Spelled as) M. J. (A female) Snipes, born about 1847 and J. Snipes, appears to be an orphan. The family household was living in the Georgia Militia District number 494 in Upson County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Thomaston and the census was enumerated on August 2, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John B. Snipes served in Company A 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 A of the 46th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Upson Sentinels”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Snipes of Company A of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1864 at Dalton, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (H. O.) Collier for three years or the war and had not been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital August 9, 1864 and entitled to bounty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Snipes of Company A of the 46th Regiment Georgia Volunteers 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 April 29, 1865 and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865 and had enlisted on April 1, 1864 at Thomaston, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Hancock for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since December 17, 1864.

When Private John B. Snipes of Company A of the 46th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 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) John B. Snipes of Company A of the 46th Regiment Georgia was admitted on December 25, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had been transferred from Franklin, Tennessee for acute diarrhea and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 3, 1865 and listed as eighteen years old.

The compiler notes the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee was fought on Thursday December 15 and Friday December 16, 1864 and resulted in a total Union victory. It appears that Private Snipes was in a Confederate hospital at Franklin, Tennessee during the Battle of Nashville and when Union troops occupied Franklin, Tennessee the following day on December 17, 1864 he was taken prisoner.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. B. Snipes of Company A of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 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) John B. Snipes of Company A of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and transferred 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) Jno. B. Snipes of Company A 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 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) Jno. B. Snipes of Company A of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 5, 1865 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) John B. Snipes of Company A 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 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) Jno. B. Snipes of Company A of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 11, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private John B. Snipes died approximately 62 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 14, 1865 at Lawrence, Kansas the newspaper *The Daily Kansas Tribune* reported "Established in 1855. Sacked in 1856 Stood the Famine in 1860 Totally Destroyed in 1863 Defies all Competition in 1864 and reported "The river, which at this point was frozen over last week, is open again and clear of ice."

And on Tuesday, March 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. B. Snipes of Company A of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John B. Snipes did not own slaves in Georgia by virtue of his age.

1775) Private Felix Fontaine SWOPE - Inscription on tombstone #111 reads "*ST. CLAIR JUDY CO. C 62 VA. REG. C.S.A.*" / "***FELIX F. SNOPE CO. I 3 KY. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner in Wood County, West Virginia in July 1863.

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

The 1860 United States census listed Felix F. Swope, born about 1845 in Kentucky and living in the household of J. B. (A male) Swope, born about 1799 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: W. C. (A male) Swope, born about 1830 in Kentucky and J. B. (A male) Swope, born about 1835 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Eliza (A female) Swope, born about 1837 in Kentucky and Logan O. Swope, born about 1846 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Boyle County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Danville and the census was enumerated on June 16, 1860.

Compiled Military Service Records stated on a Company Muster Roll that Private F. F. Swope of New Company I of the 2nd Mounted Infantry (Gano's) for September and October 1862 and dated December 20, 1862 that he enlisted on September 1, 1862 at Danville, Kentucky for three years and was present for duty. It also stated this company subsequently became Company I of the 7th Kentucky Cavalry.

Compiled Military Service Records stated on a Company Muster Roll that Private F. F. Swope of Company I of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry for September 1 to December 31, 1862 had enlisted on September 1, 1862 at Danville, Kentucky for three years and was present for duty and it was noted this Company subsequently became Company I of the 7th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry.

Federal POW Record's stated F. F. Swope of Company I of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry C.S.A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) Federal POW Records further listed his physical description as follows: Age 19 years; height 5 foot 11 inches; Complexion florid; eyes hazels; hair sandy and by occupation a trader and noted his State of residence as Kentucky. It was further noted he had been arrested by United States forces at Parkersburg.

Federal POW Records stated Private F. F. Swope of Company I and carried as both the 3rd and 7th Kentucky Cavalry had his name appearing on a descriptive roll of Prisoners of War at Camp Chase, Ohio. POW Records also stated he was arrested in Wood County, Virginia on July 20, 1863 and received at Camp Chase on July 30, 1863 from Wheeling, Virginia by order of Captain W. C. Thorpe and further stated he died on February 19, 1864.

Federal POW Record's stated Private Felix F. Swope of Company I and noted as both in the 3rd and 7th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a Military Prison Record and his date of death was February 19, 1864 and cause of death was typhoid fever and the locality of his grave was in Kentucky.

The compiler notes his military records are listed in the 7th Kentucky Cavalry.

The compiler notes the 3rd and 7th Confederate Kentucky Cavalry were consolidated.

The compiler further notes on his service records it was reported the locality of his grave was in Kentucky and he has a Find A Grave Memorial at number 44338884 and noted his name as Felix Fontaine Swope and died on February 19, 1864 and it was noted his parents were John (Spelled as) Brevette Swope and his mother was Frances Ann (Spelled as) Hunton Swope and she died in 1847. The cemetery is located in Danville, Kentucky located in Boyle County.

The compiler notes the grave number 111 of Felix F. (Spelled as) Swope of Company I of the 3rd Kentucky Cavalry was not noted as being removed at Camp Chase according to the 1907 Confederate grave register.

He died on Friday, February 19, 1864 due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone for a grave that is not at Camp Chase it would read:

"FELIX F. SWOPE CO. I 7 KY. CAV. C.S.A."

1776) Private George W. SOLLY - Inscription on tombstone #1044 reads ***"G. W. SOLLY CO. H 35 MISS. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Alatoona, Georgia in October 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George W. (Spelled as) Solley alternate name G. W. Solly served in Company H 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. Jordan [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 H of the 35th Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Confederate Volunteers" Many soldiers from Lowndes County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Solly of Company H of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on March 5, 1862 at Meridian, (Mississippi) and enrolled for three years or war and last paid on February 28 and noted as present for duty.

When Private George W. Solly of Company H 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.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Solley of Company H 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 as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Solley of Company H 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 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) George W. Solley of Company H of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at (Spelled as) Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Solley of Company H 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 o October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at (Spelled as) "Alatoona, Tennessee" on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Solley of Company H 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 by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at (Spelled as) Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Soley of Company H of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase on October 24, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at (Spelled as) Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Private died approximately 103 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 4, 1865 in Washington, D.C. a local newspaper the Evening Star stated COMMISSARY GENERAL OF PRISONERS Yesterday General Hoffman assumed the duties of Commissary General of Prisoners here relieving General H. W. Wessels. General Hoffman formerly occupied this position but was transferred to Western Mississippi some time ago to act in the same capacity there.

And on Saturday, February 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) G. W. Solley of Company H of the 35th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1777) Private Wilson H. SORRELLS - Inscription on tombstone #1874 reads "**W. H. SORRELLS CO. H 42 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign.
(May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to the Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; Alexander H. Sorrells married Harriet Lester on February 4, 1836 in Madison County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Sorriels but corrected to Sorrells by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. The census listed Wilson Sorrells, born about 1844 in Georgia was living in the household of A. H. (A male) Sorrells, born about 1812 Georgia and his wife (Spelled as) Harrett Sorrells, born about 1817 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) A. W. P. (A male) Sorrells, born about 1840 in Georgia and James Sorrells, born about 1848 in Georgia and Richard Sorrells, born about 1848 in Georgia and Humphrey Sorrells, born about 1850 in Georgia and (Spelled as) D. R. S. (A male) Sorrells, born about 1852 in Georgia and Martha Sorrells, born about 1857 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Eveline (A female) Sorrells, born about 1859 in Georgia and (Spelled as) W. H. (A male) Sorrells, born about 1838 in Georgia and Caroline Sorrells, born about 1840 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Northern Division of Walton County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office listed as Monroe and the census was enumerated on August 7, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Wilson H. Sorrells served in Company H of the 42nd Georgia and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“42nd Infantry Regiment was assembled at Camp McDonald, Georgia, in March, 1862, with men from Gwinnett, De Kalb, Newton, Walton, Fulton, and Calhoun counties. The regiment moved to Tennessee, then Mississippi where it was attached to General Barton's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It fought at Chickasaw Bayou and Champion's Hill, and on July 4, 1863, was captured at Vicksburg. Exchanged and brigaded under General Stovall, the 42nd continued the fight in various battles from Missionary Ridge to Bentonville. In December, 1863, it contained 444 men and 394 arms, and in November, 1864, there were 345 present for duty. The regiment surrendered with the Army of Tennessee with 5 officers and 126 men. Its field officers were Colonel Robert J. Henderson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 35730749] Lieutenant Colonels W. H. Hulsey [William Henry Hulsey – Find A Grave Memorial # 18040000] and Robert F. Maddox, [Robert Flournoy Maddox – Find A Grave Memorial # 45494609] and Major Lovick P. Thomas. [Lovick Pierce Thomas – Find A Grave Memorial # 10152657]”

Company H of the 42nd Georgia Infantry was known as the “Walton Tigers”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 4 to April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Sorrells of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Walton County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Jett T.) Mitchell for three years or the war and pay due since enlistment and noted as absent and under remarks stated in Walton County, Georgia for indefinite sick furlough since April 13, 1862 by order of Colonel (Robert) H. (Henderson).

A Pay Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 12, 1862 to ----- and dated April 12, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. C. (With an X by the initial C indicating an incorrect entry) H. Sorrells of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 in Walton County,

Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Jett) T. Mitchell for three years or during the war and a bounty of \$50.00 was paid and received by W. H. Sorrels.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to October 31, 1863 and dated December 10, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Sorrells of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1863 in Monroe, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain Jett) T. (Mitchell) for the war and last paid by Captain (Benson W.) Adams on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated in Georgia sick July 1863.

The compiler notes Monroe, Georgia was and is located in Walton County.

When Private Wilson H. Sorrells of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Seth M. Barton's 1st Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, (Spelled as) Willson H. Sorrells a private of Company H Regiment 42nd Georgia Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name with an X and reported his name as Wilson H. Sorrells and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 7, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private William (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) H. Sorrells of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 6, 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 Private Wilson H. Sorrells of Company H of the 42nd Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on August 7, 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) Wilson H. Sorrells of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wilson H. Sorrells of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending 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) Wilson H. Sorrells of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wilson H. Sorrells of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wilson H. Sorrells of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wilson H. Sorrello of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 18, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wilson H. Sorrells of Company H of the 42nd Georgia Infantry name appeared as a signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to Point Lookout, (Maryland) on March 18, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio on March 18, 1865 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864 and in pencil at the bottom of the page it stated entry cancelled.

Private Wilson H. Sorrells died approximately 233 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 8, 1865 the newspaper the National Republican Washington DC reported "THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS Toronto, April 7, - The St Albans robbers arrived here this morning from Montreal. They were brought before the recorder this afternoon on a charge of misdemeanor when they applied for a delay until Monday, to obtain counsel which was granted. They were then remanded. The case was adjourned till Monday."

And on Saturday, April 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. H. Sorrells of Company H of the 42nd Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Wilson H. Sorrells did not own slaves in Walton County, Georgia.

1778) Private Thomas SPAIN - Inscription on tombstone #1218 reads "**THOMAS SPAIN CO. F 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 40 years old.

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas Spain, born about 1824 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$100.00 and a personal estate of \$100.00 and living with what appears to be his wife Mary Spain, born about 1824 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Indianna (A female) Spain, born about 1854 in Georgia and Louisiana (A female) Spain, born about 1855 in Georgia and Roxanna Spain, born about 1857 in Georgia and John Spain, born about 1859 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 434 in Hall County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Argo and the census was enumerated on June 16, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 38 which noted Private Thomas Spain of Company F of the 66th Georgia Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Mary C. Spain and listed her Post Office as Argo, Georgia.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 67 the Post Office at Argo was located in Hall County, Georgia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas Spain served in Company F 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 F of the 66th Georgia Infantry had some soldiers from Putnam County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated September 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. Spain of Captain A. H. Reid’s Company* enlisted August 16, (1863) at Decatur, (Georgia) and enrolled by Lieutenant (A. H.) Coats for the war and noted as present for duty.

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

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. Spain of Company F of the 66th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for period of service from August 15 to December 31, 1863 and paid on February 26, 1864 in the amount of \$50.23.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Spain of Company F of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 16, (1863) at Decatur, (Georgia) and enrolled by Lieutenant (A. H.) Coates for the war and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated extra duty as litter bearer.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Spain of Company F of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 15, (1863) at Decatur, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant (A. H.) Coates for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated supposed to be captured on July 20th by enemy.

When Private Thomas Spain of Company F of the 66th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 20, 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) Thomas Spain of Company F of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky 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 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Spain of Company F 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 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Spain of Company F 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 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Spain of Company F of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Spain of Company F of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register 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 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Spain of Company F of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Private Thomas Spain died approximately 195 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 13, 1865 at Nebraska City, Nebraska the newspaper the Daily Nebraska City News reported "Washington, General Grant was before the Committee on the conduct of the war, this morning. The following questions were asked: It is stated upon what authority I do not know, that you were charged entirely with the exchange of prisoners. Answer – That is correct, and what is more, I have effected an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners, man for man, and officer for officer or his equivalent according to the old cartel, until one or the other party has exhausted the number they now hold. I get a great many letters daily from friends of prisoners in the South, everyone of which I cause to be answered, telling them that this arrangement has been made, and that I suppose the exchange will be made at the rate of three thousand per week."

