

2001) Private William WALKER - 2100) Private John S. WILLIS

2001) Private William WALKER – Inscription on tombstone #321 reads “**Wm. WALKER CO. F 18 GA. REG. C.S.A.**” He was taken prisoner in Knoxville, Tennessee in December 1863.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Walker served in Companies F in the 18th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“18th Infantry Regiment was organized during the spring of 1861 with slightly more than 750 men. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Cobb, Newton, Stephens, Jackson, and Dooly. The regiment was ordered to Virginia and first served under General Wigfall, then was brigaded under Hood, T. R. R. Cobb, Wofford, and DuBose. It fought with the Army of Northern Virginia from Seven Pines to Gettysburg, moved with Longstreet to Georgia, but was not engaged at Chickamauga. After serving at Knoxville it returned to Virginia and saw action at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor, participated in Early's operations in the Shenandoah Valley, and took part in various conflicts around Appomattox. In April, 1862, it contained 634 effectives, reported 14 killed and 128 wounded at Gaines' Mill, and had 19 killed and 114 wounded at Second Manassas. The regiment lost fifty-seven percent of the 176 engaged at Sharpsburg. There were 14 killed and 72 wounded at Chancellorsville, and of the 302 who saw action at Gettysburg, twelve percent were disabled. Many were captured at Saylor's Creek and only 1 officer and 52 were surrendered in April, 1865. Its commanding officers were Colonels Joseph Armstrong, - [Find A Grave Memorial # 42531760] S. Z. Ruff – [Solon Z. Ruff – Find A Grave Memorial # 84426861] and William T. Wofford; - [William Tatum Wofford – Find A Grave Memorial # 9097] Lieutenant Colonel Francis M. Ford; - [Francis Marion Ford – Find A Grave Memorial # 9272417] and Majors W. G. Calahan, John C. Griffis, Jefferson Johnson, and Joseph A. Stewart.”

Company F of the 18th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Davis Guards” Many soldiers from Bartow County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Walker of Company F of the 18th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted in November 1863 at Chattanooga, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (John F) Hardin for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded November 29, 1863 left at Knoxville.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 and dated January 30, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Walker of Company F of the 18th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted in November 1863 at Chattanooga, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain (John F) Hardin for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded at Knoxville, East Tennessee and left in the hands of the enemy.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Walker of Company F of the 18th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a return of Confederate prisoners,

patients in the Genera Field Hospital, near Chattanooga, Tennessee on March 31, 1864. Return dated General Field Hospital, Chattanooga, Tennessee, April 1, 1864 and noted as captured on November 29, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James W. Walker (Rebel) of Company F of the 18th Regiment Georgia Infantry and noted the complaint as small-pox and admitted on February 8, 1864 to the field hospital at Chattanooga, Tennessee and sent to the General Hospital on April 1, 1864 and under remarks stated ward small-pox transferred to Provost Marshal in Chattanooga, (Tennessee).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. (With a X by the initial W indicating an incorrect initial) Walker of Company F of the 18th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and under disposition stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 4, 1864 and noted as captured on February 2, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Walker of Company F of the 18th 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 Louisville, Kentucky on April 5, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on April 5, 1864 and noted as captured at Knoxville, Tennessee on December 19, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Walker of Company F of the 18th 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 and noted as captured at Knoxville, Tennessee on December 4, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Walker of Company F of the 18th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on April 5, 1864 and noted as captured at Knoxville, Tennessee on December 4, "1864".

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Walker of Company F of the 18th 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 April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Knoxville, Tennessee on December 4, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Walker of Company F of the 18th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on April 5, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged on April 13, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Knoxville, Tennessee on December 4, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Walker of Company F of the 18th 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 April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Knoxville, Tennessee on December 4, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Walker of Company F of the 18th 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 Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge and noted as captured at Knoxville, Tennessee on December 4, 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 15, 1864 at Washington, D.C., Shortly after 6 A.M. President Lincoln and Secretary of State William H. Seward and Attorney General Edward Bates, and Postmaster General William Dennison attend funeral service for Chief Justice Taney at residence on Indiana Avenue near 2d Street. Just before 7 A.M., procession, including the President, moves toward railroad station. At 7:30 A.M., special funeral train of two cars departs for Frederick, Maryland, where burial takes place at 11:30 A.M. President does not make trip." (The compiler notes Chief Justice Taney heard the case of Dred Scott in 1857 and the Supreme Court voted 7 to 2 against Scott who died a year, a slave after the famous decision in 1858)

And on Saturday, October 15, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm. Walker of Company F of the 18th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to measles.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2002) Private William M. WALKER - Inscription on tombstone #1363 reads ***"Wm. WALKER CO. E 1 (JOHNSTON'S) MISS. INF. 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 William Walker served in Company E in the 1st Mississippi Infantry (Johnston's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"1st Infantry Regiment, 682 strong, completed its organization at Corinth, Mississippi, during the spring of 1861. The men were raised in the counties of Marshall, Itawamba, De Soto, Panola, Lafayette, Tishomingo, and Smith. It was ordered to Kentucky then to Tennessee where on February 16, 1862, it was captured at Fort Donelson. During this fight the unit lost 16 killed and 61 wounded of the 331 engaged. Exchanged and attached to Beall's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, it was again captured at Port Hudson. After the exchange the regiment served in General Featherston's Brigade and fought with the Army of Tennessee from Resaca to Bentonville. In December, 1864, only 65 officers and men were present for duty, and very few surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were

Colonels Thomas H. Johnston [Thomas Henry Johnston – Find A Grave Memorial # 10392348] and John M. Sumonton, [John M. Simonton – Find A Grave Memorial # 49933545] Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Hamilton, [Died at Johnson’s Island, Ohio – Find A Grave Memorial # 175344101] and Major M. S. Alcorn. [Milton Stewart Alcorn – The contributor incorrectly listed him with the 1st Mississippi Cavalry - Find A Grave Memorial # 164787624]”

Company E of the 1st Mississippi Infantry (Johnston’s) was known as the “Pleasant Mount Rifles” Many soldiers from Marshall and Panola Counties in Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated July 25, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Walker of Captain M. W. Wilbourn’s Company (Pleasant Mount Rifles) 1st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* and noted as age twenty-nine was mustered into service on July 25, (1861) by M. W. Wilborn.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company E of the 1st (Johnston’s) Regiment Mississippi Infantry.”

A Company Pay Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Walker of Company E of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers listed as age twenty-four was called into the service of the State of Mississippi from August 24 to September 19, 1861 and noted as served 26 days of service.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Walker of Company E of the 1st Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 19, 1861 at luka, Mississippi and enrolled for one year and last paid on November 1, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Walker of Company E of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a report of the names of the officers and men of the 1st Mississippi Regiment surrendered at Fort Donelson, February 16, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. Walker of Company E of the 1st Regiment Mississippi appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Morton, Indiana in June 1862 and noted as captured at Fort Donelson, (Tennessee) on February 16, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. Walker of Company E of the 1st Regiment Mississippi appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Morton, Indiana. Roll dated Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Indiana August 24, 1862 and noted as captured at Fort Donelson, (Tennessee) on February 16, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) William Walker of Company E of the 1st Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 19, 1861 at luka, Mississippi and enrolled for one year and last paid on November 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated re-enlisted on September 24, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. Walker of Company E of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a list of non-commissioned officers and privates, prisoners of war, who have been this day released upon their paroles. List dated Port Hudson July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. Walker of Company E of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Port Hudson, Louisiana on July 12 and 13, 1863 and noted as captured at Port Hudson, Louisiana on July 9, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Walker of Company E of the 1st Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 19, 1861 at luka, Mississippi and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated re-enlisted at Jackson, Mississippi on September 24, 1862. On special service bounty and commutation due.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1864 to February 21, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Walker of Company E of the 1st Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 19, 1861 at luka, Mississippi and enrolled for one year and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since December 16, 1864.

When Private William M. Walker of Company E of the 1st Mississippi Infantry (Johnston's) 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 (Spelled as) William Walker of Company E of the 1st 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 January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee January 1, 1865 and noted a captured near Franklin, (Tennessee) on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Walker of Company E of the 1st 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 January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Walker of Company E of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 4, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Walker of Company E of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to

Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Walker of Company E of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 21, 1865 at Lawrence, Kansas the newspaper the Daily Kansas Tribune reported "THE INDIANS – A gentleman just from the plains gives the St. Joseph Herald a somewhat discouraging account of affairs in the West. All the stations on the road between Julesburg and Denver have been totally or partially destroyed by the Indians. He noticed a spot where a train of seventeen wagons had been burned and everything of value carried away. Our train carried a small howitzer, for defense. When shells were thrown into their camps, the Indians would pick them up, after they had struck and defiantly hurl them toward the train. All the trains were accompanied by heavy escorts. It is said that the troops at present in the Indian country are altogether inadequate for the protection of freighters and emigrants. The settlers on the western border of Kansas think that the redskins have dug up the hatchet and will wage one of the bloodiest Indian wars ever known, unless the power of the Government is speedily and most energetically brought to bear upon them."

And on Tuesday, February 21, 1865 at prison number 2 at Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Walker of Company E of the 1st Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2003) Private William T. WALL - Inscription on tombstone #364 reads "***Wm. T. WALL CO. B 56 GA . REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1860 United States census listed the surname spelling as Waul but the compiler believes is was Wall and will be noted this way. The census listed (Spelled as) W. T. (A male) Waul, born about 1830 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$450.00 and a personal value of \$100.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Sarah J. Waul, born about 1838 in Georgia. Another family household member was Sarah S. Waul, born about

1858 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 10 in Carroll County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Carrollton and the census was enumerated on July 20, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William T. Wall served in Company B in the 56th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“56th Infantry Regiment [also called 55th Regiment] was organized during the late spring of 1862. Some of the men were from Carroll, Chattahoochee, and Dooly counties. The unit served at Cumberland Gap, then moved to Mississippi. Here it was assigned to T. H. Taylor's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and after fighting at Champion Hill was captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Exchanged and assigned to General Cummings' Brigade, the 56th was involved in the operations of the Army of Tennessee from Chattanooga to Bentonville. It reported 74 casualties at Chattanooga, totalled [totalled] 434 men and 277 casualties in December, 1863, and during January, 1865, when it was consolidated with Glenn's 36th Regiment, 232 were present. Few surrendered in April. The field officers were Colonel E. P. Watkins, [Elihu Pinson Watkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 68062407] Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Slaughter, [John Thomas Slaughter – Originally a private in Company I of the 56th Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 21590150] and Majors James P. Bewster [James Pendleton Brewster – Find A Grave Memorial # 68194311] and M. L. Pool. [Marcus Lafayette Pool – Find A Grave Memorial # 14877036]”

Company B of the 56th Georgia Infantry had many soldiers from Carroll County, Georgia.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. T. Walls of Company B of the 56th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register at the General Hospital at Petersburg, Virginia for debilitas (weakness or feebleness) and admitted on July 8, 1863 and returned for duty on July 12, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. T. Walls of Company B of the 56th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register at the General Hospital at Petersburg, Virginia for debilitas (weakness or feebleness) and admitted on July 13, 1863 and returned for duty on August 1, 1863.

The compiler notes the Battle of Champion Hill was also known as the Battle of Baker's Creek in the South and the battle was one of turning point during the Vicksburg Campaign.

The compiler further notes from previous experience the Confederate prisoner flow of those captured at Baker's Creek was to Memphis, Tennessee and then forwarded to Camp Morton, Indiana and then forwarded to Fort Delaware, Delaware.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. Walls of Company B of the 56th 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 had been captured at the Battle Champion Hill, Mississippi on May 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. T. Wall of Company B of the 56th Regiment Georgia appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Morton, Indiana and noted his capture at the Battle of Champion Hill, Mississippi on May 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. T. Waul of Company B of the 56th Regiment Georgia appeared on a signature of names on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Fort Delaware, Delaware on July 3, 1863 and noted his capture at Champion Hill, Mississippi on May 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. T. Waul of Company B of the 56th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of prisoners of war paroled at Fort Delaware, Delaware and noted his capture at Champion Hill, Mississippi on May 16, 1863 and received at Fort Delaware on June 9, 1863 and exchanged on July 4, 1863.