And on Monday, February 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos Spaine of Company F of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas Spain did not own slaves in the State of Georgia.

1779) Private Felix SPRADING - Inscription on tombstone #2145 reads "**1ST LIEUT. F. SPAULDING CO. E 17 ALA. 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 Felix Sprading served in Company E 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 E of the 17th Alabama Infantry was known as the "Dowdell Rangers" Many soldiers from Randolph County, Alabama.

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

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 May 19, 1862 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper the Baltimore Sun reported "SERIOUS ACCIDENT – Yesterday afternoon a colored servant girl of Captain McCready, living in Caroline street, near Fayette, as she was descending the front steps of the dwelling having in her arms his little son, again about 18 months, accidentally let the child fall, his head striking on the pavement, inflicting very serious and possibly fatal injury. Dr. Evans attended the case and is apprehensive of a fatal result."

He died on Monday, May 19, 1862 due to a gun-shot in the lung and he was buried in grave number 104 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. The compiler notes his surname was spelled as Sprading on his Compiled Military Service Record's and his rank was private.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"F. SPRADING CO. E 17 ALA. INF. C.S.A."**

1780) Private Claibourn Jesse SPARKMAN - Inscription on tombstone #1447 reads **"C. J. SPARKMAN CO. A 4 LA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Jessee (A male) Sparkman, born about 1838 in Mississippi and living in the household of (Spelled as) N. R. Shackman, (But looking at the actual census script it is obviously N. R. Sparkman) born about 1805 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Nancy (Spelled as) Shackman, (But again should have been spelled as Sparkman) born about 1812 in Germany. (But the compiler believes it should have been Georgia) Other household members were: Zebulon Sparkman, born about 1836 in Mississippi and T. J. Sparkman, born about 1840 in Mississippi. (The compiler notes Thomas J. Sparkman was also a member of Company A of the 4th Louisiana Infantry and was killed in a skirmish in the Atlanta Campaign on August 6, 1864) The family household was living in Wilkinson County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on August 28, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed C. (A male) Sparkman, born about 1838 in Mississippi and living in the household of N. (A female) Sparkman, born about 1812 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Z. (A male) Sparkman, born about 1836 in Mississippi and T. (A male) Sparkman, born about 1840 in Mississippi (The compiler notes he also was in Company A of the 4th Louisiana Infantry and killed on August 6, 1864 in a skirmish around Atlanta) and C. (A female) Sparkman, born about 1843 in Mississippi. The family household was living in East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana and the nearest Post Office was located in Clinton and the census was enumerated on August 11, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is Old Company K of the 4th Louisiana Infantry subsequently became New Company A of the same regiment and many of the soldiers were from East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Claibourn J. Sparkman served in Company A in the 4th Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company A (Formerly Company K) of the 4th Louisiana Infantry was known as the “Hunter Rifles” and many soldiers were from East Feliciana, Parish Louisiana.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 25, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) C. J. Sparkman of Captain (George) A. Neafus' Company 4th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers* enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, Louisiana and enrolled one year and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became (New) Company A 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 25 to August 31, 1861 and dated October 1, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) C. J. Sparkman of (Old) Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for one year and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1861 and dated November 27, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) C. J. Sparkman of (Old) Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1861 at Camp Neafus, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (Edward J.) Pullen for twelve months and last paid by Captain (James) G. Kilbourne on August 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

Camp Neafus was located in Biloxi, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) C. J. Sparkman of (Old) Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (James G.) Kilbourne on October 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 and dated April 20, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) C. J. Sparkman of (Old) Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (James G.) Kilbourne on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated very slightly wounded at the Battle of Shiloh on April 6th and 7th (1862)

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. J. Sparkman of Company A of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers appeared on a list of killed, wounded and missing of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Volunteers Boyd's Louisiana Battalion and Semmes Light Battery, in the Battle of Baton Rouge, Louisiana on August 5, 1862 and the list was dated at Port Hudson on August 19, 1862 and under remarks stated missing.

Records stated (Spelled as) C. J. Sparkman of Company A of the 4th Regiment Louisiana appeared on a list of prisoners taken at the Battle of Baton Rouge, (Louisiana) on the 5th instant (As near as can be ascertained) together with some other prisoners now on board the Steamer "*Diana*." List dated Headquarters 2nd Brigade Baton Rouge, Louisiana on August 8, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) C. J. Sparkman of Company A of the 4th Louisiana Regiment appeared on a list of prisoners on board the United States prison ship "*Algerine*." List dated Provost

Marshal's Office, New Orleans, (Louisiana) on October 5, 1862 and under remarks stated taken at Baton Rouge, (Louisiana) on August 5, 1862.

A Pay Record within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. J. Sparkman of Company A of the 4th Louisiana Regiment Infantry was paid for the period of February 28, 1862 to October 31, 1862 for eight months at \$11.00 per month in the amount of \$113.00 including \$25.00 for clothing on February 6, 1863 and signed his name as C. J. Sparkman.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and dated February 13, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. J. Sparkman of (New) Company A of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on October 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to May 1, 1863 and dated July 20, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. J. Sparkman of (New) Company A of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (James G.) Kilbourne 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 and dated August 4, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. J. Sparkman of (New) Company A of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (James G.) Kilbourne on May 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. J. Sparkman of (New) Company A of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for one year and last paid by Captain (James G.) Kilbourne on July 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. J. Sparkman of (New) Company A of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for one year and last paid by Captain (James G.) Kilbourne on September 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. J. Sparkman of (New) Company A of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for one year and last paid by Captain (James G.) Kilbourne on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated balance commutation due from November 25, 1862 to October 8, 1863 \$86.58.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) C. J. Sparkman of (New) Company A of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on March 1, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner on July 28, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) C. J. Sparkman of (New) Company A of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 25, 1861 at Camp Moore, (Louisiana) and enrolled for one year and last paid on March 1, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner since July 28, 1864.

When Private Claibourn J. Sparkman of Company A of the 4th Louisiana Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 28, 1864 he had been in Gibson's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated "Sergeant" (Spelled as) C. J. Spakman of Company A of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland, from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Claiborne J. Spakman of Company A of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 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 (Spelled as) Claiborne J. Spakman of Company A of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 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 (Spelled as) Claiborne J. Spakman of Company A of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Claborn J. Spokeman (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 9, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Claiborn J. Spakman of Company A of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Caybourn J. Sparkman of Company A of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Claibourn J. Sparkman of Company A of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for the oath of allegiance from December 1 to 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Clayborn J. Sparkman of Company A of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry name appeared as signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia on March 4, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio on March 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled.

Private C. J. Sparkman died approximately 199 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 26, 1865 the Times-Democrat New Orleans reported "MILITARY EXEMPTIONS – An order just issued by General Dana relieves Confederate deserters, who have taken or may take the amnesty oath and whose homes are within the Federal lines from enrollment or service in the local militia or service in any military organization whatever. Persons desiring exemption from the usual routine of military duty may obtain it by paying the sum of fifty dollars monthly to Quartermaster quarters. They will be continued in the organization borne on its rolls and will be required to join the ranks on occasions of danger of attack upon the city. This privilege will be granted only to fifty persons of unimpeachable loyalty in each white regiment."

And on Sunday, February 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) C. J. Sparkman of Company A of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules C. J. Sparkman did not own slaves in Louisiana.

1781) Corporal George T. SPARKS - Inscription on tombstone #2110 reads "***CORP. G. T. SPARKS CO. C 4 KY. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Mt. Sterling, Kentucky in February 1863.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal George T. Sparks alternate name G. T. Sparks was discharged as a captain and served in Company C in the 4th Kentucky

Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

The compiler notes his military records are under the 8th Kentucky Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 10 to December 31, 1862 and dated February 13, 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) G. T. Sparks of Company C of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry* enlisted on September 10, 1862 in Shelby County, Kentucky and enrolled for three years by (Roy Stuart) Cluke and paid a bounty of \$50.00 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company C of the 8th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry.”

POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Geo T. Sparks of Company C of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war and under remarks stated deserter from C. S. A. sent to Camp Chase on April 4, 1863 and noted as captured at Mount Sterling, Kentucky on February 26, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Geo T. Sparks of Company C of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners claiming to be deserters from C. S. A. sent from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 4, 1863 and deserted at Mount Sterling, Kentucky on February 26, 1863 and had been sent to Louisville from Lexington, Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Geo T. Sparks of Company C of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners received on April 5, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Brigadier General Jeremiah Tilford Boyle and noted as captured at Mount Sterling, Kentucky on February 26, 1863.

Corporal George T. Sparks died approximately 13 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 18, 1863 at Washington, DC President Lincoln authorizes Assistant Secretary Harrington to discharge duties of secretary of treasury in absence of Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase.

And on Saturday, April 18, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) George T. Sparks due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1782) Private James SPARKS - Inscription on tombstone #234 reads **“JAS. SPARKS CO. E 18 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) John F. Sparks, born about 1837 in Alabama and living in the household of Stephen Sparks, born about 1809 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Phebe Sparks, born about 1810 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: John Sparks, born about 1838 in Alabama and William Sparks, born about 1841 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Abner (A male) Sparks, born about 1843 in Alabama and Laura A. Sparks, born about 1846 in Alabama and Alexander Sparks, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Talladega District in Talladega County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 21, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) James T. Sparks, born about 1838 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a clerk and living in the household of (Spelled as) S. (A male) Sparks, born about 1809 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) P. (A female) Sparks, born about 1810 in North Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) J. J. (A male) Sparks, born about 1839 in Alabama and (Spelled as) W. (A male) Sparks, born about 1841 in Alabama and (Spelled as) A. E. (A male) Sparks, born about 1843 in Alabama and (Spelled as) L. A. (A female) Sparks, born about 1846 in Alabama and (Spelled as) A. (A male) Sparks, born about 1848 in Alabama and (Spelled as) H. (A male) Baxter, born about 1838 in Scotland and (Spelled as) A. (A female) Baxter, born about 1827 in Scotland and (Spelled as) B. (A male) Baxter, born about 1852 in Scotland and (Spelled as) J. (A male) Kinnier, born about 1839 in Scotland and (Spelled as) J. (A female) Kinnier, born about 1826 in Scotland. 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 June 8, 1860.

He only has Federal POW Records.

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

“18th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in September, 1861, at Auburn, Alabama. The men were recruited in the counties of Coffee, Pike, Coosa, Butler, Jefferson, Tuscaloosa, Shelby, Talladega, and Covington. It was attached to the Department of Alabama and West Florida, then in March, 1862, moved to Tennessee. Assigned to J. K. Jackson's Brigade, the unit took an active part in the fight at Shiloh. Later it was ordered to Mobile and placed under the command of Generals Slaughter and Cumming. The 18th moved again in April, 1863, and attached to General Clayton's and Holtzclaw's Brigade fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville. Returning to Mobile in

January, 1865, it participated in the defense of Spanish Fort. The regiment totalled [totalled]858 men in January, 1861, but lost 20 killed and 80 wounded at Shiloh and fifty-six percent of the 527 engaged at Chickamauga. It sustained 209 casualties at Chattanooga and had a force of 275 effectives in November, 1864. The unit was included in the surrender of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its field officers were Colonels E. C. Bullock, [Edward (Spelled as) Courtenay Bullock – died of typhoid fever in 1861 namesake of Bullock County, Alabama - Find A Grave Memorial # 30386744] James T. Holtzclaw, [James Thaddeus Holtzclaw – Find A Grave Memorial # 8758] Eli S. Shorter, [Eli Sims Shorter – Find A Grave Memorial # 7339923] and James Strawbridge; [James Strawbridge 1821-1891 died in Louisiana] Lieutenant Colonels Peter F. Hunley [Find A Grave Memorial # 6858765]and R. F. Inge; [Richard F. Inge –Find A Grave Memorial # 81951121 born about 1830, died on September 24, 1863]and Majors William M. Moxley,[William Morel Moxley – Find A Grave Memorial # 166941773] Shep. Ruffin, and Bryan M. Thomas.[Bryan Morel Thomas – Find A Grave Memorial # 11092]”

Company E of the 18th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Confederate Stars” Many soldiers from Tuscaloosa County, Alabama.

Company K of the 18th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Confederate Blues” Many soldiers from Talladega County, Alabama.

According to the records of Company K of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry it stated “This Company was evidently consolidated with Company E from April 28, 1862 to October 1, 1862 when the men were re-transferred to Company K by order of the Secretary of War.” Thus the confusion with noted with Company E.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is found within the Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls 1861-1865 which stated Private James Sparks of Company K of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on November 3, 1862 in Alabama by R. L. Johnson and had been a prisoner of war since July 28, 1864.

When Private James Sparks of Company E of the 18th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 28, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw’s Brigade in Clayton’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Sparks of Company E of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and forwarded by the Provost Marshal 17th Army Corps from July 16 to 31, 1864 and listed as captured in battle on July 28, 1864 by the 4th Division and under remarks stated forwarded to Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Sparks of Company E of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 8, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 8, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July “18”, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Sparks of Company E of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 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 (Spelled as) James Sparks of Company E of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Sparks of Company E of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 9, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Sparks of Company E of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Sparks of Company E of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 11, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Private James Sparks died approximately 28 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On September 8, 1864 at Washington, DC President Lincoln telegraphs Mrs. Lincoln at Manchester, Vermont "All well, including Tad's pony and the goats. The wife of Colonel Justin Dimick of the soldier's home died night before last. Bob left Sunday afternoon. Said he did not know whether he should see you.?"

And on Thursday, September 8, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private James Sparks of Company E of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to dysentery.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James Sparks did not own slaves in Talladega County, Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JAS. SPARKS CO. K 18 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1783) Private James Augustine SPEER - Inscription on tombstone #2007 reads **“JAMES SPEARE CO. D 17 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

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

The 1850 United States census listed James A. Speer, born about 1846 in South Carolina and living in the household of William Speer, born about 1813 in South Carolina and his wife Frances E. Speer, born about 1817 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: William S. Speer, born about 1839 in South Carolina and John H. Speer, born about 1840 in South Carolina and Benjamin T. Speer, born about 1842 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Josriah (A female) Speer, born about 1844 in South Carolina and Samuel H. Speer, born about 1848 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Western District of the Anderson District in South Carolina and the census was enumerated on October 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Spear but the compiler believes the correct spelling was Speer and will be noted this way. The census listed James Speer, born about 1846 in South Carolina and living in the household of W. H. (A male) Speer, born about 1813 in South Carolina. The compiler notes William Houston Speer has a Find A Grave Memorial number 80206924) Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Harting (A male) (Believed to be Starling) Speer, born about 1838 in South Carolina and J. H. (A male) Speer, born about 1840 in South Carolina and B. (A male) Speer, born about 1842 in South Carolina and J. (A female) Speer, born about 1844 in South Carolina and H. (A male) Speer, born about 1849 in South Carolina and R. (A male) Speer, born about 1851 in South Carolina and M. A. (A female) Speer, born about 1853 in South Carolina and F. (A male) Speer, born about 1854 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Southern Division in Coosa County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Rockford and the census was enumerated on June 25, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James A. Speer alternate name James A. Spear served in Company D in the 17th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“17th Infantry Regiment was organized at Montgomery, Alabama, in August, 1861, with men from Coosa, Lowndes, Montgomery, Pike, Randolph, Monroe, Butler, and Russell counties. With 900 men the unit moved to Pensacola, then in March, 1862, it was sent to West Tennessee and assigned to J. K. Jackson's Brigade. After fighting at Shiloh and Farmington, the 17th was ordered to Mobile. Here it

served under the Generals Slaughter and Cantey, and various companies were trained as heavy artillerists. Early in 1864 it joined the Army of Tennessee, still serving under General Cantey, and was active in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's expedition into Tennessee, and the Battle of Bentonville. The regiment reported 125 casualties at Shiloh and 130 at Peach Tree Creek. It lost two-thirds of its force at Franklin and a number were captured at Nashville. Very few surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels J. P. Jones, [Joseph Pickett Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 18099352] Virgil S. Murphey, [Find A Grave Memorial # 31128579] and Thomas H. Watts; [Thomas Hill Watts – Find A Grave Memorial # 7419521] Lieutenant Colonels Robert C. Fariss, [Robert Clement Fariss – Find A Grave Memorial # 55706850] Edward P. Holcombe, [Find A Grave Memorial # 44062816] and John Ryan; and Majors Thomas J. Burnett [Thomas Jefferson Burnett – Find A Grave Memorial # 24750559] and S.A. Moreno.[Stephen A. Moreno – Find A Grave Memorial # 18091974]”

The inference for this being the correct soldier is many of the members of Company D of the 17th Alabama Infantry came from Coosa County, Alabama.

The compiler notes his name is listed in the Compiled Military Service Records as James A. Speer.

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private James A. Speer of Company D of the 17th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Cantey's Brigade in Walthall's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Speer of Company D 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 December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Spicer (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D 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 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) Jas A. Speer of Company D of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Spear of Company D 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 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, (Tennessee) on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Spear of Company D of the 17th 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private died approximately 145 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 29, 1865 the Daily Ohio Statesman at Columbus, Ohio stated “Memphis, May 26 – Telegraph communication is open to New Orleans. General Forrest is on his plantation at Cohoma. The State rebel Legislature met there on the 20th and instructed Governor Clark to appoint Judges Sharkey, Fisher and Gergen a committee to go to Washington to confer with the President on the subject of calling a convention with a view to restoring Mississippi to the Union. The Legislature adjourned the same day.”

And on Monday, May 29, 1865 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) James A. Speer (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James A. Speer did not own slaves by virtual of his age.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JAS. A. SPEER CO. D 17 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

1784) Private Isaac D. SPEARS - Inscription on tombstone #406 reads **“J. B. SPEARS CO. E. 1 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864.

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

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

The 1850 United States Census listed Isaac Spears, born about 1844 in South Carolina as living in the household of Josiah Spears, born about 1813 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Martha Spears, born about 1817 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Ann Spears, born about

1838 in South Carolina and Mary Spears, born about 1840 in South Carolina and Eleanor Spears, born about 1842 in South Carolina and James Spears, born about 1847 in South Carolina and James (Spelled as) Hainey, born about 1835 in South Carolina. The household was living in Union District of South Carolina and the census was enumerated on November 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Isaac Spears, born about 1846 in South Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Josiah Spears, born about 1813 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Martha Spears, born about 1815 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Mary Spears, born about 1842 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Elleuden (A female) Spears, born about 1843 in South Carolina and James Spears, born about 1845 in South Carolina and Rhoda Spears, born about 1849 in South Carolina and Joshua Spears, born about 1850 in South Carolina and George Spears, born about 1857 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Woodstock District in Cherokee County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Canton and the census was enumerated on July 17, 1860.

His name was listed on his Federal POW Records as Isaac D. Speers in the 6th Georgia Infantry. The 6th Georgia was not at the Atlanta Campaign but rather with the Army of Northern Virginia.

No Records could be located for J. B. or J. D. Spears in the 1st Georgia Regiment.

The compiler notes the 1st Georgia State Troops or sometimes referred to as the 1st Regiment Georgia State Line is a difficult unit to research. So many times they are listed just with the 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry. The 1st Regiment Georgia Infantry and the 1st Georgia State Troops are an entirely a different unit. The 1st Georgia State Troops was a unit among many State Troops sometimes referred to as Joe Brown's Pets. Governor Brown had been the Confederate Governor of Georgia and wanted soldiers to defend the State of Georgia and not be called out of State. To entice men he offered duty within the State of Georgia in 1863. This of course did not sit well with President Davis and sometimes these troops were taken out of State and against Brown's wishes. Brown had founded his argument on State Rights.

The compiler notes the original records for the 1st Georgia State Troops were located well after the Compiled Military Service Records were made. The compiler further notes the soldier may have used deception as to his correct unit when taken prisoner.

The original muster rolls for Company E of the 1st Regiment Georgia State Troops was located at the Georgia State Archives in Record Group 22-1-63. This unit was also known as Galt's Regiment. In the muster rolls it listed "Isaac D. Spears as enlisting on March 8, 1864 in Atlanta, Georgia" and it was noted he was never paid.

In the 1984 book "Walker County Georgia Heritage, 1838-1983", page 8, is a rather descriptive reminiscence of Camp Chase by Andrew Jefferson Caldwell, 1st Georgia State Troops" and helps to explain circumstances of Isaac D. Speers.

After the Battle of Resaca, [The Battle of Resaca fought May 13-15, 1864] General Joe Johnston fell back south of the Conasauga River. Our officers petitioned General Johnston to attach the Second Georgia

Regiment, so we marched to the front at New Hope Church. [Distance from Resaca, Georgia to the Battle of New Hope Church was about 100 miles) We went right into the fighting at once, without any training. The first of our regiment wounded was John Clements. He was wounded with a piece of shell on the head. When he was carried out I thought he was killed at the Battle of New Hope Church. [Battle of New Hope Church fought May 25 and 26, 1864.] [Reported as Private John A. Clements of Company I of the 1st Georgia State Troops and would also be captured on August 7, 1864 and taken to Camp Chase and also would be exchanged on March 18, 1865 at Camp Chase to Point Lookout, Maryland]

The next fighting was at Kennesaw Mountain. [Battle of Kennesaw Mountain fought June 27, 1864] Johnston did not lose but a few men but he killed many of the Federals. The Confederates pulled the artillery up the mountain. I helped carry the shells up. It was mighty steep. On top, when the fog passed away in the valley, I had a good view of Sherman's Army. The men looked small but thick as blackbirds. I don't know the distance, but it must have been from one to two miles to them. When the Federal's came on Johnston was ready for them. Sherman lost many men but Johnston lost few. If Sherman had not have had two to four, to Johnston's one, he could not have gone anywhere when it came to fighting.

There was more or less fighting every day until we fell back to Atlanta. General Hood was put in command in the place of General Johnston [Hood took command on July 17, 1864] and he gave the Federals time to build good breastworks before the general battle of July 22nd, when he had the breastworks changed. We captured their works and lost thousands of men but it kept Sherman out of the city for several weeks. Our brigade was the last that captured the works but did not hold them long. On the right wing Hood drove the Federals backs several miles, killing and wounding many.

The Yankees held their army until we got close to their works. That being the first time our regiment was in a general engagement, we went right ahead until they had a close fire on us. Our regiment just lacked a few men of losing half. Our company lost one-half in just a few minutes so we had to fall back to our breastworks.

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

There were three prisons side by side with a high wall with a project for the guards to walk around each prison. The prison was from one to three acres with tiny barred houses. They would hold about 100 men with a row of bunks on each side with a narrow passage in between. The bunks were three high and would hold twelve or more men. The houses were built with just a single wall up and down. This was

well covered with paper, then tar and gravel. We had one big stove for each house and the winter of '64 was an awfully cold one. The ground was covered all winter with snow. We were fed very well for about two or three weeks, then they cut the quantity about one-half and would not let us buy anything from the jailers store to eat. We got mighty hungry and we suffered a lot from the cold. We had very little straw and one blanket to lie on.

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

Most of the men from Walker County stayed to come home. They begged me to stay but I told them I had two brothers in Virginia and I wanted to go where they were. I was so tired of prison life I was determined to get out the first chance. So about the middle of March, one cold morning, we left the prison before daylight. We had to march to Columbus to get on the train. When they took us outside the prison wall they formed us in a line. All I had was a knit warm blue blouse I had bought, and a thick blanket, but it seemed I would freeze to death before we started to Columbus. Two of our boys died in camp, Sam McWhorter [Private Samuel McWhorter of Company C of the 1st Georgia State Troops died on September 15, 1864 and buried in grave number 247 at the Camp Chase Cemetery] and Noah Marideth [Warren H. Meredith of Company C of the 1st Georgia State Troops died on August 16, 1864 and buried in grave number 208 at the Camp Chase Cemetery] We found in prison several Walker Citizens, Mr. Davison, Mr. Matthew Brown, Morgan and Charlie Allen. Both of the Allen's died in prison. Captain Sharp of the Home Guard was there."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac D. Spears of Company E of the 6th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 15, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac D. Spears of Company E of the 6th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac D. Spears of Company E of the 6th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac D. Spears of Company E of the 6th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac D. Spears of Company E of the 6th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac D. Speers (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 6th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 18, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Private Isaac D. Spears died approximately 78 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 4, 1864 at Washington, DC President Lincoln approves location of first 100 miles of Union Pacific Railroad west from Omaha, Nebraska.

And on Friday, November 4, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Isaac D. Spears of Companies D & E of the 6th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Isaac Spears did not own slaves in Cherokee County, Georgia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“ISAAC D. SPEARS CO. E 1 REG. GA. S.T. C.S.A.”**

1785) Private Thomas J. SPEARS - Inscription on tombstone #2115 reads “Wm. KESSEE CO. B FRENCH’S VA. BATT’N C.S.A.” / **“THOS. W. SPEARS CO. D 10 (DIAMOND’S) KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Floyd County, Kentucky in April 1863.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 32 years old.