When Private William T. Wall of Company B of the 56th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Cumming's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. T. Wall of Company B of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshall General Nashville on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm T. Wall of Company B of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm T. Wall of Company B of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the 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) William T. Wall of Company B of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. T. Wall of Company B of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp

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

Private William T. Wall died approximately 84 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 25, 1864 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper the *Daily Ohio Statesman* carried the following article: "MILITARY OUTRAGES ON THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE" "Every day the evidence thickens of the unrighteous modes pursued by the dominant party to retain their power. The Republicans organ here, with the aid of the officious Chairman of the Central Committee, has tried to break the force of our revelations as to Camp Chase and Tod Barracks. But the facts cannot be refuted; soldier after soldier has come to Columbus and related how outrageous, if not farcical the attempt to vote at Camp Chase. In vain the officers in charge there write and protest. The Democratic soldiers know that they had no chance. The falsehood was started about Mr. Cox giving a soldier \$250.00 to obtain some votes; more than that sum indeed was alleged. Such statements bear their own refutation; they are gotten up to draw attention from the outrages. The man that would make such statements is not to be relied on to confute the universal testimony. The facts as to Tod Barracks stand as we stated them. Neither Mr. Bingham nor Mr. Cox was there electioneering; but giving out tickets to soldiers anxious to receive them. Why could not this be permitted? A soldier from Reynoldsburg just in from Atlanta says he wished to vote at Cincinnati. Polls were open. No Democratic tickets were permitted to be used. A gallant Abolition Major proposed to fix them up some Democratic tickets, if they would vote against Sam Cox. The soldier said he is the very man we want to vote for. They were finally allowed to write a Cox ticket. Gracious privilege! But even that was not allowed at Alexandria to some of our soldiers. The *National Intelligencer*, in recording some of these outrages says: "We also have a complaint from Alexandria that at one of the hospitals there, where the Democratic soldiers had not been furnished with printed tickets, they wrote tickets for themselves and offered to vote, but the privilege was denied them on the ground that they must have printed tickets instead of written ones. Of course such tickets could not then be obtained, and their votes were lost. Comment on such acts is unnecessary." "Letters to this city from the 176th Ohio state that the regiment desired to vote the Democratic ticket; but no tickets were permitted. One company from this county would have voted entirely for Mr. Cox; but no Democratic tickets- Why? Because as we learn from other sources the private letters sent to the army with tickets in them were seized by Federal officers and returned to destroyed without ever reaching the soldiers."

And on Tuesday, October 25, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm. T. Wall of Company B of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William Wall did not own slaves in Carroll County, Georgia.

2004) Corporal Mathew William WALLACE - Inscription on tombstone #2093 reads "A. BASHUM CO. C VA. ART. C.S.A." / "**M. WALLACE 17 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Martinsburg, (West) Virginia in September 1862.

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; Robert S. Wallace married Ann (Spelled as) Roadcap on July 3, 1837 in Rockbridge County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Mathew Wallace, born about 1840 Virginia and living in the household of Robert Wallace, born about 1806 in Virginia and his wife Ann Wallace, born about 1808 in Virginia. Other family members were: Christopher Wallace, born about 1837 in Virginia and Sarah Wallace, born about 1838 in Virginia and William Wallace, born about 1842 in Virginia and John Wallace, born about 1844 in Virginia and Susan Wallace, born about 1846 in Virginia and Stephen Wallace, born about 1860 and noted as seven months old and (Spelled as) Mednor (A male) Winden, born about 1836. The household was living in District 8 in Bath County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 27, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William Wallace, born about 1844 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Robert S. Wallace, born about 1803 in Virginia and his wife Ann Wallace, born about 1806 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Christopher Wallace, born about 1838 in Virginia and Martha W. Wallace, born about 1842 in Virginia and Sally Wallace, born about 1840 in Virginia and John Wallace, born about 1846 in Virginia and Susan Wallace, born about 1848 in Virginia and Stephen Wallace, born about 1852 in Virginia and Matilda Wallace, born about 1854 in Virginia. The family household was living in Bath County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Green Valley and the census was enumerated on July 11, 1860.

This soldier should be 3rd Corporal Matthew William Wallace Company F 11th Virginia Cavalry CSA. This particular unit was also known as other names and assigned to various other units. They started off as the "Bath Grays" A Confederate Cavalry Company from Bath County Virginia. They were a part of the 5th Virginia Cavalry Militia for a short time and also with the 1st Battalion Virginia Cavalry and the 7th Virginia Cavalry and assigned to the 14th Virginia Cavalry but never reported and also assigned to the 11th Virginia Cavalry and unofficially also with the 17th Battalion Virginia Cavalry when 3rd Corporal Matthew William Wallace was captured on September 7, 1862.

His stone at Camp Chase reads 17th Virginia Cavalry which was a different unit from the 17th Virginia Battalion Cavalry. Since 3rd Corporal Matthew William Wallace's Compiled Military Service Records have him with Company F 11th Virginia Cavalry at the time of his capture I have elected to also put him in this unit for this short biography. It would appear that the "Bath Grays" were essentially used as scouts and picketts which may explain why they were used and assigned to so many various Confederate units. The Camp Chase Records have him with the 17th Virginia Cavalry while Union Colonel Voss whose command captured him reported him as being with the 17th Virginia Battalion Cavalry which unofficially he was. Later, on October 7, 1862, the A. & I.G.O. (Adjutant and Inspector General's Office) officially recognized the two companies as being a part of the 17th Battalion of Virginia Cavalry, as Companies F and G. This of course would happen shortly after his death. According to the

Virginia Regimental Histories Series they have 3rd Corporal Matthew William Wallace Company F 11th Virginia Cavalry date of birth being December 11, 1840 and being born in Bath County Virginia. They also make a notation of his brother being C.R. Wallace which makes it easier for doing genealogy.

His brother Christopher Wallace (believed to have been Christopher Roadcap Wallace) was born about 1838 and survived the war. 3rd Corporal Matthew William Wallace Company F 11th Virginia Cavalry enlisted at Bath Alum, Virginia on April 22, 1861. He was captured with some other members of his unit on September 7, 1862 at Bunker Hill, (West) Virginia near Martinsburg.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated 3rd Corporal Mathew W. Wallace of Company F of the 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on April 22nd at Bath Alum and enrolled for the war and under remarks stated dead and died at Camp Chase, Ohio October 2, 1862.

The 17th (Also known as the 1st) Battalion Virginia Cavalry was organized in June 1862, with seven companies, A to G, which had previously served in the 7th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Company H was formerly Company C 24th Battalion Virginia Cavalry and it was assigned to the 17th Battalion Virginia Cavalry about January 5, 1863. By Special Order Number 36 Headquarters Army Northern Virginia February 5, 1863, two companies from the 5th Regiment Virginia Cavalry were added to the battalion and its designation changed to the 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry.”

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Mat Wallace of the (States at the top of his card) 11th Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and delivered on September 13 and a physical description was taken: Age twenty-one; Height five feet six inches; Complexion fair; Eyes blue; Hair brown and said his residence as Bath County, Virginia and had been arrested by Colonel (Arno) Voss at Bunker Hill, (Virginia) on September 7, (1862) and charged with being in the 17th Battalion Virginia Cavalry and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase September 15, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Matt Wallace of the (States at the top of his card) 11th Virginia Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Cincinnati, Ohio and noted as captured at Martinsburg, Virginia on September 7, 1862 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase September 15, (1862).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Mathew Wallace of the (States at the top of his card) 11th Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on September 15, 1862 at Camp Chase, Ohio and under remarks stated died October 4, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Matthew Wallace of the (States at the top of his card) 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received on September 15, 1862 at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as physical description: Age 21; Height 5' 6"; Eyes blue; Hair Brown; Complexion Florid and under remarks stated sent September 15, 1862. Received from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Major Darr in charge of Lieutenant Miller and noted as captured at Bunker Hill, (Virginia) on September 7, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Matthew W. Wallace* of the (States at the top of his card) 11th Virginia Cavalry appeared on a list of prisoners of war transferred from Camp Chase, Ohio to Cairo, Illinois, September 29, 1862, by order of Colonel William Hoffman Commissary General of Prisoners in charge of Captain Thomas S. Bunker, Governor Guards and under remarks stated sick and noted as captured at Bunker Hill, Virginia on September 7, 1862.

The above asterisk stated "Red line drawn through name on list."

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) M. W. Wallace (States at the top of his card) 11th Virginia Cavalry appeared on a list of Confederate prisoners who have died in General Hospitals in the Department of the Ohio. List dated Department of the Ohio, Medical Director's Office Cincinnati, Ohio April 20, 1863. Date of death October 4, 1862 at the General Hospital at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured at Bunker Hill, Virginia.

Corporal Wallace was sent to the Athenaeum Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia and arrived there on September 13, 1862. His physical description was: age 21, 5'6" fair complexion brown hair and blue eyes. He was sent to the Camp Chase Prison on September 15, 1862. The only difference in his physical description at Camp Chase was his complexion had changed to florid. (A florid complexion sometimes reflected sickness) Corporal Wallace was scheduled to be exchanged per the Dix-Hill Cartel agreement but he was held back at the Camp Chase hospital because of sickness which was common at this time period of the war. He has two reported death dates being October 2, and 4, of 1862. His body was placed in grave #41 at the East City Cemetery in Columbus, Ohio on October 4, 1862. Because of his burial date he may have died in the early morning hours of October 4, 1862. His body would be re-interred to the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery by Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department in May of 1869 and double buried with Private Augustus Basham in grave #2093 at the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery. Because of some of the descendants of Private Basham report their ancestor as being 6'4" or taller and because of Corporal Wallace small size of 5'6" and if the historical records are correct about their burials then maybe someday if a GPR reading is done at the Camp Chase Cemetery we might be able to distinguish the two soldiers in Grave #2093.

Corporal Mathew W. Wallace died approximately 19 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 4, 1862 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper *The Daily Ohio Statesman* reported: "There are now three military camps near this city. Camp Chase is about four miles west on the National road and Camps Thomas and Lew Wallace, about the same distance north on the Worthington and Delaware road. Camp Lew Wallace is the one assigned to paroled prisoners."

And on October 4, 1862 at Cleveland, Ohio the newspaper the *Cleveland Daily Leader* reported "Nearly all the rebel prisoners who escaped from Camp Chase have been caught. Eight were captured in Pickaway County by two citizens."

Also on October 4, 1862 at Cleveland, Ohio the newspaper *The Cleveland Daily Leader* reported: “Stirring Proclamation from General Wallace – General Wallace has issued the following General Order Number 7: First, I have been informed that certain soldiers in Camp Chase have had themselves several times enrolled, by different and false names in companies and on such enrollments drawn pay. Second, this is a wicked fraud; the scoundrel who would practice it against the Government, is not a soldier-not even a respectable thief-he is too mean to lick dirty the spoon or clean the camp kettle of a dirty Secessionist. I call upon all honest soldiers cognizant of such wretches to give me their names, that I may borrow cells for them in the Penitentiary. Third, plenty of time has been given well disposed prisoners to join companies and take up quarters at Camp Thomas. That Camp Chase may not be turned into a loafing place, notice is hereby given that from and after next Monday morning, no more rations will be issued to paroled prisoners at that place. The minds of those remaining there must, therefore be made up between this and that time, whether they will join companies for duty at Camp Thomas or stay at Camp Chase and starve or desert, and be dishonorably discharged and published accordingly. Fourth, after Monday next, lists of all paroled prisoners who have been mustered and paid and then deserted, will be made out and published and every exertion made to capture and punish them. Signed Lew Wallace Major General Commanding.”

And on Saturday, October 4, 1862 at Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) M. W. Wallace of the “17th” Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to unknown reasons.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried at grave number 41 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio.

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Matthew Wallace did not own slaves in Bath County, Virginia. There was a Mat Wallace who owned two slaves in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia which is adjacent to Bath County, Virginia but Mat Wallace had been born in 1823.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“CORP. M. W. WALLACE CO. F 17 BATT’N VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

2005) Private Robert H. WALLACE - Inscription on tombstone #1834 reads **“R. H. WALLACE CO. C 32 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Eastport, Mississippi in February 1865.

The 1860 United States census listed the surname spelled as Wallis. The census listed R. H. (A male) Wallis, born about 1841 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$100.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Ann Wallis, born about 1837 in Alabama. Another family household member was Emily Wallis, born about 1859 in Mississippi and noted as six months old. The family household was living in Tishomingo County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Blackland and the census was enumerated on August 4, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier was that Robert H. Wallace enlisted in Booneville, Mississippi in 1862 at then Booneville, in Tishomingo County and that he enlisted at age 21 making his birth year about 1841. Today Booneville, Mississippi is located in Prentiss County, Mississippi which was formed from parts of Tishomingo County in 1870.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Robert H. Wallace alternate name R. H. Wallace served in Company C in the 32nd Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“32nd Infantry Regiment was assembled at Iuka and mustered into Confederate service at Philadelphia, Mississippi, during the summer of 1862. Its members were recruited in Tishomingo, Lee, Prentiss, and Alcorn counties. [Lee, Prentiss and Alcorn Counties in Mississippi were all created in 1870. Lee County from Itawamba and Pontotoc and Prentiss from Tishomingo and Alcorn from Tippah and Tishomingo counties] The unit was assigned to General S. A. M. Wood's and Lowrey's Brigade and participated in the difficult campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Atlanta, was with Hood in Tennessee, and saw action in North Carolina. During the Murfreesboro Campaign this unit was detailed to guard the stations and bridges on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. For a time the regiment was consolidated with the 45th Regiment and in the fight at Chickamauga lost 25 killed and 141 wounded and at Tunnell [Tunnel] Hill, Georgia reported 18 casualties. In December the 32nd/45th totalled [totaled] 515 men and 387 arms. At the Battle of Atlanta the 32nd had 18 killed, 45 wounded, and 23 missing. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Mark P. Lowrey [Mark Perrin Lowrey – Find A Grave Memorial # 11018] and William H. H. Tison, [William Henry Haywood Tison – Find A Grave Memorial # 81703655] and Majors F. C. Karr [Frederick Christopher Columbus Karr – died of wounds received at Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 10032115] and James W. Swinney. [Killed at Battle of Franklin, Tennessee – Find A Grave Memorial # 6541618]”

Company C of the 32nd Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Tishomingo Rebels” The Company was raised in Tishomingo County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. H. Wallace of Captain J. W. Swinney's Company Lowrey's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* was mustered into service at age twenty-one in Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled on March 8, 1862 by Colonel (Mark) P. Lowry for three years or the war and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company C of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry. About April 9, 1865, this regiment was consolidated with the 3rd Battalion and the 5th and 8th Regiments Mississippi Infantry and formed the 8th Battalion Mississippi Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. H. Wallace of Company C of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 8, (1862) at Booneville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Colonel Mark) P. Lowery for three years and last paid on April 30, (1862) and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent home sick from Booneville, (Mississippi).