The second soldier should be Private Wiley Spears Company D 10th Kentucky Cavalry (Diamond's) CSA

Thomas W. Spears is where the trouble began. According to NPS (National Park Service) Thomas W. Spears had an alternative name which was Thomas J. Spears. And Wiley Spears had an alternative name

which was Thomas J. Spears. All of these men were from the same area of Kentucky around Floyd and Johnson County which border each other in Eastern Kentucky. And all of these men or man served with Company D 10th Kentucky Cavalry (Diamond's) To make matter worst Chaplain Tolford at Camp Chase entered his work in grave 2115 as being a civilian William Spere from Floyd County Kentucky. There was a William Spears living in Floyd County Kentucky in 1860 according to the 1860 census and the Chase Prison had hundreds of civilians especially from Kentucky and Western Virginia. Now we have four people who could be buried in grave #2115. To make matters worse the Adjutant General of Kentucky in 1915 made some changes to the units. He made Diamond's 10 Kentucky Cavalry the 14th Kentucky Cavalry.

The civilian from Floyd County Kentucky William Spears according to family history died in 1861. I would have liked a tombstone or try and confirm his death but no luck. When searching the Compiled Military Service Records for Thomas W. Spears they seemed all in Thomas J. Spears records but then so was Wiley's.

An Oath taken by Thomas J. Spears on April 28, 1865. It listed him as being a farmer from Johnson County Kentucky age 24 which would have put his year of birth about 1841 and he was 5'9" with a dark complexion and hair. He had grey eyes. Another source had him being with the 14th Kentucky Confederate Calvary in Company D. He enlisted at Piketon, KY., on September 1, 1862. (During the war Pikeville was known as Piketon) Thomas J. Spears married Sarah in 1869 and moved to Manchester, IL. According to the 1880 census he was born in Kentucky and was still a farmer and his daughter was named after his mother which was Roseann. In the 1900 census he and his family had moved to Jersey, IL. Now it was down to 2 soldiers.

According to the 1860 census Thomas W. Spears was born in 1830. He was living in the town of Paintsville, Johnson County Kentucky. His wife's name was Rebecca Gains and she was born on May 8, 1827 and died on July 28, 1897 and buried at the Wells Relocation Cemetery. In the 1870 census he and Rebecca have 10 children and are still living in Johnson County Kentucky. Despite what the Compiled Military Service Record's had said these were two different soldiers and had survived the war.

The 1850 United States census listed Wiley Spears born about 1831 in Kentucky and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Roseann (A female) Spears, born about 1810 in Virginia. Other household members were: Harvey Spears, born about 1828 in Kentucky and Morgan Spears, born about 1830 in Kentucky and Susannah Spears, born about 1833 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Athena (A female) Spears, born about 1834 in Kentucky and Ruth J. Spears, born about 1836 in Kentucky and Wells Spears, born about 1838 in Kentucky and John W. Spears, born about 1840 in Kentucky and Thomas J. Spears, born about 1841 in Kentucky and George Spears, born about 1843 in Kentucky and Grover Spears, born about 1845 in Kentucky and Susannah Wells, born about 1779 in Virginia. The household was living in Johnson County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on September 21, 1850.

According to Kentucky Marriage Records, 1852-1914; Wiley Spears, born about 1831 and born in Floyd County, Kentucky and living in Johnson County, Kentucky married Elizabeth (Spelled as) Creater on

December 11, 1854 and stated her birth location as Floyd County, Kentucky and living in Fleming County, Kentucky.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wily but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Wiley Spears, born about 1831 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$300.00 and living with his wife (Spelled as) Eliza A. Spears, born about 1839 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Alafair (A female) Spears, born about 1856 in Kentucky and Frances M. (A male) Spears, born about 1858 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Johnson County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Paintsville and the census was enumerated on June 10, 1860.

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

"10th Cavalry Regiment was formed during the fall of 1863 using May's Kentucky Mounted Battalion as its nucleus. It contained men from Kentucky and Virginia. The unit served in the Department of East Tennessee and the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee, and skirmished in various conflicts in Tennessee, Virginia, and Kentucky. In the spring of 1865 it disbanded. The field officers were Colonels George R. Diamond, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26895208] Andrew J. May, [Andrew Jackson May – Find A Grave Memorial # 17195866] and Edwin Trimble, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26809613] and Major William R. Lee."

Wiley Spears was captured in nearby Floyd County on April 15, 1863 with many other Confederates that day. Wiley Spears arrived at Camp Chase on April 22, 1863 via Cincinnati, Ohio. He was listed as being 5' 7" age 31 with blue eyes and had dark hair and dark complexion. He died at Camp Chase on May 30, 1863 of measles.

Private died approximately 38 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 30, 1863 at Suffolk, England the newspaper the Ipswich Journal reported "OUR RELATIONS WITH AMERICA. The argument assumed is this, That it is for our interest to support Federal pretensions respecting blockades, the seizure of mail-bags and the building of vessels for belligerents because thereby we establish a principle of which we shall have the advantage whenever we become belligerents. This has been repeatedly laid down by Lord Russell in Parliament."

And on Saturday, May 30, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

He died on Saturday, May 30, 1863 due to measles.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1786) Private John H. P. SPEER - Inscription on tombstone #1433 reads **"JNO. H. P. SPEER CO. C 4 BATT'N GA. S.S. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Georgia Marriages, 1699-1944; the parents of John H. P. Speer; Mary A. Wilson and Simeon Speer were married on December 1, 1836 in Monroe County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed John H. P. Speer, born about 1844 in Georgia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Cimeon (But corrected to Simeon by an ancestry transcriber) (Spelled as) F. (A male) Speer, born about 1811 in Georgia and his wife (Spelled as) Marg (But corrected to Mary A. by an ancestry transcriber) Speer, born about 1820 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Thomas J. Speer, born about 1838 in Georgia and George W. Speer, born about 1839 in Georgia and Larkin W. Speer, born about 1843 in Georgia and Mary L. Speer, born about 1849 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 68 in Pike County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 9, 1850.

The compiler notes Lamar County and Pike County, Georgia are adjacent to each other.

The 1860 United States census listed John H. P. Speer, born about 1843 in Georgia and having a personal value of \$4,200.00 and living in the household of Thomas S. M. Bloodworth, born about 1811 in Georgia and his wife Frances C. Bloodworth, born about 1818 in Georgia. Other household members were: The household was living in Pike County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office listed as Zebulon and the census was enumerated on August 1, 1860.

Private John H. P. Speer had prior duty with Company D of the 3rd Battalion Georgia Infantry and will be noted.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John H. P. Speer served in Company D in the 3rd Battalion Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"3rd Infantry Battalion was organized at the Upson Camp Ground, near The Rock, Georgia, during the summer of 1861. It was formed with three companies, later increased to five. The unit took part in the Cumberland Gap and Kentucky Campaigns, [and] then serving under General Rains lost thirteen percent of the 300 engaged at Murfreesboro. In the spring of 1863 the battalion merged into the 37th Georgia Infantry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonels Anthony F. Rudler [Anthony Francis Rudler – Find A Grave Memorial # 7449207] and Marcellus A. Stovall [Marcellus Augustus Stovall – Find A Grave Memorial # 9091] were in command."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 2 to August 31, 1861 stated Private John H. P. Speer of Company D of the 3rd Battalion Georgia Infantry* enlisted on August 2, 1861 in Cobb County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (George) M. McDowell for the war and last paid by the State of Georgia on August 2, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "The 3rd Battalion Georgia Infantry was broken up in the following manner: Company A was detached in January or February, 1863 and became Captain Max Van Den Corput's Company, Georgia Light Artillery; Companies B, C, E, F, and H were consolidated in May 1863 with the 9th Battalion Georgia Infantry (Also known as the 17th Battalion Georgia Infantry) to form the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry and at the same time Companies D and G became Companies B and A respectively of the 4th Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1861 stated Private John H. P. Speer of Company D of the 3rd Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 2, 1861 in Cobb County, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain George) M. McDowell for three years and last paid on August 31, 1861.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private John H. P. Speer of Company D of the 3rd Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 2, 1861 in Cobb County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (George) M. McDowell for three years and last paid by (Captain Benjamin) F. Jones on October 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 John H. P. Speer of Company D of the 3rd Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 2, 1861 in Cobb County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (George M.) McDowell for three years or the war and last paid by (Captain Benjamin) F. Jones on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private John H. P. Speer of Company D of the 3rd Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on June 29, 1861 in Barnesville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (George M.) McDowell for three years and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. P. Speer of Company D of the 3rd Georgia Battalion appeared on a list of killed, wounded and missing in Major General McCown's Division, Army of Tennessee at the Battle in front of Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 31, 1863. List dated at Shelbyville, Tennessee on April 20, 1863 and under remarks stated wounded slight in left shoulder.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. P. Speer of Company D of the 3rd Georgia Battalion appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for period of service from March 1 to April 30, 1863 and paid on May 12, 1863 in the amount of \$22.00.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. P. Speer of Company D of the 3rd Georgia Battalion was issued one shirt and one pair of shoes and one pair of pants on April 8, 1863 and signed his name as John H. P. Speer.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private John H. P. Speer of Company D of the 3rd Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on June 29, 1861 in Barnesville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (George M.) McDowell for three years and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick and sent to General Hospital order of Doctor on February 2, (1863).

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. P. Speer of Company D of the 3rd Georgia Battalion appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from May 1 to June 30, 1863 and paid on July 6, 1863 in the amount of \$22.00.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John H. Spear of Company D of the 3rd Georgia Battalion appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from July 1 to August 31, 1863 and paid on October 6, 1863 in the amount of \$22.00.

And now for his service in the 4th Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John H. P. Speer served in Companies B and C in the 4th Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“4th Battalion Sharpshooters was organized from part of the 3rd Georgia Infantry Battalion during the spring of 1863. The unit contained four companies and was assigned to General Bates' and Tyler's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It served from Chickamauga to Atlanta, moved with Hood into Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. At Chickamauga the battalion had 92 effectives on the first day and 54 on the second, and in December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 101 men and 70 arms. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered. Major Theodore D. Caswell [Theodore Dwight Caswell – Find A Grave Memorial # 95619803] was in command.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 30 to July 24, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John H. P. Speed (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of Caswell's Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters* enlisted on June 29, 1861 at Barnesville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (George M.) McDowell for three years and last paid on December 31, 1862 and under remarks stated transferred to Company C of same battalion.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company B of the 4th Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters. The battalion was organized in pursuance of Special Order Number 118 Department Headquarters dated Tullahoma, Tennessee on May 4, 1863. Company A was formed by the transfer of Company G from the 3rd Battalion Georgia Infantry; Company B by the transfer of Company D of from the 3rd Battalion Georgia Infantry and Company C by the transfer of men from the 1st Georgia Regiment and from Company B of this battalion.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 5, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John H. P. Speer of Company C of Caswell's Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted June 24, 1861 in Cobb County, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain George M.) McDowell for three years or during the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick and sent to hospital by order of Doctor on February 1, 1863 and transferred from Company B Caswell's Battalion Sharp Shooters.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 5 to July 24, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John H. Speer enlisted on June 29, 1861 in Cobb County, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (George M.) McDowell and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital on February 2, (1863) by doctor.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 24 to August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John H. P. Speer of Company C of the 4th Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on June 29, 1861 in Cobb County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (George M.) McDowell for three years or war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to Oak City Hospital Atlanta, Georgia on February 2, 1863 by order of surgeon.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. P. Spear (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 4th Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on June 29, 1861 in Cobb County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (George M.) McDowell for three years or war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital Atlanta, Georgia on February 2, 1863 by order of doctor.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. P. Speer of Company C of the 4th Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on June 29, 1861 in Cobb County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (George M.) McDowell for three years or war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John H. P. Speer of Company C of the 4th Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on July 9, 1861 in Cobb County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (George M.) McDowell for three years or war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John H. P. Speer of Company C of the 4th Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on July 29, 1861 in Cobb County, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain George M.) McDowell for three years or war and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John H. P. Speer of Company C of the 4th Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on June 29, 1861 in Cobb County, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain George M.) McDowell for three years or war and last paid on June 30, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

When Private John H. P. Speer of Company C of the 4th Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Tyler's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John H. P. Speer of Company C of the 4th Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones 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. H. P. Speer of Company C of the 4th Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. H. P. Speer of Company C of the 4th Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. H. P. Speer of Company C of the 4th Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. H. P. Speer of Company C of the 4th Georgia Sharp Shooters 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 John H. P. died approximately 52 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 25, 1865 at Sacramento, California the Sacramento Bee newspaper reported "NATIONAL SALUTE – At 11 o'clock today a detachment from the Sacramento Light Artillery under Captain Mills, together with Companies D and G from Camp Union mounted and the Provost Guard on foot turned out to fire a salute over the fall of Fort Sumter. The troops marched to Front Street near J where the cavalry drew up in line and the Artillery fired a national salute, Lieutenant Waite of General Wright's staff made

a short and stirring address and the military responded with three times three hearty cheers for the successes of our forces at Charleston and the reoccupation of Fort Sumter.”

And on Saturday, February 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. H. Spears of Company C of the 4th “Regiment Georgia Cavalry” (But corrected to the 4th Battalion Sharp Shooters at the top of the page) due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John H. P. Speer did not own slaves in Georgia.

1787) Private Benjamin H. SPENCER - Inscription on tombstone #561 reads **“B. H. SPENCER 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 34 years old.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Benjn H. Spencer, born about 1830 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a watchman and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Ann E. Spencer, born about 1827 in Georgia. Another family household member was Randolph Spencer, born about 1854 in Georgia. The family household was living in the city of Darien in McIntosh County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Darien and the census was enumerated on June 25, 1860.

The compiler notes B. H. Spencer had previous duty with the 1st Battalion Georgia Cavalry, specifically the “Lamar Rangers”

“The 1st Battalion Georgia Cavalry was consolidated with the 2nd Battalion Georgia Cavalry by Special Order Number 20, 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 four companies: Lamar Rangers, McIntosh Cavalry, Liberty Guards and Liberty Independent Troop.”
Compiled Military Service Records for B. H. Spencer in the 1st Battalion Georgia Cavalry stated he joined for duty and enrolled on November 5, 1862 at Sutherlands Bluff located in McIntosh County, Georgia at age 33 and the valuation of his horse was \$170.00 and equipment valued at \$20.00.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Benjamin H. Spencer alternate name B. H. Spencer 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]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) B. H. Spencer of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry* enlisted on May 19, 1862 at Sutherland’s Bluff, (Georgia) (Located in McIntosh County) and enrolled for the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This regiment was formed by the consolidation of the 1st and 2nd Battalion Georgia Cavalry by Special Orders Number 20, Headquarters District of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida dated January 20, 1863.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) B. H. Spencer 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) B. H. Spencer 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) B. H. Spencer 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) B. H. Spencer 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 present for duty and under remarks stated Company Quartermaster.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) B. H. Spencer 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) B. H. Spencer 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 and under remarks stated pay due for use of horse to February 4, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) B. H. Spencer 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, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated pay due for use of horse to February 4, 1864 absent with detachment in Savannah, (Georgia)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) S. (With an X by the initial S indicating an incorrect initial) H. Spencer 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, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war captured September 6, 1864 near Woodberry, Tennessee.

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

As often times the case Colonel Dibrell's report was a bit different, he reported "I had in the mean time been joined by from 200 to 300 more recruits, stragglers, and absentees, swelling my numbers from 1,000 to 1,200, about 300 of whom were armed but with little ammunition." "Traveling on until 12 o'clock at night, we encamped between Readyville and Woodbury, placing out pickets all around us, with orders to move on at daylight next morning. Just as we were about moving the enemy, supposed to be 800 strong, Ninth Pennsylvania and mounted infantry, about half mounted, the others dismounted, having surprised and got between our pickets, who were of Major Wright's command, of General Robertson's brigade and our camps, came charging upon us. I used every effort to rally the men, but owing to the stampede that took place and it was with difficulty that they could be rallied and checked. After stopping them I determined to make for the mountains, and did so, re-crossing the Caney Fork below Rock Island, where all the stragglers came in. Our loss was 2 killed, 2 seriously wounded and 61 captured, making a total loss to us of 65 men and about 50 horses. We killed 10, wounded 25, and captured 8 of the enemy."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj H. Spencer 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 as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj H. Spencer 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 the five days ending September 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj H. Spencer 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, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj H. Spencer 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 on September 14, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on September 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Woodberry, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj H. Spencer 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 Woodbury, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benjamin H. Spencer 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 had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Woodbury, "Georgia" on September 6, 1864.

Private Benjamin H. Spencer died approximately 80 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 6, 1864 a newspaper *The Los Angeles, California Daily News* reported "SO MUCH FOR REBELLION" The Rebel bonds are only worth five cents on the dollar says the Rebel Secretary of the Treasury. The Rebel debt will be in January, two thousand millions just about half the amount of our own."

And on Tuesday, December 6, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) B. H. Spencer of Company H of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one by the surname of Spencer in McIntosh County, Georgia owned slaves.

1788) Private William A. SPENCER - Inscription on tombstone #1394 reads ***“W. A. SPENCER CO. D MORELAND’S CAV. ALA. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner near Huntsville, Alabama in December 1864.

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1863 to March 1, 1864 and dated September 14, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Spencer of Company D of Moreland’s Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on February 1, 1863 at Warren’s Mills, Mississippi and enrolled by (Micajah) D. Moreland for three years or the war and had received no pay and duty status not reported and under remarks stated absent without leave on September 1, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Spencer of Company D of Moreland’s Regiment Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville

Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Huntsville, Alabama on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Spencer of Company D of Moreland's Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 3, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Huntsville, Alabama December 23, 1864.

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

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

Private William A. Spencer died approximately 43 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 23, 1865 at Bangor, Maine the newspaper *The Bangor Daily Whig and Courier* reported "A HOPEFULLY FACT – Mr. Richardson, the escaped prisoner, (Correspondent of the Tribune) who is to lecture here tomorrow evening announces a fact which our readers who may have relatives in Southern prisons will be glad to know, viz Failing to hear from any one in Southern prisons is not ground whatever for apprehending that sickness or death has befallen him. The rebel authorities often withhold flag of truce letters."

And on Thursday, February 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Spencer of Company D of Moreland's Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1789) Private James S. SPICER - Inscription on tombstone #1383 reads "***J. S. SPICER CO. K 2 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner in Jefferson County, Tennessee in October 1864.

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

According to North Carolina United States Marriage Records, 1741-2011 Harden Spicer married (Spelled as) Marth Johnson on January 20, 1829 at Wilkes County, North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) James Spicer, born about 1836 at Wilkes County, North Carolina and had attended school within the year and living in the household of Harden Spicer, born about 1806 in North Carolina and listed as the head of the household and a farmer and living with what

appears to be his wife Martha Spicer, born about 1813 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Henry Spicer, born about 1833 in North Carolina and Elizabeth Spicer, born about 1838 in North Carolina and Martha Spicer, born about 1841 in North Carolina and Joshua Spicer, born about 1844 in North Carolina and Harden Spicer, born about 1847 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Wilkes County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 10, 1850.

[The last person to receive a pension from the Civil War was Irene Triplett whose father had been in the war and she died in 2020 and was from Wilkes County, North Carolina]

According to the Tennessee United States Marriage Records, 1780-2002 (Spelled as) Jos. S. Spiser (But the compiler believes it was Jas. S. Spicer) married Nancy Dearmond on February 18, 1860 in Blount County, Tennessee. (The compiler noted Blount County was and is adjacent to Knox County)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Farrier James S. Spicer alternate name J. S. Spicer served in Company K of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Ashby's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1 to 10, 1862 and dated November 10, 1862 stated (Spelled as) J. S. Spicer of Lieutenant Blair's Company (Local Defense Troops) and Conscripts Tennessee appeared on a Muster and Description Roll of conscripts enrolled in the State of Tennessee and received at Camp Instruction and noted a physical description. Age twenty-eight; Height five foot ten inches; Complexion Red; Eyes Blue; Hair Dark and by occupation was a farmer and had been born in Wilkes County, North Carolina and listed his current residence as Knox County, Tennessee and under remarks stated transferred to Captain Wyatt Rucker's Battalion.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. Spicer of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on September 20, 1862 at Knoxville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain Brown for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records on March 12, 1864 near Tunnel Hill, Georgia stated Farrier (Spelled as) J. S. Spicer age twenty-eight of Captain (William) W. Gillespie's Company of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry* enlisted on September 20, 1862 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain Brown and listed 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.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. Spicer of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and under disposition stated sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee December 31, 1864 and noted as captured on October 23, (1864) in Jefferson County, Tennessee.

(Jefferson County, Tennessee is adjacent to Knox County)

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas S. Spicer of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide De Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured in Jefferson County, Tennessee on October 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James S. Spicer of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured in Jefferson County, Tennessee on October 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas S. Spicer of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Jefferson County, Tennessee on October 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas S. Spicer of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 8, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 14, 1865 to Camp Chase.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas S. Spicer of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee 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 Jefferson County, Tennessee on October 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas S. Spicer of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee 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 in Jefferson County, Tennessee on October 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James S. Spicer of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee 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 in Jefferson County, Tennessee on October 23, 1864 and at the bottom of the page in pencil were the words entry cancelled.

Federal POW Records for Confederate (Spelled as) James S. Spicer of the 2nd Tennessee Cavalry died at Columbus, Ohio on February 23, 1865 and at the bottom of the page stated pension claims widow Michael Maines Company B 2nd Tennessee Cavalry.

The widow of James S. Spicer then married Michael Maines. According to Knox County, Tennessee Marriages, Mabe through Mythena; Michael Maines married Mrs. Nancy B. Spicer on June 7, 1866.

Michael (Spelled as) Manis had served with Company B of the Union's 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry and died in 1884 and the widow filed for a pension in 1889. This would seem to explain the writing at the bottom of the page with James S. Spicer's Federal POW Records.

Private James S. Spicer died approximately 39 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 23, 1865 at Bangor, Maine the newspaper *The Bangor Daily Whig and Courier* reported "POLITICAL PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED ON PAROLE – A dispatch of the 21st says: The Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution of the 14th instant, transmitted to the Senate today a communication relative to persons held as political prisoners. He states that upon the passage of the act of March 8, 1863 he directed Judge Advocate Holt to commence proceedings against all such as should not be released under the provisions of the act. The prisoners were confined at St. Louis, Alton, Louisville, Sandusky, Wheeling, Camp Maro, Fort Lafayette, Fort McHenry, Fort Delaware and the Old Capital."

And on Thursday, February 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. "F" (With a X beside the initial F indicating an incorrect initial) Spicer of Company K of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia.

The widow of both James S. Spicer and Michael Maines whom had both interestingly served in the 2nd Tennessee Cavalry but on opposite sides died on March 14, 1919 and had an obituary in the Journal and Tribune newspaper in Knoxville, Tennessee on March 16, 1919. "Maines – The funeral of Mrs. Nancy B. Maines, aged 87 years, whose death occurred at Tipton station Friday, was conducted Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at New Salem church and interment was in the churchyard. Mrs. Maines died after an illness of three months. She is survived by one son, John Dearmond of Fort Worth, Texas and a daughter Mrs. Mary Bowling of Sevierville, Tennessee."

The compiler notes John L. Dearmond is listed in the 1870 United States census as living with Michael Maines and his wife Nancy B. Maines along with other family members.

The compiler would like to acknowledge the assistance of Joanie Jackson of the United Daughters of the Confederacy with this biography.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James S. Spicer did not own slaves in Tennessee.

Because there was more than one 2nd Tennessee Cavalry if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JAS. S. SPICER CO. K 2 (ASHBY'S) TENN. CAV. C.S.A."**

1790) Private Andrew J. SPRIGGS - Inscription on tombstone #867 reads **"AND'W S. SPRIGGS CO. F 13 BATT'N VA. INF. RES. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Saltville, Virginia in October 1864.

According to the Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; Andrew (Spelled as) Sprigs married Sarah Hamilton on November 9, 1840 in Johnson County, Tennessee.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Ander but corrected by an ancestry transcriber spelled as Andw and the compiler notes it should be Andrew and will be noted this way. The census listed Andrew Spriggs, born about 1820 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and also noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Sarah Spriggs, born about 1825 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Sully but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Sally (A female) Spriggs, born about 1844 in Virginia and Richard Spriggs, born about 1846 in Virginia and Levi Spriggs, born about 1848 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 67 in Washington County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 9, 1850.

The 1860 United States census spelled the family surname as Sriggs but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Spriggs and will be noted this way. The census listed Andrew Spriggs, born about 1815 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a wood chopper with a personal value of \$50.00 and noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Sarah Spriggs, born about 1820 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Sarah Spriggs, born about 1844 in Virginia and Andrew Spriggs, born about 1850 in Virginia and Margaret Spriggs, born about 1852 in

Virginia and Priscilla Spiggs, born about 1858 in Virginia and David Spriggs, born about 1860 in Virginia and noted as five months old. The family household was living in the Western District of Washington County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Abingdon and the census was enumerated on June 12, 1860.

The compiler notes his records are with the 6th Battalion Virginia Reserves.

The compiler further notes the 13th (also known as Smith's) Battalion Virginia Reserves and was organized in June 1864 and was officially designated as the 6th Battalion Virginia Reserves in February 1865.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 16 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew J. Spriggs of Company F of the 13th Battalion Virginia Reserves enlisted on April 16, (1864) at Abingdon, (Virginia) and enrolled for the war and had never been paid and noted as present for duty.