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for June 1862 stated (Spelled as) R. H. Wallace of Company C of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Volunteers was sent to the rear sick, from Corinth, by order of the Medical Director immediately before the evacuation.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. H. Wallace of Company C of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 8, (1862) at Booneville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Colonel Mark) P. Lowery for three years or the war and last paid on June 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. H. Wallace of Company C of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 8, (1862) at Booneville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Mark) P. Lowery and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to Winchester sick November 22, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. H. Wallace (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 8, (1862) at Booneville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Mark P) Lowery and last 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) R. H. Wallace of Company C of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 8, (1862) at Booneville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Mark P) Lowery for three years or the war and last on February 28, 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) R. H. Wallace of Company C of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 8, (1862) at Booneville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Mark P) Lowery and last 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) R. H. Wallace of Company C of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 8, 1862 at Booneville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Mark P) Lowery and last on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. H. Wallace of Company C of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 8, 1862 at Booneville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Mark P) Lowery for three

years or war and last on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded at Missionary Ridge, (Tennessee) on October 28, 1863 and sent to hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. H. Wallace of Company C of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 8, 1862 at Booneville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Mark P) Lowery for three years and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated furloughed from hospital October 19 being wounded absent without leave since December 26, (1863).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. H. Wallace of Company C of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 8, 1862 at Booneville, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Colonel (Mark P) Lowery and last paid on August 31, 1863 and under remarks stated dropped from rolls on account of absence January 12, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Robert H. Wallace of Company C of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 7, 1865 and noted as captured near Eastport, Mississippi on February 15, 1865.

The compiler notes Eastport was located in Tishomingo County, Mississippi during the war.

Federal POW Records stated Private Robert H. Wallace of Company C of the 32nd 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. Louisville Kentucky March 7, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on March 7, 1865 and noted as captured near Eastport, Mississippi on February 13, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt H. Wallace of Company C of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending March 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on March 11, 1865 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Eastport, Mississippi on February 13, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robert H. Wallace of Company C of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on March 7, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on March 10, 1865 and noted as captured near Eastport Mississippi on February 13, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt H. Wallace of Company C of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on March 10, 1865 and noted as captured near Eastport, Mississippi on February 13, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt H. Wallace of Company C of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on March 12,

1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Eastport, Mississippi on February 13, 1865.

Private Robert H. Wallace died approximately 28 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 9, 1865 General Robert E. Lee surrendered his Army of Northern Virginia to General Grant at Appomattox Court House Virginia.

And on Sunday, April 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio, Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Robert H. Wallace of Company C of the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Robert H. Wallace of Tishomingo County, Mississippi did not own slaves. However there was a Robert (Spelled as Wallis on the 1860 United States slave schedules census) but the compiler believes it should have been Wallace born about 1808 who was a slave holder in Tishomingo County, Mississippi and not the same soldier in this biography.

2006) Private Joseph P. WALL - Inscription on tombstone #182 reads **"J. P. WALLS CO. D 12 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Morristown, Tennessee in March 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Walls but the compiler believes it was spelled as Wall and will be noted this way. Joseph P. Wall, born about 1840 in North Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Zinni but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Zimri Wall, born about 1801 in South Carolina. (The compiler notes Zimri Wall has a photograph of his tombstone at Find A Grave Memorial #14913678) (The compiler notes on the death certificate of William Craton Wall in 1917 it was stated his father was Zimri Wall and his mother was Nancy Wall and her maiden name was Patton and she was born in North Carolina) Other household members were: Rebecca Wall, born about 1834 in North Carolina and Mary F. Wall, born about 1835 in North Carolina and Margret Wall, born about 1836 in North Carolina and William C. Wall, also born about 1836, in Georgia (The compiler notes on his death certificate he was born on May 16, 1836 and it was noted he was born in Burke County, North Carolina which is adjacent to McDowell County) (The compiler further notes that William C. (Spelled as) Walls also had duty in Company D of the 12 Battalion Tennessee Cavalry [Day's] and (Spelled as) Indith E. (A female) Wall, born about 1843 in North Carolina and Sarah Wall, born about 1845 in North Carolina and Thomas Wall, born about 1847 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Saml Patton, born about 1765 in North Carolina and Margaret Patton, born about 1785 in North Carolina. The household was living in McDowell County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 9, 1850.

The 1860 United States census correctly listed the family surname spelled as Wall. The census listed (Spelled as) Jo (A male) Wall, born about 1842 in North Carolina and living in the household of (Spelled

as) Z. (A male) Wall, born about 1806 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife if the date of birth is correct, R. (A female) Wall, born about 1809 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) M. (A female) Wall, born about 1835 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Marg (A female) Wall, born about 1836 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Wm Wall, born about 1840 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) J. E. (A female) Wall, born about 1844 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) S. A. (A female) Wall, born about 1846 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Thos Wall, born about 1848 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Margt Patton, born about 1776 in North Carolina. The household was living in Jefferson County, Tennessee (With no Post Office listed) and the census was enumerated on July 13, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that both Joseph P. Wall and William C. Wall enlisted at Morristown, Tennessee which is located in Jefferson County, Tennessee and that Joseph P. Wall was also taken as a prisoner at Morristown, Tennessee.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph P. Wall alternate name J. P. Walls served in Companies D and C in the 12th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry (Day's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"12th Cavalry Battalion was formed in September, 1862, with four companies, later increased to seven. Its members were raised in Hawkins, Greene, Knox, Hamblem, [Hamblem County, Tennessee was created in 1870] and Grainger counties. The unit was assigned to Wharton's, J. J. Morrison's, H. B. Davidson's, Grigsby's, and Vaughn's Brigade. It fought at Perryville, Murfreesboro and Monticello. Then from June, 1863, to March, 1864, the 12th and 16th Battalions were consolidated into a field organization known as Rucker's Legion. This command was active at Chickamauga and in Tennessee, and on January 31, 1864, totalled [totalled] 171 effectives. During April, 1864, the 12th had 234 members and moved into the Valley of Virginia where it was engaged at Piedmont. The unit went on to skirmish in Virginia and East Tennessee, moved to North Carolina, and probably disbanded in Georgia during the spring of 1865. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonels Thomas W. Adrian [Major Thomas W. Adrian - Find A Grave Memorial # 16542984 Killed by a fellow Confederate due to an argument on November 12, 1862] and G. W. Day, [George W. Day] and Major Frank L. Phipps."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1, 1862 to ----- and dated September 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. Wall of Company D of the 12th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry at age twenty-five enlisted on September 1, 1862 at Morristown, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain D. C. Jackson and duty status not reported.

"The 12th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry was organized September 1, 1862 with four companies, A to D. Companies E, F and G were added about September 1862, September 1863, and October 1864, respectively. It was also known as Adrian's Battalion Partisan Rangers and as Phipps' Battalion Tennessee Cavalry. Companies B and E of this battalion served from December 1862 to about June 1863, in a temporary field organization known as Hardy's Squadron Tennessee Cavalry and acted as escort to Major General McCown. The 12th and the 16th Battalions Tennessee Cavalry served from about June

1863 to March 1864 in a temporary field organization called the 1st Tennessee Legion and Rucker's Legion Tennessee Cavalry but were mustered separately."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. Walls of Company D of the 12th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on September 1, (1862) at Morristown, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Major (Thomas) W. Adrian for three years and last paid on December 31, (1862) and paid \$72.40 for use of his horse and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated November 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. Walls of Company D of the 12th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on September 1, 1862 at Morristown, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Major (Thomas W.) Adrian for three years and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph P. Wall of Company D of the 12th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones, Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky on April 12, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee April 12, 1864 and noted as captured at Morristown, Tennessee on March 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph P. Wall of Company D of the 12th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and transferred from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending April 15, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville April 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Morristown, Tennessee on March 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph P. Wall of Company D of the 12th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on April 12, 1864 and noted as captured at Morristown, Tennessee on March 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. Wall of Company D of the 12th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and sent to Camp Chase on April 8, 1864 and noted as captured on March 14, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. P. Wall of Company D of the 12th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee at sent to Camp Chase and released on April 8, 1864 and noted as captured on March 14, 1864 by the 3rd Indiana Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph P. Wall of Company D of the 12th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville,

Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Morristown, Tennessee on March 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph P. Wall of Company D of the 12th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on April 12, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Morristown, Tennessee on March 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph P. Wall of Company D of the 12th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry 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, April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Morristown, Tennessee on March 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph P. Wall of Company D of the 12th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on April 14, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge and noted as captured at Morristown, Tennessee on March 13, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On June 28, 1864 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln approves act repealing fugitive slave act of 1850 and all acts and parts of acts for rendition of fugitive slaves.

And on Tuesday, June 28, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio, Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. P. Wall of Company "C" of the 12th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to measles.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Joseph P. Wall did not own slaves in Jefferson County, Tennessee.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JOS. P. WALL CO. D 12 (DAY'S) BATT'N TENN. CAV. C.S.A."**

2007) Private John H. WALTHALL - Inscription on tombstone #150 reads **"JNO. H. WALTHALL CO. E 23 ARK. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Phillips County, Arkansas in March 1864.

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

According to Find A Grave Memorial number 14454598 John Walthall and Rebecca Shackelford were married.

The 1850 United States census listed John H. Walthall, born about 1838 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of John Walthall, born about 1810 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Rebecca Walthall, born about 1825 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Josephine Walthall, born about 1841 in Alabama and George Walthall, born about 1844 in Mississippi and Nancy J. Walthall, born about 1846 in Mississippi and Rebecca Walthall, born about 1848 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Noxubee County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 18, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John H. Walthall, born about 1839 in Alabama and living in the household John Walthall, born about 1810 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Rebecca Walthall, born about 1821 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Joseph Walthall, born about 1841 in Alabama and George Walthall, born about 1844 in Mississippi and Nancy J. Walthall, born about 1847 in Mississippi and Rebecca Walthall, born about 1849 in Mississippi and Sarah Walthall, born about 1851 in Mississippi and Mary A. Walthall, born about 1854 in Mississippi. The family household was living in the Spring Creek Township in Phillips County, Arkansas and the nearest Post Office was reported as Edwardsburg and the census was enumerated on June 13, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John H. Walthall served in Company E of 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]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 20 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John H. Walthall of Company E of the Adams' Regiment Arkansas Infantry* enlisted on March 20, (1862) in Phillips County, (Arkansas) and enrolled for twelve months and paid on March 31, and noted as absent and under remarks stated in hospital at Canton.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company E of the 23rd Regiment Arkansas Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. H. Wallthall (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the Adams' Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on March 20, (1862) in Phillips County,

(Arkansas) and enrolled for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated detached on Provost Guard at Canton on August 1.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John H. Wallthall of Company E of the 23rd Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on March 20, (1862) in Phillips County, (Arkansas) for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated detached on Provost Guard at Canton, (Mississippi).

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Walthole of Company E of Adams Regiment Arkansas Volunteers appeared on a register of payments on descriptive listed for the period of service between September 1 and October 31, 1862 and paid on November 4, 1862 in the amount of \$22.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1862 to March 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John H. Walthall of Company E of the 23rd Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on March 20, (1862) in Phillips County, Arkansas for one year and noted as absent and under remarks stated detached on Provost Guard at Canton, (Mississippi).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John H. Walthall of Company E of the 23rd Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on March 20, 1862 in Phillips County, Arkansas for twelve months and last paid on December 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Wathall of Company E of the 23rd Arkansas Regiment appeared on a list of men in Beall's Brigade detailed on extra duty at Port Hudson on May 18, 1863 and under remarks stated courier General (William Nelson Rector) Beall's Headquarters.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John H. Walthall of Company E of the 23rd Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Port Hudson, Louisiana on July 12 and 13, 1863 and noted as captured at Port Hudson on July 9, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John H. Wallthall of Company E of the 23rd Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a list of non-commissioned officers and privates, prisoners of war, who have been this day released upon their paroles. List dated Port Hudson, Louisiana on July 10, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John H. Walthall of Company E 23rd Regiment Arkansas appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for period of service from December 31, 1862 to April 30, 1863 and the amount of \$44.00 and paid on July 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Walthall of Company E of the 23rd Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on April 15, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Cairo, Illinois by Colonel John J. Rinaker (122nd Illinois Infantry) and noted as captured in Phillips County, Arkansas on March 4, 1864.