The 13th (Also known as Smith's) Battalion Virginia Reserves was organized June 3, 1864 with nine companies A to I and was officially designated the 6th Battalion Virginia Reserves by Special Order Number 48 Adjutant & Inspector General's Office dated February 27, 1865."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew J. Spriggs of Company F of the 13th Battalion Virginia Reserves enlisted on April 16, (1864) at Abington, Virginia and enrolled by Captain Baldwin for the war and had never been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Saltville, (Virginia) on October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Spriggs of Company F of the 13th Battalion Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at Louisville, Kentucky, Military Prison during five days ending October 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville on October 26, 1864 and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville from Lexington, Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Spriggs of Company F of the 13th Battalion Virginia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Spriggs of Company F of the 13th Battalion Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 21, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on October 22, 1864 by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones to Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Spriggs of Company F of the 13th Battalion Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Spriggs of Company F of the 13th Battalion Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on October 24, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Private Andrew J. Spriggs died approximately 92 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 24, 1865 at Richmond, Virginia the newspaper *The Richmond Dispatch* reported "In the fall of Fort Fisher the troops of the Confederacy have lost a fort, but not their honor. North Carolina in particular has reason to be proud of the prowess of her sons. This is not the first the second nor even the fiftieth time that the soldiers of that State have proved the mettle whereof they are made. There are no better soldiers in the Confederacy or the world. There is very little gas or humbug about North Carolina; but at the pinch of the bill she is always strong and true. We have no words to express our admiration of the stern and steadfast heroism she has exhibited in this war."

And on Tuesday, January 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) And J. Spriggs of Company F of the 13th Battalion Virginia "Cavalry" due to pneumonia.

The widow of Andrew J. Spriggs, Sarah Elizabeth Spriggs filed for a widow's pension on April 29, 1888 in Washington County, Virginia and stated her husband was Andrew J. Spriggs and that he was taken prisoner at Saltville, Virginia in October 1864 and died at Camp Chase, Ohio.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"AND'W J. SPRIGGS CO. F 13 BATT'N. VA. RES. C.S.A."**

1791) Private Joel Franklin SPROUSE - Inscription on tombstone #1928 reads **"J. F. SPROUSE CO. K 52 GA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Franklin Sprouse, born about 1824 in South Carolina and no birth State was listed and noted his occupation as a farmer and living with his wife Mary Sprouse, born about 1828 and not birth State listed. Other family household members were: Margaret Sprouse, born about 1846 with no birth State listed and Charles Sprouse, born about 1848 with no birth State listed and William Sprouse, born about 1849 with no birth State listed. The family household was living in Laurens County, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 11, 1850. The compiler notes no

specific day and month was reported on the actual census report however both before and after the census in Laurens County the date was September 11, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (The family surname spelled as Sprouce but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to) Joel F. Sprouse, born about 1825 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$50.00 and listed him as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary Sprouse, born about 1826 in South Carolina. Other family members were: Margaret Sprouse, born about 1846 in South Carolina and Charles Sprouse, born about 1848 in South Carolina and William Sprouse, born about 1850 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Subdivision of Franklin County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office reported as Carnesville and the census was enumerated on July 4, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joel F. Sprouse served in Company K in the 52nd Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“52nd Infantry Regiment was organized at Atlanta, Georgia, in April, 1862. Many of its members were drawn from the counties of Habersham, White, Towns, and Fannin. It took part in the Cumberland Gap operations, [and] then moved to Kentucky and later Mississippi. Here the unit was assigned to General Barton's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and was active in the conflicts at Chickasaw Bayou and Champion's Hill. On July 4, 1863, when Vicksburg fell, it was part of the garrison that was captured. Exchanged and assigned to General Stovall's Brigade, the 52nd fought with the Army of Tennessee from Missionary Ridge to Nashville. Then on February 23, 1865, it was detailed to guard wagon trains from Columbus, Mississippi. During December, 1863, this unit totalled [totalled] 279 men and 197 arms, had 123 fit for duty in November, 1864, and the few that remained surrendered on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Wier Boyd [Find A Grave Memorial # 14514340] and Charles D. Phillips, [Charles Duval Phillips – Find A Grave Memorial # 15576186] Lieutenant Colonel Solomon H. Van Diviere, [Solomon Houston VanDiviere – Find A Grave Memorial # 46740316] and Majors J. J. Findley [James J. Findley – Find A Grave Memorial # 26591969] and John J. Moore. [John Jay Moore]”

Company K of the 52nd Georgia Infantry was known as the “Henry David Equal Rights”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. F. Sprouse of Company K of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 1, 1863 at Carnesville, Georgia and enrolled by 2nd Lieutenant (William M.) Bagwell for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Cameron L.) Thompson on November 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated in hospital at Noonan, Georgia.

A hospital record within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joel F. Sprouse of Company K of the 52nd Regiment Georgia appeared on a register at the St. Mary's Hospital at La Grange, Georgia was admitted on July 25, 1864.

A hospital record within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. F. Sprouse of Company K of the 52nd Regiment Georgia and noted the location of the hospital was not identified.

When Private Joel F. Sprouse of Company K 52nd Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joel F. Sprouse of Company K of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joel F. Sprouse of Company K of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joel F. Sprouse of Company K of the 52nd Regiment "Alabama" Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged on January 2, 1865 to Camp Douglas, Illinois and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joel F. Sprouse of Company K of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joel F. Sprouse of Company K of the 52nd 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 Joel Franklin Sprouse died approximately 116 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 30, 1865 at Salt Lake City, Utah the newspaper *The Salt Lake Daily Telegraph* reported "The Herald's Washington special says, a postmortem examination of Booth's body showed that the ball did not touch his brain, but striking the spinal column produced immediate paralysis. The opinion of the surgeon is that he must have died a horrible death, the brain being active and conscientiousness complete up to the very moment of dissolution. "

And on Sunday, April 30, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Joel F. Sprouse of Company K of the 52nd Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

His widow Mary Sprouse filed for and received a Confederate pension in Richmond County, Georgia and stated her husband was Joel F. Sprouse and had been captured in December 1864 and taken to Camp Chase and died in April 1865. She further stated he had been with Company K of the 52nd Georgia. Mary died in 1906 in Richmond County, Georgia

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Joel F. Sprouse did not own slaves in Georgia.

1792) Private Samuel R. SPRUELL - Inscription on tombstone #10 reads "**SAM'L R. SPRUELL CO. E 10 CONFED. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Big Hill, Kentucky in July 1863.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 36 years old.

According to Alabama United States County Marriage Records, 1805-1967 S. R. Spurwell married Frances L. Landers on June 24, 1844 in Talladega, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed Samuel Spruell, born about 1826 in Georgia and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Frances Spruell, born about 1817 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Gabriel (A male) Spruell, born about 1844 in Alabama and Margaret Spruell, born about 1846 in Alabama and Merida (A male) Spruell, born about 1850 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Talladega District in Talladega County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 14, 1850.

He had prior duty with Company E 5th Battalion Hilliard's Legion of Alabama Cavalry and his name is spelled as S. R. Sprewell and his duty will be noted.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant S. R. Sprewell alternate name Samuel R. Spruell served in Company E of Hilliard's Legion Alabama Volunteers and discharged as a private and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"Hilliard's Legion, organized at Montgomery, Alabama, in June, 1862, contained almost 3,000 men. It was composed of five battalions, but one mounted battalion soon became part of the 10th Confederate Cavalry Regiment. Its artillery arm was detached and re-designated the Barbour Light Artillery. The legion was assigned to General Gracie's Brigade, served at Cumberland Gap, then fought at Chickamauga where it lost forty-five percent of the 902 engaged. In November, 1863, it was dissolved. Parts of the 1st and 3rd Battalions formed the 60th Alabama Regiment, and the 2nd and 4th

Battalions became the 59th Alabama Regiment. Three companies of the 1st Battalion formed the 23rd Alabama Battalion Sharpshooters. Its colonels were Henry W. Hilliard [Henry Washington Hilliard Find A Grave Memorial # 6432419] and Jack Thorington. [John Henry "Jack" Thorington – Find A Grave Memorial # 8025388 and listed as the 2nd Mayor of Montgomery, Alabama] The 1st Battalion was commanded by Lieutenant Colonels John H. Holt and Jack Thorington, and Major Daniel S. Troy; the 2nd Battalion by Lieutenant Colonel Bolling Hall, Jr. and Major William T. Stubblefield; the 3rd Battalion by Lieutenant Colonel John W. A. Sanford and Major Hatch Cook; and the 4th Battalion by Majors John D. McLennen and William N. Reeves. [Find A Grave Memorial # 54578883]"

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) S. R. Spruil of Captain M. M. Slaughter's Cavalry Company, Hilliard's Legion Alabama Volunteers* was mustered into service at age thirty-five at Montgomery, Alabama on March 12, 1862 and had enrolled on February 5, (1862) at Cusseta, Alabama for twelve months and traveled 90 miles to rendezvous and his horse was valued at \$200.00 and under remarks stated re-enlisted for three years.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company E Cavalry 5th Battalion Hilliard's Legion Alabama Volunteers."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 5 to March 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) S. R. Sprwell of Captain M. M. Slaughter's Cavalry Company, Hilliard's Legion Alabama Volunteers enlisted on February 5, (1862) at Cusseta, Alabama for one year and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted to 4th sergeant on March 13, (1862).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for April and May 1862 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) S. R. Sprewell of Captain Barnes' Cavalry Company Hilliard's Legion* enlisted on February 5, (1862) at Cusseta, Alabama for one year and under remarks stated absent on sick furlough.

The above asterisk again stated "This Company subsequently became Company E Cavalry 5th Battalion Hilliard's Legion Alabama Volunteers."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 1 to August 31, 1862 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) S. R. Sprewell of Company E Cavalry Battalion Hilliard's Legion Alabama Volunteers enlisted on February 5, (1862) at Cusseta, (Alabama) for three years and last paid on May 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated reduced to ranks July 1, (1862).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 to October 31, 1862 and dated January 7, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. R. Sprewell of Company E Cavalry Battalion Hilliard's Legion Alabama Volunteers enlisted on February 5, (1862) at Cusseta, (Alabama) for three years and last paid on August 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted to farrier on September 1, 1862.

And his duty with the 10th Confederate Cavalry is noted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to April 30, 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Farrier (Spelled as) S. R. Sprewell (With a X beside of his surname

indication an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 10th Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on February 5, 1862 at Cusseta, Alabama and enrolled for three years and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated Mounted.

“The 10th Regiment Confederate Cavalry was formed by consolidation of the 19th Battalion Georgia Cavalry and the 5th Battalion (Cavalry) Hilliard’s Legion Alabama Volunteers per Special Order Number 805 Adjutant and Inspector General’s Office dated December 20, 1862. Companies A to E of the 5th Battalion Hilliard’s Legion Alabama Volunteers becoming Companies A to E respectfully of this regiment and Companies A to E of the 19th Battalion Georgia Cavalry becoming Companies F to K respectfully.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Farrier (Spelled as) Samuel R. Spruell of Company E of the 10th Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on February 5, 1862 at Cusseta, Alabama for three years and last paid on April 30, (1863) and 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 for May and June 1864 and dated June 30, 1864 stated Farrier (Spelled as) Samuel R. Spruell of Company E of the 10th Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on February 5, 1862 at Cusseta, Alabama for three years and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner about August 1, 1863 in Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. K. Sprwell of Company E of the 10th Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Big Hill, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. K. Sprewell of Company E of the 10th Regiment Confederate appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Big Hill, (Kentucky) on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. K. Sprewell of Company E of the 10th Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 6, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville, August 6, 1863 and noted as captured at Big Hill, (Kentucky) on July 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. K. Shreewell (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 10th Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 7, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Big Hill, Kentucky on July 30, 1863.

Private Samuel R. died approximately 15 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 22, 1863 at Washington, DC "In the evening President Lincoln and John Hay and Mrs. Long visit observatory at 23rd and E Street NW. Hay goes to Soldier's Home with President and falls asleep listening to him read Shakespeare."

And on Saturday, August 22, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) S. K. Spruwell of Company E of the 10th Regiment Confederate (Cavalry) due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Samuel R. Spruell did not own slaves in the State of Alabama.

1793) Private Abner ST. JOHN - Inscription on tombstone #371 reads "**ABNER ST. JOHNS**
CO. D 18 TENN. REG. C.S.A." He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was

The 1850 United States census listed Abner St. John, born about 1828 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Martin St. John, born about 1800 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Lidia St. John, born about 1802 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Sarah St. John, born about 1834 in Tennessee and Jane St. John, born about 1836 in Tennessee and Frederic St. John, born about 1836 and Joseph St. John, born about 1840 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Civil District 6 in Cannon County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on August 26, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed his given name spelled as Abnah but corrected to Abner by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. The census listed Abner St. John, born about 1833 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,500.00 and living in the household of Martin St. John, born about 1799 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Lydia St. John, born about 1800 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Elizabeth St. John, born about 1835 in Tennessee and Frederic St. John, born about 1836 and Joseph St. John, born about 1839 in Tennessee and Martha St. John, born about 1845 in Tennessee and Caroline Smith, born about 1834 in Tennessee and Mary Smith, born about 1850 in Tennessee. The household was living in Cannon County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Woodbury and the census was enumerated on July 14, 1860.

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

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

Company D of the 18th Tennessee Infantry was known as the “St. John’s Guard” Many soldiers from Rutherford County, Tennessee.

The compiler notes Cannon County, Tennessee is adjacent to Rutherford and Warren Counties in Tennessee.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Abner St. John of Company D of the 18th Tennessee Regiment appeared on a report of casualties in Pillow’s Brigade in the battle near Murfreesboro, Tennessee on January 2, 1863 and under remarks stated wounded in the shoulder.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records January and February 1863 stated Private Abner St. John of Company D of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry* enlisted on November 11, 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was known at various times as Captain H. J. St. John’s Company, Captain M. E. St. John’s Company and Company D of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized for State service June 11, 1861 and transferred to the service of the Confederate States August 7, 1861. It was captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862, released at Vicksburg, Mississippi, September 23, 1862; reorganized September 26, 1862 and declared exchanged at Aiken’s Landing November 10, 1862. It was temporarily consolidated with the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry on October 8, 1863 but each company of the two organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by this consolidation. About April 9, 1865 the 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 15th, 18th, 20th, 26th, 30th, 33rd, 37th and 45th Regiments and the 23rd Battalion Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 4th Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Abner St. John of Company D of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 11, 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) and last paid on March 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. St. John of Company D of the 18th Tennessee Regiment appeared on a list of officers and men detailed to constitute the Provost Guard for Brown's Brigade. List dated near Wartrace, Tennessee on June 10, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Abner St. John of Company D of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 11, 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) and enrolled for three years and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Abner St. John of Company D of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 11, 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) and enrolled for three years and last paid by R. P. Crockett on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records on January 23, 1864 near Dalton, Georgia stated Private (Spelled as) A. St. John of Captain M. E. St. John's Company 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Compiled notes age is listed by can't translate number) enlisted on November 11, 1862 at McMinnville, Tennessee and enrolled by J. W. Gillespie for one year and noted: An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service to be returned to the Adjutant General's Office with a view of have the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound book. Signed W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. St. John of Company D of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 11, 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) and enrolled for three years and last paid by R. P. Crockett on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Abner St. John of Company D of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 11, 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) and enrolled for three years and noted as present for absent and under remarks stated captured July 30, 1864.

When Private Abner St. Johns of Company D of the 18th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 30, 1864 he had been in Brown's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Abner St. John of Company D of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces

under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 4, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 4, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Abner St. John of Company D of the 18th Regiment Tennessee 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 near Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

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

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Abner St. John of Company D of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was admitted on October 9, 1864 at the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio and had been sent from the Camp Chase Prison and diagnosed of having small-pox and transferred to the General Hospital on October 20, 1864 and under remarks stated not vaccinated at the Military Prison Hospital at Camp Chase.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (23591 of 54896) stated Abner St. John was held in prison number three in barracks number five at Camp Chase and noted as dead.

Private Abner St. John died approximately 83 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

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

And on Friday, October 28, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Abner St. Johns of Company D of the 18th Regiment Tennessee "Cavalry" due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one with the surname of St. John owned slaves in Cannon County, Tennessee.

1794) Private Lewis STAFFORD - Inscription on tombstone #1982 reads "**L. STAFFORD CO. H 1 N.C. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina in April 1865.

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

According to the North Carolina, Index to Marriage Bonds, 1741-1868; George Stafford had a marriage bond with Mary (Spelled as) Horniday on September 24, 1821 in Orange County, North Carolina.

The compiler notes Orange and Alamance Counties were adjacent.

The 1850 United States census listed Lewis Stafford, born about 1826 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Mary Stafford, born about 1794 in North Carolina and what appears to be her husband George Stafford, born about 1798 in North Carolina. Other household members were: John Stafford, born about 1827 in North Carolina and Warner Stafford, born about 1829 in North Carolina and Nancy Stafford, born about 1831 in North Carolina and George Stafford, born about 1833 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Thos Stafford, born about 1837 in North Carolina and Rebecca Low, born about 1840 in North Carolina. The household was living in the South District of Alamance County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on October 9, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed his name as Levi Saffard but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Lewis Stafford and the other family members will also be corrected to Stafford and will be noted this way. The census listed Lewis Stafford, born about 1825 in North Carolina and noted as a famer with a real estate value of \$600.00 and a personal value of \$400.00 and living with what appears to be his wife Ann Stafford, born about 1832 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Jane Stafford, born about 1855 in North Carolina and John Stafford, born about 1857 in North Carolina and James Stafford, born about 1859 in North Carolina and Ruffin (Spelled as) Darham, born about 1843 in North Carolina John Shaw, born about 1834 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Eliz (A female) Shaw, born about 1835 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Wm Shaw, born about 1858 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) M. J. (A female) Shaw, born about 1860 and noted as one month old. The household was living in Alamance County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Graham and the census was enumerated on July 12, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Lewis Stafford served in Company H in the 1st Regiment North Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“1st Infantry Regiment State Troops was organized at the race track near Warrenton, North Carolina, during the spring of 1861. Its members were recruited in the counties of Chowan, Wilkes, New Hanover, Orange, Lincoln, Hertford, Northampton, Washington, Martin, Wake, and Halifax. In July it was mustered into Confederate service with more than 1,500 officers and men and ordered to Virginia. The regiment was brigaded under General Ripley, Colston, Steuart, and Cox. It participated in the campaigns of the army from the Seven Days' Battles to Cold Harbor, was with Early in the Shenandoah Valley, and shared in the Appomattox operations. This unit reported 142 casualties at Mechanicsville, 75 at Malvern Hill, 160 at South Mountain and Sharpsburg, and 15 at Fredericksburg. It lost 34 killed and 83 wounded at Chancellorsville and forty percent of the 377 at Gettysburg. It surrendered 10 officers and 61 men in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Hamilton A. Brown, [Hamilton Allen Brown – Find A Grave Memorial # 14464826] John A. McDowell, and Montfort S. Stokes; [Montfort Sidney Stokes – Find A Grave Memorial # 84810727] Lieutenant Colonels Jarrett N. Harrell [Jarret Norfleet Harrell – Find A Grave Memorial # 35328241] and Matthew W. Ransom; [Matthew Whitaker Ransom – Find A Grave Memorial # 11057] and Majors James S. Hines, [James Stephen Hines – Find A Grave Memorial # 58017404] L. C. Latham, [Louis Charles Latham – Find A Grave Memorial # 18964511] and Tristim L. Skinner. [Tristim Lowther Skinner – Find A Grave Memorial # 15815089]”

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.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (23589 of 54896) stated L. Stafford was held in prison number three in barracks number three at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as dead.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lewis Stafford of Company H of the 1st Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on April 29, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lewis Stafford of Company H of the 1st Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on May 2, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky on May 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lewis Stafford of Company H of the 1st North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on May 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Private Lewis Stafford died approximately 14 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 18, 1865 at Boston, Massachusetts the newspaper Boston Daily Journal reported "THE TREATMENT OF GUERRILLAS. The general order of the War Department, directing that all persons east of the Mississippi river who are found in arms against the United States or committing acts of violence against the United States after the first of June will be considered guerrillas and be punished with death, will speedily put an end to that kind of warfare. The well disposed resident of the Southern States will unite with the Union forces in bringing any who attempt to keep up an armed organization for the purpose of committing acts of violence to summary punishment."

And on Thursday, May 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Lewis Stafford of Company H of the 1st Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to typhoid fever

The compiler believes he has a cenotaph at Find A Grave Memorial # 32908002 or a good intentioned person made an error.

His widow Mary Ann Shaw Stafford Woods would later remarry and she died in 1905.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Lewis Stafford did not own slaves in Alamance County, North Carolina.

1795) Private Samuel Jefferson STAFFORD - Inscription on tombstone #451 reads "**S. J. STAFFORD CO. F 8 VA. CAV. 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 28 years old.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Samuel J. Stafford, born about 1839 living in the household of William Stafford, born about 1790 in Ireland and living with his wife Jane Stafford, born about 1798 in Virginia. Other household members were: William B. Stafford, born about 1832 (And a brother who also died at Camp Chase) and (Spelled as) Catharm (A female) Stafford, born about 1822 in Virginia and Peggy Stafford, born about 1826 and Latitia (A female) Stafford, born about 1829 and (Spelled as) Deliah Stafford, born about 1837. The family household was living in District 20 in Giles County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 6, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Samuel Stafford, born about 1836 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of William Stafford, born about 1792 in Ireland and his wife Jane Stafford, born about 1798 in Virginia. Other household members were: Catherine Stafford, born about 1830 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Lettitia Stafford, born about 1833 in Virginia and Margaret E. Bolton, born about 1823 in Virginia and Marietta Bolton, born about 1852 in Virginia. The

household was living in Giles County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was listed as White Gate and the census was enumerated on August 25, 1860.

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

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Samuel Jefferson Stafford 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”

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated September 16, 1861 at Mechanicsburg, (West Virginia) stated Private (Spelled as) Sam'l Jefferson Stafford of Captain William Neel Harman's Company Virginia Cavalry* was mustered in and enrolled for duty by Captain William N. Harman for twelve months on September 16, 1861 at Mechanicsburg, (West Virginia) and the valuation of his horse was \$140.00.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company F of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel J. Stafford of Company F of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on April 23, 1862 at Mechanicsburg, (West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain Harman for the war and last paid on October 3, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war on May 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. Stafford 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 under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on May 26, 1864 and had arrived at Wheeling on May 25, 1864 and noted as captured at Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia on May 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel J. Stafford 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 Captain E Over at Wheeling, (West) Virginia [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, (Virginia) on May 9, 1864.

Private Samuel Jefferson Stafford died approximately 186 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On Friday, November 11, 1864 the Leavenworth Times newspaper of Leavenworth, Kansas reported "A Link Supplied – The election has furnished A.-Link-in the great chain which binds the Union together, which as has been needed to render it complete."

And on Friday, November 11, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Sam'l J. Stafford of Company F of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Samuel Stafford did not own slaves in Giles County, Virginia.

1796) Private William Brown STAFFORD - Inscription on tombstone #632 reads "**Wm. B. STAFFORD CO. F 8 VA. CAV. 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 29 years old.

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

The 1850 United States census listed William B. Stafford, born about 1832 living in the household of William Stafford, born about 1790 in Ireland and living with his wife Jane Stafford, born about 1798 in Virginia. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Catharm (A female) Stafford, born about 1822 in Virginia and Peggy Stafford, born about 1826 and Latitia (A female) Stafford, born about 1829 and (Spelled as) Deliah Stafford, born about 1837 and Samuel J. Stafford, born about 1839. (A brother who also died at Camp Chase) The family household was living in District 20 in Giles County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 6, 1850.

According to Virginia, Select Marriage, 1785-1940; William B. Stafford and Margaret M. Jones were married on August 10, 1857 in Giles County, Virginia and it was noted she was fourteen years old when married.

The 1860 United States census listed William B. Stafford, born about 1835 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living next household over from his parents and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Margaret Stafford, born about 1842 in Virginia. Another family member was Jane Stafford, born about 1859 and listed as ten months old. The family household was living in Giles County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was mentioned as White Gate and the census was enumerated on August 25, 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 42 which noted Private W. B. Stafford of Company F of the 8th Virginia Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was M. Stafford and listed her Post Office as White Gate, Virginia.

According to Volume 2 of the Post Office Department compiled under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by J. G. Ames, Superintendent of the documents printed in Washington, DC in 1890 stated on page 783 the Post Office at White Gate was located in Giles County, Virginia.

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

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William B. Stafford 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”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 until October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William B. Stafford of Company F of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on April 23, 1862 at Mechanicsburg, (West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain Harman for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war on May 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Stafford 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 under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on May 26, 1864 and had arrived at Wheeling on May 25, 1864 and noted as captured at Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia on May 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Stafford 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 by Captain E. Over at Wheeling, (West) Virginia [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Abbs Valley on May 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (23589 of 54896) stated Wm B. Stafford was held in prison number three in barracks number three at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as dead.

Private William Brown Stafford died approximately 207 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 19, 1864 the newspaper Salt Lake Daily Telegraph Salt Lake City, Utah reported "JUSTICE TO THE INDIAN" "Major General McDowell has caused the following order to be issued which will no doubt be read with interest in these regions: HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT PACIFIC San Francisco, California November 23, 1864. It has come to the notice of the Major General commanding, that officers in this Department have assumed to act in a summary manner in reference to Indians charged with crimes and there are cases where they have had Indians executed by the troops. This is against all law; is in no way to be justified and will not be sanctioned. As his Excellency the Governor of California correctly states, Indians are amenable to the civil law equally with whites and should be tried for offenses committed and punished accordingly. Hereafter no officer or soldier will execute or aid in executing any Indian prisoners on any pretext whatever. If an Indian commits any crime the military may hold him under guard until the civil authority can take discharge of him. By command of Major General McDowell." (The compiler notes General Irvin McDowell was born in Columbus, Ohio and was in charge of Union troops at 1st Manassas).