Private John H. Walthall died approximately 22 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 7, 1864 at Elkton, Maryland the newspaper *The Cecil Whig* reported: "PAY OF THE COLORED TROOPS – A bill was passed in Congress, on Saturday, making the pay, rations and emoluments of the colored soldiers equal to those of the white soldiers. This is an act of simple justice and will no doubt prove of great benefit to the nation in its present struggle. The policy of employing colored troops is now admitted on all hands, with but few exceptions to be wise and proper and while the same service is required of them in the field that the white soldiers perform, there should be no distinction or differences as to the pay received. The law just passed will stimulate enlistments among that class and encourage those already in the service to emulate the gallant deeds of the white soldiers. The same pay and similar treatment in other military respects will make them feel the same interest in the cause which animates the white soldiers."

And on Saturday, May 7, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. H. Walthal of Company E of the "35th" Regiment Arkansas Infantry at the hospital due to erysipelas.

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John H. Walthall did not own slaves in Phillips County, Arkansas. However his father, John did own one slave.

2008) Private Henry W. WAMBLE - Inscription on tombstone #340 reads "**H. W. WAMBLE CO. H. 16 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Union City, Tennessee in March 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Henry Wamble alternate name H. W. Wamble served in Company H 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]”

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records are listed in the 21st (Wilson's) Tennessee Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 and dated May 13, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) H. W. Wamble of the 2nd Company H of the 16th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry* enlisted on September 1, 1863 at Centre Point, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain (John H) Carroll for three years and had never been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner January 1864.

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 Orders 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 May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) H. W. Wamble of the 2nd Company H of the 16th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on September 1, 1863 at Centre Point, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain (John H) Carroll for three years and had never been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. W. Wamble of Company A of the 14th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on April 22, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Cairo, Illinois by Colonel John J. Rinaker (122nd Illinois Infantry) and noted as captured at Union City, Tennessee on March 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Wamble of Company A of the 16th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry was admitted to the Chase United States Army General Hospital near Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio on October 12, 1864 and had been sent from Camp Chase and had a diagnosis of small-pox and transferred to the General Hospital on October 20, 1864 and under remarks stated not vaccinated at the Military Prison at Camp Chase.

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 20, 1864 at Gallipolis, Ohio the newspaper *The Gallipolis Journal* reported: "MRS ROSE GREENHOW – the notorious she-rebel, who was for some time imprisoned at Washington as a spy, met her death by drowning on the 13th instant, while attempting to run the blockade at Wilmington on her return from Europe. She has at last obtained her ""rights"" better have remained in the ""Lincoln Bastille"" at Washington. But then those born to be drowned are never hung."

And on Friday, October 20, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) H. W. Wamble of Company A "14th" Tennessee 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: **'H. W. WAMBLE 2ND CO. H 16 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.'**

2009) Private George W. WARE - Inscription on tombstone #484 reads **"G. W. WARE CO. C 6 GA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Georgia Marriages to 1850; George W. Ware married Elizabeth Louis on November 3, 1838 in Carroll County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed George W. Ware, born about 1811 in Georgia and noted as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,600.00 and a personal value of \$792.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Elizabeth Ware, born about 1809 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Cornelia Ware, born about 1842 in Georgia and Erasmus Ware, born about 1844 in Georgia and Olivia Ware, born about 1846 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Valutia (A female) Ware, born about 1848 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Adelia (A female) Ware, born about 1850 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 2 in Cherokee County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Centre and the census was enumerated on July 16, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George W. Ware alternate name G. W. Ware served in Company C in the 6th Regiment Georgia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"6th Cavalry Regiment was formed in the spring of 1863 by consolidating the cavalry battalion of Smith's Georgia Legion and four independent cavalry companies. During the conflict it served in Davidson's, J. J. Morrison's, C. C. Crews', and Iverson's Brigade. The unit was active at Chickamauga and Philadelphia, [Tennessee] participated in the Knoxville and Atlanta Campaigns, then took part in the defense of

Savannah and the campaign in the Carolinas. During April, 1865, it surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. Its commanding officers were Colonel John R. Hart, [Arrested after the war for supposedly allowing two of his soldiers to murder two Union POW's at Wilson, North Carolina - Find A Grave Memorial # 10072551] Lieutenant Colonels B. F. Brown [Benjamin F. Brown] and Joel C. Fain, [Joel Cicero Fain – Find A Grave Memorial # 10541248] and Majors Alfred F. Bale [Killed 1863 – Find A Grave Memorial # 35424625] and John T. Burns.”

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that George W. Ware enlisted in Centre, Alabama in 1862 in the 6th Georgia Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to March 6, 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Ware of Company C of the 6th Regiment Georgia Cavalry* and enlisted on May 10, 1862 in Centre, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (L. M.) Stiff for three years or during the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

The above asterisk stated “This regiment was formed of the seven companies of the Cavalry Battalion, Smith’s Legion, Georgia Volunteers in March 1863 and the subsequent addition of four other companies.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to April 30, 1863 stated Private G. W. Ware of Company C of the 6th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on May 10, 1862 at Centre, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (L. M.) Stiff for three years or during the war and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated at home on sick furlough.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Ware of Company C of the 6th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on May 10, 1862 and enrolled by Captain (L. M.) Stiff for three years or during the war and last paid in the amount of \$146.00 on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

When Private George W. Ware of Company C of the 6th Georgia Cavalry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 21, 1864 he had been in Iverson’s Brigade in Martin’s Division in Wheeler’s Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Ware of the 6th Regiment Georgia Cavalry 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 forwarded to Chattanooga, Tennessee and noted as captured in battle of July 21, 1864 by the 3rd Division.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Ware of Company C of the 6th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29,

186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Ware of Company C of the 6th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent 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 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Ware of Company C of the 6th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a resister 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) Geo W. Ware of Company C of the 6th Regiment Georgia Cavalry 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 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Ware of Company C of the 6th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July "22", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Ware of Company C of the 6th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Private George W. Ware died approximately 108 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 18, 1864 at Santa Fe, New Mexico the newspaper *The Weekly New Mexican* reported: "David R. Knox, General Road Agent for the Santa Fe and El Paso Stage Line arrived in town this week, from a trip to Mesilla. He reported that the Indians stole thirteen head of stock from the Mail Company at Paraje, New Mexico on the 25th ult."

And on Friday, November 18, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Ware of Company C of the 6th Regiment Georgia Cavalry due to small-pox.

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

2010) Citizen of Georgia E. C. WARD - Inscription on tombstone #1929 reads **“E. C. WARD CITIZEN.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The compiler notes he was specifically taken prisoner in Gwinnett County, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

The compiler further notes Augusta, Georgia is located in Richmond, County, Georgia.

died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 1, 1865 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper *The Daily Ohio Statesman* reported: “THE WEATHER – It rained on Friday and yesterday. The intervening day (Saturday) was pleasant and agreeable. Columbus was highly favored in having a fair day for the great funeral ceremony in honor of the deceased President.”

And on Monday, May 1, 1865 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of (Spelled as) E. C. Ward a citizen of Richmond County, Georgia due to diarrhea.

Federal POW Records located on ancestry (23143) stated: He died on Monday, May 1, 1865 due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2011) Private William W. WARD - Inscription on tombstone #1134 reads **“Wm. W. WARD CO. D 12 LA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Spring Hill, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William W. Ward and discharged as a musician and served in Companies D and B in the 12th Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“12th Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Camp Moore, Louisiana, in August, 1861. Its companies were from the parishes of Caldwell, Claiborne, Vermilion, Cameron, Calcasieu, Jackson, Ouachita, Bossier, and Iberia. Sent to Missouri, the unit was captured at Island No. 10 in April, 1862. After being exchanged, it was assigned to Rust's, Buford's, T. M. Scott's, and Lowry's Brigade. It fought at Champion's Hill and Jackson before participating in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Resaca to Bentonville. In July, 1862, the unit contained 41 officers and 546 men, reported 11 killed, 57 wounded, and 5 missing out of the 318 engaged at Peach Tree Creek, lost many during Hood's Tennessee Campaign, and surrendered with only a remnant on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel Thomas M. Scott; [Thomas Moore Scott – Find A Grave Memorial # 11072] Lieutenant Colonels James A. Boyd, [Resigned January 1862] Wade H. Hough, [Resigned May 1862] Noel L. Nelson, [Noel

Ligon Nelson – Find A Grave Memorial # 5991060] and Thomas C. Standifer; [Thomas Cunningham Standifer Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 125161816] and Majors John C. Knott and Henry V. McCain. [Henry Van Buren McCain – Find A Grave Memorial # 79725442]”

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. W. Ward of the 12th Regiment Louisiana appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for period of service from May 1 to June 30, 1862 and paid on July 13, 1862 in the amount of \$134.40 and under remarks stated bounty and clothing.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) William W. Ward of (2nd) Company D of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on October 26, 1861 in Montgomery, (Louisiana) and enrolled by (Captain Henry) V. McCain for what appears to be nine months and twenty-two days and last paid on January 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated the remarks were cancelled.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was successively designated as Captain H. V. McCain’s Company (1st) Company K and (2nd) Company D 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry.”

The compiler notes today Montgomery Parish Louisiana is located in Grant Parish. However Grant Parish, named after Ulysses S. Grant was created on March 4, 1869 from Rapides and Winn Parishes.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) William W. Ward of (2nd) Company D of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on October 26, 1861 in Montgomery, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Captain (Henry V) McCain for one year and last paid by Captain (Thomas) McGuire on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) William Ward of (2nd) Company D of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on October 26, 1861 in Montgomery, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Captain (Henry V) McCain for one year and last paid by Captain (Thomas) McGuire on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as engineer January 10, 1863 by order of Colonel (Thomas Moore) Scott.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) William W. Ward of (2nd) Company D of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on October 26, 1861 in Montgomery, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Captain (Henry V) McCain for one year and last paid by Captain (Thomas) McGuire on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as engineer January 10, 1862 by order of Colonel (Thomas Moore) Scott.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) William W. Ward of (2nd) Company D of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on October 26, 1861 in Montgomery, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (Henry V) McCain for one year and last paid by Captain (Thomas) McGuire on October 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed as engineer January 10, 1863 by order of Colonel (Thomas Moore) Scott.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) William W. Ward of (2nd) Company D of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry

enlisted on October 26, 1861 in Montgomery, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (Henry V) McCain for one year and last paid by Captain (Thomas) McGuire on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave date not known.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) William W. Ward of (2nd) Company D of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on October 26, 1861 in Montgomery, Louisiana and enrolled by Captain (Henry V) McCain for one year and last paid by Captain Thomas McGuire on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William W. Ward of (2nd) Company D of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on October 26, 1861 in Montgomery, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Captain (Henry V) McCain for one year and last paid by Captain Thomas McGuire on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William W. Ward of (2nd) Company D of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on October 26, 1861 in Montgomery, (Louisiana) and enrolled by Captain (Henry V) McCain and noted as present for duty.

When Private William W. Ward of 2nd Company D of the 12th Louisiana Infantry was taken prisoner near Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 17, 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 Musician (Spelled as) Wm W. Ward of Company D of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 and noted captured near Spring Hill, (Tennessee) on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Musician (Spelled as) Wm W. Ward of Company D of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Musician (Spelled as) Wm W. Ward of Company D of the 12th Regiment Louisiana 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 Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm W. Ward of Company D of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Spring Hill, (Tennessee) on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Musician (Spelled as) Wm W. Ward of Company D of the 12th 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 near Spring Hill, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Musician (Spelled as) Wm W. Ward of Company "B" of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry 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 February 17, 1865 and noted as captured near Spring Hill, Tennessee on December "18", 1864 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled.

Private William W. Ward died approximately 42 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 9, 1865 at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial* reported: "BOUNTY BROKERS ARRESTED – New York- Colonel Baker, of the Government detective service, has arrested in this vicinity and sent to the Old Capitol Prison, twenty-seven bounty brokers and others who have for eighteen months been engaged in defrauding the Government by enlisting men and aiding them in deserting. Several of these malefactors have made fortunes of from \$50,000 to \$200,000."

And on Thursday, February 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Musician (Spelled as) Wm W. Ward of Company "B" of the 12th Regiment Louisiana Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"Wm. W. WARD 2ND CO. D 12 LA. INF. C.S.A."**

2012) Private Gassaway Watkins WARFIELD - Inscription on tombstone #773 reads **"GAS. W. WARFIELD CO. A 1 MD CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

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

According to the Maryland Marriages, 1655-1850, the parents of Gassaway Watkins Warfield were Margaret G. (Gassaway) Warfield and Albert G. (Gallatin) Warfield and married on August 13, 1842 in Montgomery County, Maryland.

Private Gassaway Watkins Warfield had been named after his grandfather Gassaway Watkins a patriot of the American Revolution from Maryland. His younger brother Edwin Warfield would become the Governor of Maryland 1904-1908.

The 1850 United States census listed Gassaway Warfield, born about 1846 in Maryland and living in the household of Albert G. Warfield, born about 1818 in Maryland and living with his wife Margaret Warfield, born about 1822 in Maryland. Other family household members were: Albert G. Warfield, born about 1843 in Maryland (Also served in Company A of the 1st Maryland Cavalry and was a prisoner at Camp Chase) and Joshua Warfield, born about 1845 in Maryland and Edwin Warfield, born about 1847 in Maryland and Alice Warfield, born about 1848 in Maryland. The family household was living in the Howard District of Anne Arundel County, Maryland and the census was enumerated on October 28, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Gasway Warfield, born about 1847 in Maryland and as attending school within the year and living in the household of Albert Warfield, born about 1817 in Maryland and his wife Margaret Warfield, born about 1824 in Maryland. Other household members were: Albert G. Warfield, born about 1843 in Maryland and Joseph W. Warfield, born about 1845 in Maryland and Edward Warfield, born about 1848 in Maryland (And future Governor of Maryland) and Alice Warfield, born about 1849 in Maryland and John S. Warfield, born about 1851 in Maryland and Margaret Warfield, born about 1858 in Maryland and (Spelled as) Margt Hansbrough, born about 1787 in Maryland. The household was living in the Lisbon 4th East District in Howard County, Maryland and the nearest Post Office was reported as Lisbon and the census was enumerated on June 22, 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 34 which noted Private W. Warfield of Company A of the 1st Maryland Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was A. G. Warfield and listed the Post Office as Lisbon, Maryland.

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 586 the Post Office at Lisbon was located in Howard County, Maryland.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Gassaway W. Warfield served in Company A in the 1st Regiment Maryland Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“1st Cavalry Regiment began its formation in May, 1862 and became a four-company battalion at Winchester, Virginia in November. It appears that only four additional companies ever joined the unit. The 1st Cavalry served in W. E. Jones', F. Lee's, and Lomax's Brigade, then the Maryland Line. Later it was under the command of W. L. Jackson, W. H. Payne, and T. T. Munford. It fought in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, the Pennsylvania Campaign, and at Beaver Dam Station, Pollard's Farm, and Trevillian's [Trevilian's] Station. The unit continued the fight in Early's Washington Campaign,

McCausland's raid on Chambersburg, and later in the Shenandoah Valley and around Appomattox. In April, 1865, it cut through Federal lines at Appomattox and disbanded. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonels Ridgely Brown, [Find A Grave Memorial # 29819354] Gustavus W. Dorsey, [Gustavus Warfield Dorsey – Find A Grave Memorial # 13893377] and Robert C. Smith.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Gas Warfield of Company A of the 1st Regiment Maryland Cavalry enlisted in July 1, 1864 and enrolled in Maryland by (1st Lieutenant Thomas) Griffith and was never paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner at Moorefield on August 7, 1864.

A Company muster roll for November and December 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Gas Warfield of Company A of the 1st Maryland Cavalry enlisted on July 1, 1864 in Maryland and enrolled by Lieutenant (Thomas) Griffith for three years or the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner at Moorefield on August 7, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Gassaway W. Warfield of Company A of the 1st Maryland Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was made on August 10, 1864. Age 17, Height 5 foot and 9 inches, Complexion light, Eyes grey, Hair light, and told Union authorities by occupation had been a farmer and listed his residence Howard County, Maryland and had been arrested by (Brigadier) General Averal (William Woods Averell) and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864 and noted as captured at Moorefield, Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Gassaway W. Warfield of Company A of the 1st Maryland Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General Harper’s Ferry on August 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Moorefield, Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Gassaway W. Warfield of Company A of the 1st Maryland Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain Ew. Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Moorefield, Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Private Gassaway Watkins Warfield died approximately 155 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 14, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported “THE ESCAPE OF HOOD – The Navy Department has received an official dispatch from Admiral Lee, detailing the

circumstances of Hood's escape. Hood crossed at Bainbridge, six miles from Florence, Alabama. The admiral says that only the sudden falling of the water on the shoals and the prevalence of a fog enabled the rebels to elude the gunboats. All of the pontoons and other means of crossing below Bainbridge were destroyed and thousands of Hood's men were consequently scattered through the woods on the north side of the river."

And on Saturday, January 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Gassaway W. Warfield of Company A of the 1st Regiment Maryland Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Gassaway Warfield did not own slaves in Howard County, Maryland.

The compiler notes Gassaway W. Warfield has a younger brother, Edwin Warfield who had been born in 1848 and just a little too young to enlist and fight. He would become the Governor of Maryland from 1904-1908 and during his tenure the current Maryland State flag was adopted.

2013) Private Enoch WARREN - Inscription on tombstone #2075 reads "**ENOCH WARREN CO. B 48 TENN. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, Tennessee in February 1862.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Enoch Warren, born about 1831 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of John Warren, born about 1797 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Margaret Warren, born about 1810 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Elisha (A male) Warren, born about 1835 in Tennessee and Ruth J. Warren, born about 1836 in Tennessee and Ralph Warren, born about 1840 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Robt Warren, born about 1842 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 12 in Lawrence County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on November 8, 1850.

According to Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; (Spelled as) Enock Warren married Mary Floyd on January 14, 1853 in Lewis County, Tennessee.

The 1860 United States census listed Enoch Warren, born about 1832 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a chair maker with a personal value of \$100.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary Warren, born about 1833 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: William F. Warren, born about 1852 in Tennessee and Frances Warren, born about 1853 in Tennessee and John Warren, born about 1856 in Tennessee and Albert Warren, born about 1858 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 8 in Lewis County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Newburgh and the census was enumerated on June 26, 1860.

The inference of this being the correct soldier is many of the soldiers in Company B came from Maury County, Tennessee and Lewis County is adjacent to Maury County.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Enoch Warren served in Company "C" in the 48th Tennessee Infantry (Voorhies') and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"48th (Voorhies') Infantry Regiment was organized at Camp Maury, near Nashville, Tennessee, in December, 1861. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Maury, Lewis, and Hickman. Many of the men captured at Fort Donelson, and those who escaped capture (four companies, A to D) were consolidated with six companies of the 54th Regiment to form the 48th (Nixon's) Regiment. After being exchanged it was assigned to Maxey's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana and ordered to Port Hudson. Here the men who had served in Nixon's Regiment were reunited with the unit in December, 1862. After serving at Jackson, it was assigned to Quarles' Brigade and sent to the Mobile area. Later the unit transferred to the Army of Tennessee, took part in the Atlanta Campaign, and on July 31, 1864, Nixon's 48th Regiment merged into Voorhies' 48th Regiment. It went on to participate in Hood's Tennessee operations and the North Carolina Campaign. About 360 men were captured at Fort Donelson, and it totalled [totalled] 267 men and 208 arms in December, 1863. The field officers were Colonel William J. Sowell; [The contributor incorrectly listed him with the 46th Tennessee Infantry - Find A Grave Memorial # 57517542] and Majors Andrew J. Campbell, [Andrew Jackson Campbell – Find A Grave Memorial # 16526623] John F. Gray, Joseph D. Howard, [Find A Grave Memorial # 11074535] and Thomas E. Jamison. [Thomas Emmett Jameson – Find A Grave Memorial # 11127740]"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and marked as not dated stated Private (Spelled as) Enoch Warron of Captain S. A. Whiteside's Company of the 48th Regiment Tennessee Infantry.

The compiler notes the company above was successively designated at Captain Whiteside's Company, Company B and C 48th (Voorhies') Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 48th (Voorhies's) Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized December 18, 1861. Most of the regiment was captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862 and released at Vicksburg, Mississippi on September 23, 1862 and immediately re-organized and declared exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Virginia on November 10, 1862. The portion that escaped capture formed a part of the 48th (Nixon's) Regiment Tennessee Infantry from April 1862, until December 1, 1862, when they were returned to their original command. The remainder of the 48th (Nixon's) Regiment Tennessee Infantry was transferred to this regiment by S. F. O. (Special Field Order) Number 46 Headquarters Army of Tennessee, dated July 14, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 29, 1861 to April 30, 1862 stated Private Enoch Warren of Company B of the 48th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 29, 1861 at Newburg, Tennessee and sworn in by Captain Whiteside for twelve months.

Federal POW Records stated Private Enoch Warren of the 48th Tennessee appeared on a descriptive list of prisoners of war received and placed in prison at Camp Chase, Ohio on March 28, 1862. List dated

Headquarters, Camp Chase, Ohio on March 28, 1862 and noted a physical description. Age 31; height 5' 6" inches; blue eyes; light hair and noted as captured at Fort Donelson.

Federal POW Records stated Private Enoch Warren of Company B of the 48th Regiment Tennessee appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted he was captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private Enoch Warren of Company B of the 48th Regiment Infantry was admitted to the United States Army Hospital at Camp Chase near Columbus, Ohio on April 2, 1862 for small-pox and noted he was a prisoner of war of the Tennessee Infantry.

Federal POW Records stated Enoch Warren of the 48th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers appeared on a list of Confederate prisoners who have died in General Hospitals in the Department of the Ohio. List dated Department of the Ohio Medical Director's Office, Cincinnati, Ohio April 20, 1863 and noted his capture at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on April 26, 1862 and his place of death at the Pest House, Columbus, Ohio.

The compiler notes Private Enoch Warren was the first man to die at Camp Chase due to small-pox.

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 26, 1862 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln and party, including Secretary of State William H. Seward and Commander Dahlgren, leave Navy Yard in cutter to visit French frigate "Gassendi" lying in river. President Lincoln becomes the first United States President to board a French warship, and receives a twenty-one gun salute. Mrs. Lincoln and her sister wait in carriage at Navy Yard.

And on Saturday, April 26, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio, Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Enoch Warren of Company B of the 48th Tennessee Infantry due to small-pox.

The compiler notes according to the Adjutant General of Ohio report from 1866-1868 a list of the Confederate dead buried in the City Cemetery, south-east of Columbus, Ohio Enoch Warren is not listed as buried there as he should have been noted as buried for this time period.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Enoch Warren of Tennessee did not own slaves.

The compiler notes there were two units known as the 48th Tennessee Infantry and because of this if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"ENOCH WARREN CO. B (VOORHEIS')
48 TENN. INF. C.S.A."**

2014) Private Joel W. WARREN - Inscription on tombstone #211 reads **"J. W. WARREN
CONSCRIPT. N. C. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Camp Vance, North Carolina in June 1864.

He only has POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Joel W. Warren of the Conscripts Unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky on August 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee August 2, 1864 and noted as captured at Camp Vance, North Carolina on June 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Joel W. Warren of the Conscripts Unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky August 5, 1864 and noted as captured at Camp Vance, North Carolina on June 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Joel W. Warren of the Conscripts Unassigned appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Camp Vance, North Carolina on June 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Joel W. Warren of the Conscripts Unassigned 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 Camp Vance, North Carolina on June 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Joel W. Warren of the Conscripts Unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Camp Vance, North Carolina on June 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Joel W. Warren of the Conscripts Unassigned appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 4, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Camp Vance, North Carolina on June 28, 1864.

Private Joel W. Warren died approximately 16 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 20, 1864 at Cincinnati, Ohio the newspaper *The Cincinnati Enquirer* reported: "Hospital Steward Richard Yeoman, of Camp Chase, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline has been found guilty by a Court Martial and sentenced to forfeit to the United States one half of his monthly pay for the period of one year and to be publicly reprimanded by the commanding officer of Camp Chase."

And on August 20, 1864 at New Orleans, Louisiana the newspaper *The Daily True Delta* reported: "REBEL PRISONERS – Thirty-two thousand rebel prisoners are estimated to have been received at the military prison in Louisville since September, 1862, captured by our armies operating on the Nashville and in

Eastern Kentucky. 1700 rebel prisoners are reported now at Camp Chase, 110 of who have been recruited for service on the Indian frontier....”

And on Saturday, August 20, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. W. Warren Conscripts North Carolina due to measles.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2015) Private James H. WARREN - Inscription on tombstone #571 reads **“J. H. WARREN 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 31 years old.

According to Tennessee Marriages, 1851-1900; James Warren married Sarah J. Cook on November 27, 1851 in Rutherford County, Tennessee.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Jas Warren, born about 1833 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a miller with a real estate value of \$900.00 and a personal value of \$500.00 and noted as he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Sarah Warren, born about 1835 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Mary Warren, born about 1852 in Tennessee and Susan Warren, born about 1854 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Saml Warren, born about 1856 in Tennessee and Nancy Warren, born about 1859 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Cannon County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Auburn and the census was enumerated on August 11, 1860.

The compiler notes Cannon and Rutherford Counties in Tennessee are adjacent.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James H. Warren 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 inference for this being the correct soldier is that he was listed as age 28 in 1861 when he joined Company D of the 18th Tennessee Infantry and that he lived in an adjacent county.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Warren age twenty-eight of Captain H. J. St. John’s Company 18th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers* was mustered into service at Camp Trousdale, (Tennessee) on August 7, 1861 and enrolled for 9 and ½ months and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was known at various times as Captain H. H. St. John’s Company, Captain M. E. St. John’s Company and Company D 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 February 16, 1862, released at Vicksburg, Mississippi September 23, 1862; reorganized September 26, 1862 and declared exchanged at Aiken’s Landing November 10, 1862. It was temporarily consolidated with the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry on October 8, 1863 but each company of the two organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by this consolidation. About April 9, 1865 the 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 15th, 18th, 20th, 26th, 30th, 32nd, 37th and 45th, Regiments and the 23rd Battalion Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 4th Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 7 to December 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Warren of Company D of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 23, 1861 at Murfreesboro, Tennessee and enrolled by (Joseph) B. Palmer and noted as present for duty.

He was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Warren of Company D of the 18th Regiment Tennessee appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois and noted as captured at Fort Donelson, (Tennessee) on February 16, 1862.

Federal POW Record stated Private (Spelled as) Jam Warren of Company D of the 18th Regiment Tennessee appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent from Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois to

Vicksburg, Mississippi on September 23, 1862 to be exchanged and noted as captured at Fort Donelson, (Tennessee) on February 16, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Warren of Company D of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 23, 1861 at Murfreesboro, Tennessee and enrolled by (Joseph) B. Palmer for one year and last paid by (Robert) P. Crockett on January 1, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on detached service gone after forage.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Warren of Company D of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 23, 1861 at Murfreesboro, Tennessee and enrolled by (Joseph) B. Palmer and last paid on March 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Warren of Company D of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 23, 1861 at Murfreesboro, Tennessee and enrolled by (Joseph) B. Palmer for one year and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Warren of Company D of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 23, 1861 at Murfreesboro, Tennessee and enrolled by (Joseph) B. Palmer and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. H. Warren 18th Tennessee Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for pay for the 1st (But the compiler believes it was the 4th quarter) 1863 as a teamster at the rate of .25 cents per day for period of November 11 to December 31, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Warren of Company D of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 23, 1861 at Murfreesboro, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel (Joseph) B. Palmer for three years and last paid by Captain (Robert 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) J. H. Warren of Company D of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on May 23, 1861 at Murfreesboro, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel (Joseph) B. Palmer for three years and last paid by Captain (Robert P.) Crockett on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured July 30, 1864.

When Private James H. Warren 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) Jas H. Warren 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) Jas H. Warren 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) James H. Warren 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) James H. Warren of Company D of the 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James H. Warren 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) James H. Warren 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 sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 30, 1864.

Private James H. Warren died approximately 123 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 7, 1864 at Knoxville, Tennessee the newspaper *The Brownlow's Knoxville Whig* reported: "OUT OF PAPER – We are out of paper and can only furnish this and a part of the edition for next week. If, after that, our paper does not come out, subscribers will know that it is because we are out of paper. Our supply is somewhere between Chattanooga and Louisville, if it has not been captured by the rebels under Hood. That raid however has about played out and we expect more paper in a few days, or at most weeks. If the rebels have captured our supply, we shall order more and we shall receive it before long. This notice is given in explanation of any failure to bring out our paper in due time."

And on Wednesday, December 7, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas. H. Warren of Company D 18th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James Warren did not own slaves in Cannon County, Tennessee.

2016) Private Wilson WARDEN - Inscription on tombstone #607 reads **“WILSON WARDEN CO. C 36 VA. REG. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Cloyd’s Mountain, Virginia in May 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Aitson but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Wilson Warden, born about 1845 in Virginia and living in the household of Robert Warden, born about 1821 in Virginia and his wife Nancy Warden, born about 1822 in Virginia. Another family household member was: David Warden, born about 1847 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 59 in Raleigh County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 3, 1850.

The compiler notes an error may have occurred but according to household number 17 on the census only the Warden’s were living there. Another family was listed in household number 18.

The 1860 United States census listed Wilson C. Warden, born about 1845 in Ohio (The compiler notes this may have been Ohio County, [West] Virginia) and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Robert Warden, born about 1821 in Virginia and his wife Nancy Warden, born about 1819 in Virginia. Other household members were: David L. Warden, born about 1848 in Virginia and Claiborne A. Warden, born about 1849 in Virginia and Andrew (Spelled as) Farison, born about 1839 in Virginia and Virginia Warden, born about 1853 in Virginia and William C. Warden, born about 1855 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Lettitia Warden, born about 1858 in Virginia. The household was living in the neighborhood of Scott’s Ridge in Raleigh County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Table Rock and the census was enumerated on June 15, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private (Spelled as) Willson Warden served in 2nd Company B 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. 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. Wilbur Reid.[L. Wilbur Reid]”

2nd Company C of the 36th Virginia Infantry (2nd Kanawha Infantry) was known as the “Raleigh Rangers”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 11, 1863 to October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Willson Warden of 2nd Company C of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1864 at Camp Success and enrolled for the war and not paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent prisoner of war since May 9, 1864.

“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.”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Wilson Warden of Company C of the 36th Virginia Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter 1864 and issued on February 15, 1864 and signed by W. Wardin.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wilson Warden of Company C of the 36th Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Wheeling, (West) Virginia from May 25 to 31, 1864 and specifically arrived on May 25, 1864 and charged with being in the Rebel Army and sent to Camp Chase on May 26, 1864 and noted as captured at Cloyd’s Mountain, Virginia on May 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Wilson Warden of Company C of the 36th Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on May 26, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Cloyd’s Mountain, (Virginia) on May 9, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 13, 1864 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: “OUR PORT ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE” “A lot of two hundred rebel prisoners, all officers, arrived here from Fort Delaware. Some of them were captured with Morgan in Ohio. Among them I found Captain Robert Logan and Doctor Logan of Boyle county Kentucky and Lieutenant Cowan of Pulaski county Kentucky. They are a sorry looking lot. They expect to be exchanged soon.”

And on Tuesday, December 13, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wilson Warden of Company C of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither Wilson or Willson Warden owned slaves in what now is known as West Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“WILSON WARDEN 2ND CO. C 36 VA. INF. (2 KANAWHA INF.) C.S.A.”**

2017) Private William J. WARREN - Inscription on tombstone #618 reads **“Wm. J. WARREN CO. I 47 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; (Spelled as) Wm J. Warren married Mary Eliza Caraway on August 24, 1854 in Obion County, Tennessee.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) W. J. (A male) Warren, born about 1834 and noted his personal value as \$200.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary Warren, born about 1835. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Wm Warren, born about 1855 and (Spelled as) Georg Warren, born about 1858 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 19 in Gibson County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Trenton and the census did not have an enumeration date.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William J. Warren alternate name W. J. Warren and discharged as a corporal served in Company I in the 47th Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Watkins, [Find A Grave Memorial # 29034001] Lieutenant Colonels W. E. Holmes and Vincent G. Wynne, and Major Thomas R. Shearon. [Thomas Rogers Shearon – Find A Grave Memorial # 39091071]”

Company I of the 47th Tennessee Infantry was enrolled in Obion County, Tennessee.

The compiler notes Gibson and Obion Counties in Tennessee are adjacent.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that William J. Warren enlisted at Trenton, Tennessee located in Gibson County, Tennessee at age 28.

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

A Company Muster Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Warren of Company I of the 47th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 28, 1861 at Troy, Tennessee and sworn in by S. F. Vaughn for one year and last paid by James Russell on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated he was a private until May 8, 1862 and from then a corporal.

A Company Muster Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) W. J. Warren of Company I of the 47th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 28, 1861 at Troy, Tennessee and sworn in by S. F. Vaughn for one year and last paid by George Dashiell on July 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Corporal (Spelled as) W. J. Warren of Company I of the 47th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 28, 1861 at Troy, Tennessee and sworn in by S. F. Vaughn for one year and last paid by Dashiell on September 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Corporal (Spelled as) W. J. Warren of Company I of the 47th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 28, 1861 at Troy, Tennessee and sworn in by S. F. Vaughn for one year and last paid by Dashiell on November 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Corporal (Spelled as) W. J. Warren of Company I of the 47th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 28, 1861 at Trenton, Tennessee at age twenty-eight and sworn in by S. F. Vaughn for one year and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Corporal (Spelled as) W. J. Warren of Company I of the 47th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 28, 1861 at Troy, Tennessee and sworn in by S. F. Vaughn for one year and last paid by Dashiell on March 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Corporal (Spelled as) W. J. Warren of Company I of the 47th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 28, 1861 at Troy, Tennessee and sworn in by S. F. Vaughn for one year and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Corporal (Spelled as) W. J. Warren of Company I of the 47th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 28, 1861 at Troy, Tennessee and sworn in by S. F. Vaughn for one year and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and wounded in Battle of Chickamauga and sent to hospital and further noted his was wounded in the side and fore finger.

A Company Muster Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Corporal (Spelled as) W. J. Warren of Company I of the 47th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 28, 1861 at Troy, Tennessee and sworn in by S. F. Vaughn for one year and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks said wounded in Battle of Chickamauga and returned since muster.

A Company Muster Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Corporal (Spelled as) W. J. Warren of Company I of the 47th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 28, 1861 at Troy, Tennessee and sworn in by S. F. Vaughn for one year and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as captured since muster.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) W. J. Warren of Company F of the 47th Tennessee Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864.

When Private William J. Warren of Company I of the 47th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 3, 1864 he had been in Vaughn's Brigade in Cheatham's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Warren of Company G of the 47th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Warren of Company G of the 47th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at

Louisville, Kentucky and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Warren of Company G of the 47th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated at Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and noted a capture site near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Warren of Company G of the 47th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated at Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Warren of Company G of the 47th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war and received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 14, 1864 from Louisville, Kentucky and sent by Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Private William J. Warren died approximately 123 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 15, 1864 at Washington DC President Lincoln holds conference in War Department with Secretary Stanton and Generals Grant and Halleck on removal of General Thomas.

And on Thursday, December 15, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Warren of Company F of the 47th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William J. Warren did not own slaves in Tennessee.

2018) Private James Harvey WARRICK - Inscription on tombstone #1358 reads **“H. WARRICK CO. G 46 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 41 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Hossick but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Warrick and will be noted this way. The census listed James H. Warrick, born about 1822 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a laborer and noted as the head of the household and living with his wife Jane Warrick, born about 1827 in Georgia and noted she could not read or write. Another household member was Andrew Warrick, born about 1845 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 22 in Talbot County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 17, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Warrack. The census listed James H. Warrack, born about 1824 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$300.00 and a personal value of \$200.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Sarah Warrack, born about 1828 in Georgia. Other household members were: Andrew J. Warrack, born about 1847 and Celia Warrack, born about 1793 in North Carolina and Martha (Spelled as) Halman, born about 1847 in Alabama. The household was living in the Southern Division in Talladega County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as County Line and the census was enumerated on July 16, 1860.

The compiler notes Clay County, Alabama was created after the war on December 7, 1866 from Randolph and Talladega Counties and during the war Randolph and Talladega Counties were adjacent.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James H. Warrick alternate name Harvey Warrick served in Company G 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.”

Compiled Military Service Records are listed under Harvey Warrick.

Company G of the 46th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Randolph County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 15, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Harvey Warrick of Captain Handley's Company of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry* was on a muster roll for bounty at Camp Shorter in Loachapoka, Alabama and had enlisted in Randolph County, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Captain James) M. Handley for three years or war and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company G of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry."

When Private James Harvey Warrick of Company G of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Stephen D. Lee's 3rd Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, J. H. Warrick a private of Company G of the 46th Regiment Alabama Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name with an X and reported as J. H. Warrick and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 9, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Warrick of Company G of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 10, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

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

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Warwick of Company G of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a list of officers and men, of the 46th Alabama Regiment who will be effective at the expiration of their furlough and list not dated*.

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

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. Warrick of Company G of the 46th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter 1864.

When Private James H. Warrick of Company G 46th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864 he had been in Pettus's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. H. Warrick of Company G 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 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 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. H. Warick (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. H. Warick (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged on Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured on December 15, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. H. Warick (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December "16", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. H. Warrick of Company G of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 20, 1865 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln notifies James Gordon Bennett of decision to nominate him as minister to France.

And on Monday, February 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. H. Warick (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry at the Camp Chase Hospital due to pneumonia.

Sarah J. Warrack filed for and received a Confederate widow's pension starting in 1889 and stated she lived in Clay County, Alabama and that her husband had been James H. Warrack of Company G of the 46th Alabama Infantry and that he had not returned from the war.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one with the surname of Warrick or Warrack owned slaves in either Talladega or Randolph Counties in Alabama.

2019) Private Samuel WASHBURN - Inscription on tombstone #1278 reads ***"S. WASHBURN CO. D 11 KY. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner in Hopkins County, Kentucky in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Samuel Washburn, born about 1842 in Kentucky and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Nancy (Spelled as) Hallam, born about 1785 in North Carolina. The compiler notes it may have been Nancy Holloman. The household was living in District 1 in Hopkins County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 14, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Samuel Washburn, born about 1841 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and noted he had been married within the year and living with his wife Jane E. Washburn, born about 1842 in Kentucky and the couple was living in the household of Mary Kirkwood, born about 1805 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Mary J. Kirkwood, born about 1846 in Kentucky and John D. Kirkwood, born about 1849 in Kentucky. The household was living in Hopkins County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Chalk Level and the census was enumerated on June 29, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Samuel Washburn served in Company D in the 11th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"11th Cavalry Regiment was organized in Madison County, Kentucky, with 410 officers and men. Many of its members were raised in Webster, Madison, and Hopkins counties. It skirmished in Kentucky and Tennessee, [and] then rode with J. H. Morgan into Indiana and Ohio. Most of the men were captured at Buffington Island on July 19 and some at New Lisbon on July 26, 1863. The unit was not reorganized. Colonels David W. Chenault [David Waller Chenault – Find A Grave Memorial # 10189053] and Joseph T. Tucker, [Find A Grave Memorial # 49564815] and Lieutenant Colonel James B. McCreary [James Bennett McCreary – Find A Grave Memorial # 7909094 – Two term Governor of Kentucky after the war – Member of the Immortal 600] were its commanders."

The United States Civil War Draft Registrations Records, 1863-1865 for Hopkins County, Kentucky which was an enrollment list of persons subject to Military Duty in the Second District of Kentucky stated in 1863 that Sam Washburn age 21, white and a farmer and born in Kentucky had the following: "R. Army" This might have been the Regular Army but after looking at other men in R. Army it stood for Rebel Army.

Company D of the 11th Kentucky Cavalry had many soldiers from Estill County, Kentucky.

The compiler notes the 11th Kentucky Cavalry was disbanded after the failed Morgan Ohio Raid in July of 1863.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sam'l Washburn of Company D of the 11th Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during six days ending December 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Charleston, Kentucky December 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel Washburn Company D 11th Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Charleston, Kentucky on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel Washburn Company D 11th Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on December 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on December 31, 1864 and under remarks stated from barracks number 1 and noted as captured near Charleston, Kentucky (Located in Hopkins County.) on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel Washburn Company D 11th Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Charleston, Kentucky on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sam'l Washburn of Company D of the 11th Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Charleston, Kentucky on December 18, 1864.

Private Samuel Washburn died approximately 44 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 15, 1865 at Keokuk, Iowa the newspaper *The Daily Gate City* reported an advertisement: "V. T. PERKINS & J. T. PERKINS UNDERTAKERS – SECOND STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE KEOKUK, IOWA

– Metallic Burial Cases kept constantly on hand, for which article we are sole agents. Those from a distance can be trimmed to order on short notice and having our own Hearse and Carriages, we are prepared to attend to Funerals very reasonably. Orders left at our office, opposite the Post Office, day or night will receive prompt attention.”

And on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Sam’l Washburn Company D 11th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2020) Private Elbert F. WALTERS - Inscription on tombstone #2015 reads **“E. F. WATERS CO. D 46 GA. 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 Elbert F. Waters served in Company D 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 D of the 46th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Chattahoochee Sentinels” Many soldiers from Chattahoochee County, Georgia.

Lillian Henderson listed his surname as Walters.

Georgia Muster Rolls listed (Spelled as) E. F. Walters as a member of the Chattahoochee Beauregard’s in 1861.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 18 to April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) E. F. Walters of Company D of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Cusseta, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain) E. G. Raiford for three years or war and a \$50.00 bounty paid and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) E. F. Walters of Company D of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Cusseta, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain) E. G. Raiford for three years or war and last paid on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) E. F. Walters of Company D of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Cusseta, Georgia and enrolled by Captain E. G. Raiford for three years or war and last paid by Captain (Richard) H. Leonard on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) E. F. Walters of Company D of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Cusseta, Georgia and enrolled by Captain E. G. Raiford for three years or war and last paid by Captain (Richard) H. Leonard on August 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) E. F. Walters of Company D of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Cusseta, Georgia and enrolled by Captain E. G. Raiford for three years or war and last paid by Captain (Richard) H. Leonard 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) E. F. Walters of Company D of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Cusseta, Georgia and enrolled by Captain E. G. Raiford for three years or war and last paid by Captain (Richard) H. Leonard on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated entitled commutation from September 4 to October 8, (1862).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. F. Walters of Company D of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Cusseta, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (E. G.) Raiford for three years or war and last paid by Captain (Richard H.) Leonard on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. F. Walters of Company D of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Cusseta, Georgia and enrolled by Captain E. G. Raiford for three years or war and last paid by Captain (Richard) H. Leonard on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. F. Walters of Company D of the 46th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from period of service from July 1 to August 31, 1863 and paid on October 5, 1863 in the amount of \$22.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. F. Walters of Company D of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Cusseta, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (E. G.) Raiford for three years or war and last

paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated hospital sick from November 11, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) E. F. Walters of Company D of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Cusseta, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (E. G.) Raiford for three years or war and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave from January 25, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. F. Waters of Company D of the 46th Georgia appeared on an Order and Letter Book of Walker Hospital in Columbus, Georgia and under remarks stated to be returned to his command March 30, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) E. F. Walters of Company D of the 46th Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on April 20, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) E. F. Walters of Company D of the 46th Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on June 24, 1864 and signed E. F. Walters.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) E. F. Walters of Company D of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Cusseta, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (E. G.) Raiford for three years and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. F. Walters of Company D of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on muster roll of Officers and Men paroled in accordance with the terms of a Military Convention entered into on the 26th day of April, 1865 between General Joseph E. Johnston Commanding Confederate Army and Major General W. T. Sherman Commanding United States Army in North Carolina. Roll dated near High Point, North Carolina on April 28, 1865. Paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865 and had enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Cusseta, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (E. G.) Raiford for three years or the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Albert F. Waters of Company D of the 46th Regiment Georgia was admitted on December 25, 1864 at the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had been sent from Franklin, Tennessee and diagnosed for a simple flesh wound of left ankle and caused by a con ball (Which was short for conical ball which was a medical term for a minie ball) and wounded at Nashville on December 15, 1864 and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 3, 1865 and listed as age twenty-four.

When Private Elbert F. Walters of Company D 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 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) Elbert F. Waters of Company D of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Albion S. Walters of Company D of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December "18", 1864. (The following was noted as the bottom of the page.

"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) Elbert F. Waters of Company D 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) Elbert F. Waters of Company D of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elbert F. Waters of Company D 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) Elbert F. Waters of Company D 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) Elbert F. Waters of Company D of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 11, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private Elbert F. Walters died approximately 142 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 2, 1865 at Washington, D.C. the newspaper *The Evening Union* reported: "The Conspiracy Trail – A few witnesses yet remain to be examined, and it is thought that all the testimony will be gotten through with by tomorrow. A portion of next week will be taken up with the arguments, which are to be in writing. The Honorable Reverdy Johnson, has prepared a long protest, denying the jurisdiction of the military commission to try the accused."

And on Friday, June 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) E. F. Waters Company D of the 46th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"E. F. WALTERS CO. D 46 GA. INF. C.S.A."**

2021) Private Orville R. WATKINS - Inscription on tombstone #814 reads **"O. R. WATKINS CO. C 37 TENN. REG. 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 him as Orville B. Watkins, born about 1841 in Tennessee and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of William Watkins, born about 1815 in Virginia and his wife Flora Watkins, born about 1814 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Samuel Watkins, born about 1837 in Tennessee and Osar A. Watkins, born about 1843 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) C. F. P. (A male) Watkins, born about 1844 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 13 in Jefferson County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on December 10, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed O. R. (A male) Watkins, born about 1841 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of William Watkins, born about 1815 in Virginia and his wife F. (A female) Watkins, born about 1814 in Tennessee. Other family household members

were: O. A. (A male) Watkins, born about 1843 in Tennessee and C. P. (A male) Watkins, born about 1844 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Jefferson County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on July 13, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Orville R. Whatkins alternate name Orvil R. Watkins served in Company C in the 37th Regiment, Tennessee Infantry (7th Infantry) (1st East Tennessee Rifles) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“37th Infantry Regiment, formerly the 7th Tennessee Regiment Provisional Army, [and also called 1st East Tennessee Rifles] was organized at Camp Ramsay, near Knoxville, Tennessee, in October, 1861. Its companies were raised in the counties of Coffee, Bedford, Claiborne, Jefferson, Grainger, Hamilton, Washington, Bradley, Blount, and Sevier. Company E contained men from Alabama. After fighting at Perryville, the unit was assigned to B. R. Johnson's, Bate's, Tyler's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. In June, 1863, it was consolidated with the 15th Regiment. It fought in many conflicts from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and was active in North Carolina. During December, 1861, this unit contained 771 effectives and lost thirty percent of the 225 engaged at Murfreesboro. The 15th/37th lost fifty-eight percent of the 202 at Chickamauga and totalled [totalled] 234 men and 148 arms in December, 1863. It was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William H. Carroll [William Henry Carroll Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 10842] and Moses White; Lieutenant Colonels R. Dudley Frayser [Find A Grave Memorial # 48431067] and Hunter P. Moffett; and Majors Edward F. Hunt, Joseph T. McReynolds, [Joseph Tedford McReynolds – Find A Grave Memorial # 54108916] and R. M. Tankesley. [Rufus Miller Tankesley – Find A Grave Memorial # 42022945]”

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Oral Watkins of Company C of the 37th Regiment Tennessee Rebel was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 26, 1864 and had been transferred from Franklin, Tennessee and diagnosed with a gun-shot fracture of left clavicle caused by a con ball which was short 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 3, 1865 and listed as age twenty-three.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated September 1, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) O. R. Watkins of Captain Stephen M. Cocke's Company 7th Tennessee Provisional Regiment* was mustered into service at Camp Sam Hays near Germantown, Tennessee at age twenty-one in November (1861) and enlisted on September 1, (1861) at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel (William Henry) Carroll (Senior) for twelve months and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company C 37th Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 37th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Also known as the 1st East Tennessee Rifle Regiment and as the 7th Tennessee Provisional Army Confederate States) was organized in October 1861 accepted into the service of the Confederate States in November, 1861 and re-organized in May 1862. It was temporarily consolidated with the 15th Regiment Tennessee Infantry about June 6, 1863 and in

September, 1864, the 2nd, 10th, 15th, 20th, 30th, and 37th Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated but each company of the various organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by these consolidations. About April 9, 1865, the 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 15th, 18th, 20th, 26th, 30th, 32nd, 37th, and 45th Regiments and the 23rd Battalion Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 4th Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 and dated March 28, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) O. R. Watkins of Company C of the 37th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1861 at Knoxville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel (William Henry) Carroll (Senior) for twelve months and last paid on November 1, (1861) and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) O. R. Watkins of Company C of the 37th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1861 at Knoxville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel (William Henry) Carroll (Senior) for twelve months and last paid on November 1, (1861) and noted as absent and under remarks stated hospital Lauderdale July 4, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 and dated November 19, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) O. R. Watkins of Company C of the 37th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1861 at Knoxville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel (William Henry) Carroll (Senior) for twelve months and last paid on November 1, (1861) and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) O. “K” Watkins of Company C of the 37th Regiment Tennessee appeared on a register at the Confederate States Army Hospital in Dalton, Georgia and admitted on August 21, 1862 for acute bronchitis and returned to duty on September 21, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) O. R. Watkins of Company C of the 37th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1861 at Knoxville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel (William Henry) Carroll (Senior) for twelve months and last paid on September 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1862 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) O. R. Watkins of Company C of the 37th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by (Colonel William Henry) Carroll (Senior) for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) O. R. Watkins of Company C of the 37th Tennessee appeared on a list of killed, wounded and missing in Cleburne’s Division, Hardee Corps Army of Tennessee in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 31, 1862 and list dated January 16, 1863 and under remarks stated slightly wounded in knee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Orval R. Watkins of Company C of the 37th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1861 at Knoxville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by (Colonel William Henry) Carroll (Senior) for twelve months 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) Orvil R. Watkins of Company C of the 37th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1861 at Knoxville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel (William Henry) Carroll (Senior) for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Orvil R. Watkins of Company C of the 37th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1861 at Knoxville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel (William Henry) Carroll (Senior) for twelve months and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) O. R. Watkins of Company C of the 37th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1861 at Knoxville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel (William Henry) Carroll (Senior) for twelve months 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) O. R. Watkins of Company C of the 37th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1861 at Knoxville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel (William Henry) Carroll (Senior) for twelve months 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) O. R. Waltkins (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 37th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1861 at Knoxville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by (Colonel William Henry) Carroll (Senior) for twelve months 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) O. R. Watkins of Company C of the 37th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on September 1, 1861 at Knoxville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel (William Henry) Carroll (Senior) for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Orville R. Watkins of Company C of the 37th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in a Confederate hospital due to a wound at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 and was taken prisoner due to the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Tyler's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Orville R. Watkins of Company C of the 37th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and

sent 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) Orvill R. Watkins of Company C of the 37th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 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) Orville R. Watkins of Company C of the 37th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, (Tennessee) and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December "18", 1864 and a note was listed below: "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) Orville R. Watkins of Company C of the 37th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Orville R. Watkins of Company C of the 37th Regiment Tennessee 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) Orvill R. Watkins of Company C of the 37th Regiment Tennessee 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) Orville R. Whatkins (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 37th Regiment Tennessee 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 Orville R. Watkins died approximately 9 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 20, 1865 at Sacramento, California the newspaper *The Sacramento Bee* reported: "PAY OF THE VICE ADMIRAL – The office of Vice Admiral, recently created by Congress, is filled by Farragut, who ranks with Lieutenant General Grant. His pay is to be \$7,000 per year on sea service \$6,000 when on shore duty and \$5,000 when waiting orders. There is only one grade higher rank, military or naval, than we now have in our army and navy. Full General in the army and full Admiral in the navy. The growth of our army and navy and the necessity for keeping them both on a large footing hereafter would seem to establish the propriety of creating the new rank and of increasing the number of Lieutenant Generals to three and of Vice Admirals to three."

And on Friday, January 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Orville (Spelled as) Whatkins of Company C of the 37th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules the 1860 slave schedule stated O. R. Watkins of Jefferson County, Tennessee owned four slaves. Two females age 19 and 13 and the thirteen year old was listed as a mulatto. Two males ages 19 and 8 with the eight year old was listed as a mulatto.

2022) Private Allen M. WATSON - Inscription on tombstone #254 reads "**ALLEN N. WATSON CO. K 19 S.C. 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 31 years old.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the Watson family living with the Blease family.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Aleen (A male) but the compiler believes it was Allen and will be noted this way. The census listed Allen Watson, born about 1834 in South Carolina and living in the household of (Spelled as) Oratis (A male) Blease, born about 1804 in England (The compiler believes his name was Horatio Blease) and his wife Elizabeth Blease, born about 1812 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Mary Blease, born about 1837 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Roseman (A female) Blease, born about 1839 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) E. D. (A male) Blease, born about 1841 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Jas Jones, born about 1812 in New York and Archibald Watson, born about 1795 in South Carolina and his wife Fannie Watson, born about 1806 in

South Carolina and Calvin Watson, born about 1833 in South Carolina and Lewis Watson, born about 1836 in South Carolina and Nancy Watson, born about 1838 in South Carolina and Tillman Watson, born about 1846 in South Carolina. The household was living in The District in Edgefield District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on October 26, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Allen Watson, born about 1833 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Arey (A male) Watson, born about 1795 in South Carolina (The compiler believes this was Archibald Watson) and what appears to be his wife Catharine Watson, born about 1816 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Lewis Watson, born about 1835 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Tilman (A male) Watson, born about 1848 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Saluda Regiment in Edgefield District, South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Ridge and the census was enumerated on either September 9th or 10th, 1860.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Company K of the 19th South Carolina Infantry had many soldiers from Edgefield District.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Allen M. Watson of Company K in the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain 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 Marshall General Nashville on July 29, 1864 and noted he had been captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Allen M. Watson of Company K in the 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alin M. Watson of Company K in the 19th Regiment South Carolina 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) Allen M. Watson of Company K of the 19th Regiment South Carolina 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 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Allen N. (With an X by the initial N. indication an incorrect initial) Watson of Company K of the 19th Regiment South Carolina appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Captain S. E. Jones and noted his captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private Allen M. Watson died approximately 47 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On September 18, 1864 at Washington, DC Presidential Secretary, John Hay returns in the morning from a visit to his home in Illinois.

And on Sunday, September 18, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Allen N. Watson of Company K 19th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to small-pox.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“A. M. WATSON CO. K 19 S.C. INF. C.S.A.”**

2023) Private John M. WATSON SENIOR- Inscription on tombstone #626 reads **“JNO. M. WATSON CO. E 1 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The compiler notes his Federal POW Records are located in the 6th Regiment, Georgia Infantry however the 6th Georgia Infantry was not at the Atlanta Campaign but rather with the Army of Northern Virginia. No Records could be located for John M. Watson in the 1st Georgia Regiment.

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 "J. M. Watson Sr. as enlisting on January 8, 1863 in Marietta, Georgia". Later muster rolls showed him paid \$22.00 every two months. Also shown in the same muster roll next to his name was J. M. Watson Jr.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno M. Watson of Company E of the "6" Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky August 15, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee August 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno M. Watson of Company E of the "6" 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) Jno M. Watson of Company E of the "6" Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno M. Watson of Company E of the "6" 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) Jno M. Watson of Company E of the 1 Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Private John M. Watson Senior died approximately 121 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 17, 1864 at Burlington, Iowa the newspaper *The Burlington Weekly Hawk-Eye* reported: "The Columbus Statesman of Monday last says 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 the city for some time, engaged in forwarding this business through the aid of such persons as he could enlist in the service. Among others, Dr. Flowers, of Cleveland, 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 Saturday, December 17, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno. M. Watson of Company E of the 1st Georgia Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JOHN M. WATSON SENIOR CO. E 1 GA. REG. S.T. C.S.A.”**

2024) Private Thomas WATSON - Inscription on tombstone #534 reads **“THOS. WATSON CO. G 1 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Williamsport, Maryland in July 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas Watson served in Company G of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Carter’s) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“1st (Carter's) Cavalry Regiment was organized in November, 1862, using the 3rd Tennessee Cavalry Battalion as its nucleus. The men were from the counties of Rhea, Bradley, McMinn, Roane, Bledsoe, Union, Knox, Jefferson, and Claiborne. Also some of its members were raised behind enemy lines, and a few had served in Thomas' North Carolina Legion. Company C was detached and assigned to A. W. Reynold's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. This company was active in the Vicksburg Campaign and was captured in July, 1863. Exchanged, it was attached to Waul's Texas Legion, [and] then returned to the regiment. Company K took part in the Atlanta Campaign, the defense of Savannah, and the campaign of the Carolinas. It surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The regiment was attached to Wheeler's, Pegram's, J. S. Williams', Giltner's, and Vaughn's Brigade. It participated in Wheeler's raid in Tennessee, fought at Murfreesboro, skirmished in Kentucky and Tennessee, and was active at Cumberland Gap. For a time it served with the Army of Tennessee, then in April, 1864, moved to Virginia with 248 effectives. After fighting at Piedmont, it saw action in various conflicts in the Shenandoah Valley with General Early. During the spring of 1865 the unit disbanded. The field officers were Colonels William Brazelton, Jr., - [Find A Grave Memorial # 144695377] and James E. Carter; Lieutenant Colonel Onslow Bean; and Majors Alexander M. Goforth, - [Find A Grave Memorial # 47676264] John B. King, and Richard S. Van Dyke.

Predecessor unit:

3rd Cavalry Battalion [also called 14th Battalion] was organized in August, 1861, with six companies. Its members were from the counties of McMinn, Rhea, Union, Knox, Hamilton, Bledsoe, and Jefferson. It served in the Department of East Tennessee, skirmished in Kentucky, [and] then saw action at Cumberland Gap. In September the unit had 176 men fit for duty, and during January, 1862, there were 207 present. It merged into Carter's 1st Tennessee Cavalry Regiment in November. The field officers were Colonel William Brazelton, Jr., Lieutenant Colonel James E. Carter, and Majors Onslow Bean and James C. Bradford, Jr."

The above asterisk stated "This Company was formerly Captain Wigg's Company (L) 64th Regiment North Carolina Troops. The 3rd (Brazelton's) Battalion Tennessee Cavalry was organized in 1861 for twelve months and was also called the 2nd and the 5th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry. It was re-organized May 12, 1862 and officially recognized as the 14th (Carter's) Battalion Tennessee Cavalry. It was increased to a regiment November 14, 1862 by the addition of other companies and became the 1st (Carter's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry."

The compiler notes he was with Carter's 1st Tennessee Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Watson of Company G of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry* enlisted on September 17, 1862 at Maryville, (Tennessee) (Maryville was located in Blount County) and enrolled by Captain (A. P) Wiggs for three years or war and last paid by Captain (William) W. Giddens on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was formerly Captain Wigg's Company (L), 64th Regiment North Carolina Troops. The 3rd (Brazelton's) Battalion Tennessee Cavalry was organized in 1861 for twelve months and was also called the 2nd and the 5th Battalion Tennessee Cavalry. It was re-organized May 12, 1862, and officially recognized as the 14th (Carter's) Battalion Tennessee Cavalry. It was increased to a regiment November 14, 1862, by the addition of other companies and became the 1st (Carter's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry."

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Watson of Company G of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was noted on August 9, 1864. Age forty-three; Height five feet eleven inches; Complexion fair; Eyes grey; Hair light and told Union authorities his residence was Rome, Georgia and arrested by (Brigadier) General (William Woods) Averell and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864 and noted as captured at Williamsport, Maryland on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Watson of Company G of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General, Harper's Ferry on August 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Moorefield, Virginia on "August 7", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas Watson of Company G of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain Ew Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Williamsburg, Maryland on July 28, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 29, 1864 at Richmond, Virginia the newspaper *The Richmond Dispatch* reported: "REMRKABLE PLOT IN NEW YORK – ALL THE HOTELS FIRED – A great deal of excitement was caused in New York on Saturday by some incendiaries setting fire to all the principal hotels. *The New York Tribune* says that Barnum's, the Astor House, and Metropolitan, etc were all fired between 8 and 11 p.m. by rags, saturated with phosphorus, placed in different rooms. No clue to the cause of this wholesale arson had been obtained, though several arrests had been made."

And on Tuesday, November 29, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thomas Watson of Company G 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

Because there was more than one unit called the 1st Tennessee Cavalry if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"THOS. WATSON CO. G 1 TENN. (CARTER'S) CAV C.S.A."**

2025) Private John C. WATTS - Inscription on tombstone #86 reads **"JNO. C WATTS CO. A 10 KY. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Gladesville, West Virginia in July 1863.

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

According to Kentucky, County Marriage Records, 1783-1965 stated Enoch Watts married Sally Field on November 8, 1827 in Perry County, Kentucky.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Walter (But an ancestry transcriber noted it was an error in transcription and should have been Watts and the compiler agrees after looking at the copy of the census and will be noted this way) The census listed John Watts, born about 1837 in Virginia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Enock (The compiler believes it should have been spelled as Enoch) Watts, born about 1808 in Kentucky and his wife Sally Watts, born about 1814 in Virginia. Other family household members were: George Watts, born about 1832 in Virginia (George was also a member of the same Company in the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry and survived the war) and Susanna Watts, born about 1834 in Virginia and Sally A. Watts, born about 1845 in Virginia and (Spelled

as) Theophilus L. G. (A male) Watts, born about 1849 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 2 in Perry County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on September 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John Watts, born about 1838 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farm laborer with a real estate value of \$300.00 and a personal value of \$573.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Lucy Watts, born about 1839 in Kentucky. The family household was living in a District in Letcher County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Whitesburg and the census was enumerated on July 25, 1860.

The compiler notes Perry and Letcher Counties in Kentucky were adjacent.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that Private John C. Watts enlisted in Captain (David Jesse) Caudill's Company Kentucky Infantry which subsequently became Company B 13th Kentucky Regiment Kentucky Cavalry and noted his residence was Letcher County, Kentucky and that he enlisted at Whitesburg, Kentucky.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John A. Watts alternate name John C. Watts served in Companies B and A in the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"13th Cavalry Regiment [also called 10th and 11th Regiment Mounted Infantry] was assembled at Abingdon, Virginia. It was assigned to the Department of East Tennessee and later the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee. The unit confronted the Federals in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia, and on April 27, 1865, surrendered at Louisa, Kentucky. The field officers were Colonel Benjamin E. Caudill, [Benjamin Everage Caudill – Find A Grave Memorial # 11131738] Lieutenant Colonel D. J. Caudill, [David Jesse Caudill – Find A Grave Memorial # 29584749] and Major John T. Chenoweth."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and not dated stated Private John C. Watts of Captain (David Jesse) Caudill's Company of Kentucky Infantry* and noted as over eighteen and under thirty-five and listed his residence as Letcher County, Kentucky and enrolled at Whitesburg, (