And on Monday, December 19, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. B. Stafford of Company F of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to typhoid fever.

On page six within his Compiled Military Service Records there is a parole paper dated on June 13, 1865 at Charleston, West Virginia that stated William G. Stafford of Company F of the 8th Virginia Cavalry swore to. There was not such a soldier within the 8th Virginia Cavalry with that name. Whoever signed this parole did it under false pretenses using this Confederate unit. It may also be Private William G. Stafford of Captain Jackson's Company Virginia Horse Artillery. It was noted he had deserted in June 1864.

Mrs. Margaret M. Warner stated her first husband was William Brown Stafford and they had been married in 1857 and that he died at Camp Chase in 1864. This according to her Confederate widow's pension applications dated May 22, 1917. However Margaret Warner died in 1914. Upon closer examination of the application it was dated May 22, 1909. Her second husband died in 1906. Find A Grave has her photograph under (Spelled as) Margaret Mahulda Jones Warner.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William Stafford did not own slaves in Giles County, Virginia.

1797) Private Robert P. W. STALNAKER - Inscription on tombstone #1797 reads ***"R. P. W. STALNAKER CO. A 46 ALA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 24 years old based on enlistment records on the Alabama Muster rolls on page 5.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Robert P. W. Stalnaker served in Company A of the 46th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"46th Infantry organized at Loachapoka, Alabama, in May, 1862, contained men from Randolph, Pike, Blount, Coosa, Macon, Montgomery, and Henry counties. Sent to East Tennessee, it sustained several casualties in the fight at Tazewell. After serving in the Kentucky Campaign, the unit was assigned to General Tracey's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. A number of men were disabled at Port Gibson and about half were captured at Champion's Hill, including all its field officers. The remaining men were captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized, the 46th was attached to General Pettus' Brigade and continued the fight with the Army of Tennessee. It was active at Chattanooga and Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and saw action at Kinston and Bentonville. The regiment lost 15 killed and 45 wounded at Vicksburg and 1 killed and 14 wounded at Chattanooga. It totalled [totalled] 367 men and 266 arms in December, 1863, had 174 present in January, 1865, and surrendered with no more than 75 in April. Colonel M. L. Woods, [Michael Leonard Woods – Find A Grave Memorial # 55823177] Lieutenant Colonel Osceola Kyle, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26618013] and Majors George E. Brewer [Captain George Evans Brewer – Find A Grave Memorial # 93946981] and J. M. Handley [James Madison Handley – Find A Grave Memorial # 7489233] were in command."

Company A 46th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Coosa County, Alabama.

According to the Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls, 1861-1865; Private Robert P. W. Stalnaker enrolled in Company A of the 46th Alabama at Rockford, Alabama at age 21. The compiler notes Rockford, Alabama is located in Coosa County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated March 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Robert P. W. Stalnaker of Captain Brewer's Company* enlisted at Montgomery, Alabama on February 28, 1862 and enrolled for three years and duty status not reported and under remarks stated enlisted for three years or during the war Bounty due \$50.00.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company A of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry.

When Private Robert Stalnaker of Company A of the 46th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in a Confederate hospital due to a wound at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 and was taken prisoner due to the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Pettus's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robert P. W. Stalnaker of Company A of the 46th Regiment Alabama Rebel was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital number 1 in Nashville, Tennessee on December 25, 1864 and had been sent from Franklin, Tennessee and diagnosed for a simple flesh wound of right side severe caused by a con ball which with a short word for a conical ball which was a medical term for a minie ball and had been wounded at Franklin, (Tennessee) on November 30, 1864 and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 17, 1865 and listed as age twenty-five.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robert P. Salnaker of Company A of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt P. Salmaker (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and under remarks stated forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December "18", 1864 and also stated the following at bottom: "This roll is a transcript from the records of the Office of the Commissary General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C. and contains a list of prisoners of war appearing as still on hand at Nashville, Tennessee. It was forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Military Division of the Tennessee, Nashville, Tennessee on July 11, 1865, with a statement that no report had been received showing what disposition had been made of them. The roll was returned September 10, 1865 with the reply that a report has been made under the column of Remarks showing the disposition made of such prisoners whose names appear on the roll, as had been under the control of the Provost Marshal General. – M.S. 963447."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt P. W. Salnaker (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas

commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 17, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt E. W. Stalmaker (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt E. W. Salnaker of Company A of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 18, (1865) and discharged to Camp Chase on January 18, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt E. W. Salnaker of Company A of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 18, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 18, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt E. W. Salnaker of Company A of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 20, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, "1865" (With an X by the year indicating an incorrect year.

The compiler notes he was admitted to the United States Army Hospital in Nashville, Tennessee.

Private died approximately 66 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 27, 1865 at Sacramento, California the newspaper Sacramento Bee reported "COMING DOWN – After the first of next month milk will be sold in Marysville at the following rates; From one pint to two quarts per day .37 cents per gallon. From one gallon to two gallons per day, 25 cents per gallon and over two gallons per day, 20 cents per gallon. Perhaps Sacramento milk dealers will take the hint."

And on Monday, March 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) R. E. W. Stalnaker of Company A of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to gun-shot wound.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

1798) Private Joel STAMPER - Inscription on tombstone #177 reads **"JOEL STAMPER CO. I 2 KY. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Irvine, Kentucky in July 1863.

He only has Federal POW Records.

The compiler notes he was with 2nd Dukes Kentucky Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joel (Spelled as) Stamper of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Irvine, Kentucky on July 2, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joel (Spelled as) Stanfer (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 5, 1863 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Irvine, Kentucky on July 2, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joel (Spelled as) Stamper of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky on August 9, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville, August 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Irvine, (Kentucky) on July 2, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joel (Spelled as) Stamper of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 10, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent by Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Irvine, Kentucky on July 2, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joel (Spelled as) Stamper of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio who desire taking the Oath of Allegiance on June 10, 1864 and noted as captured at Irvine, Kentucky on July 2, 1863.

Private Joel Stamper died approximately 306 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 12, 1864 at Washington, DC "President Lincoln receives request from General George W. Dietzeler, Kansas Militia, for permission to call out 2,000 militia for 80 days to protect state against bushwhackers."

And on Sunday, June 12, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Joel Stamper of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

Because there was more than one unit known as the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JOEL STAMPER CO. I 2 (DUKE’S) KY. CAV. C.S.A.”**

1799) Private Milton STANTON - Inscription on tombstone #2041 reads **“M. STANTON CO. B 24 S.C. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

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 Milton D. Stanton, born about 1846 in South Carolina and living in the household of A. J. (A male) Stanton, born about 1812 in South Carolina and his wife Eliza Stanton, born about 1821 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Tobitha A. (A female) Stanton, born about 1839 in South Carolina and Noah Stanton, born about 1841 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Ebenazar (A male) Stanton, born about 1843 in South Carolina and Emily Stanton, born about 1848 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Marlboro District South Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 29, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Milton D. Stanton, born about 1845 in South Carolina and living in the household of A. (Alexander) J. Stanton, born about 1812 in South Carolina and his wife Elizabeth Stanton, born about 1821 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Noah Stanton, born about 1841 in South Carolina and Ebenezer Stanton, born about 1843 in South Carolina and Emily F. Stanton, born about 1848 in South Carolina and Clinton J. Stanton, born about 1850 in South Carolina and Lucy Ann Stanton, born about 1852 in South Carolina and Columbus A. Stanton, born about 1854 in South Carolina and Dudley Stanton, born about 1856 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Marlboro District of South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Bennettsville and the census was enumerated on July 9, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Milton P. Stanton alternate name M. Stanton served in Company B 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 B of the 24th South Carolina Infantry was known as the “Pee Dee Rifles”

A Company Muster rolls within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) M. Stanton of Company B of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on May 10, 1864 at Marlboro, South Carolina for the war and was a recruit and had never been paid 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 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 receipt roll for clothing within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) M. Stanton of Company B of the 24th South Carolina Volunteers appeared for a receipt roll for clothing during the 3rd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on September 9, 1864.

When Private Milton Stanton of Company B of the 24th South Carolina Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864 he had been in Gist’s Brigade in Brown’s Division in Cheatham’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Milton “P.” Stanton of Company B of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 on December 26, 1864 from Franklin, Tennessee and his diagnosis was acute diarrhea and was transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 17, 1865 and noted his age as eighteen.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Milton B. Stanton of Company B 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’t A. D. C. (Additional Aide De Camp) Louisville, Kentucky January 17, 1865.

Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Milton B. Stanton of Company B 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 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Milton B. Stanton of Company B of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Milton B. Stanton of Company B of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Milton B. Stanton of Company B of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 18, (1865) at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 18, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Milton B. Stanton of Company B 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 18, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 18, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Milton B. Stanton of Company B of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 20, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Private Milton B. Stanton died approximately 144 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 13, 1865 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin the Daily Milwaukee News stated "LO! THE POOR NEGRO – New York June 12 – The Tribune's Richmond correspondent details the treatment that negroes are subjected to in the city and vicinity, showing that these poor people are treated by our authorities far worse than they were by slave owning and slave driving authorities, both before and after the rebellion. An appeal from Richmond negroes for protection, is also published. They state that they are required to get some white persons to give them a pass to enable them to attend to their daily occupation, without which they are marched off to the negro Bull Pen. The Times' Mobile correspondent represents a

terrible state of affairs in Alabama. There is absolute social demoralization; labor is so despised by the whites that they actually prefer starving or begging to work in any form. Even in their wretchedness, they show the most violent spirit of disaffection.”

And on Tuesday, June 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) M. B. Stanton of Company B of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Milton Stanton did not own slaves in Marlboro District South Carolina.

1800) Private John W. STAPP - Inscription on tombstone #1068 reads **“J. W. STAPP CO. I 7 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed John W. Stapp, born about 1847 in Alabama and living in the household of Joseph M. Stapp, born about 1823 in Alabama and what appears to be his wife Susan Stapp, born about 1821 in South Carolina. Another family household member was Mary A. Stapp, born about 1845 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Southern District of Pickens County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 14, 1850.

The inferences for this being the correct soldier is Pickens and Greene Counties in Alabama are adjacent and the third and last Confederate Conscription Act was passed on February 17, 1864 requiring men from ages 17 to 50 to be drafted. If the 1850 United States census is correct then he would have been eligible for the draft because he enlisted on April 26, 1864.

Company I of the 7th Alabama Cavalry had many soldiers from Greene County, Alabama.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John N. Stapp alternate name J. W. Stapp served in Company I in the 7th Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“7th Cavalry Regiment was formed at Newborn, Alabama, during July, 1863, with companies were raised in the counties of Randolph, Shelby, Greene, Pickens, and Montgomery. For a year the unit served in the Pollard area assigned to General Clanton's Brigade. In July, 1864, it contained 451 men, but was not serving as one command; two companies were with General Page, and eight rode with Colonel I. W. Patton. The 7th was later attached to B. M. Thomas', W. W. Allen's, and Bell's Brigade. It took part in the raid on Johnsonville and was engaged in the fighting as Hood moved toward Nashville. In April, 1865, it had less than 300 effectives and half that number surrendered at Gainesville, Alabama, in May. The field officers were Colonel Joseph Hodgson, [Joseph Hodgson Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 109825191]

and Lieutenant Colonels Turner Clanton, Jr., [15913057] Henry J. Livingston, [Henry James Livingston – Find A Grave Memorial # 13517181] and F. C. Randolph. [Francis C. Randolph]”

According to the Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls, 1861-1865; Private John Stapp was a member of Company I of the 7th Alabama Cavalry.

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

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

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to April 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Stapp of Company I of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on April 26, 1864 at Camp “Powell” and enrolled by Captain (Sampson Noland) Ferguson for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Alexander) McVoy on April 30, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

When Private John W. Stapp of Company I 7th Alabama Cavalry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Rucker's Brigade in Chalmers' Division and detached at Murfreesboro with Jackson's and Buford's Division's in Forrest's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Stapp of Company I of the 7th 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 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. W. Stapp of Company I of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Stapp of Company I of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Stapp of Company I of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 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. W. Stapp of Company I of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry 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 John W. Stapp died approximately 31 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 6, 1865 at Washington, DC the newspaper the Evening Star reported "VISITORS TO THE WHITE HOUSE – Parties desiring to visit the White House should bear in mind that until further notice no one will be admitted between the hours of three and seven p.m."

And on Monday, February 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. W. Stapp of Company I of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules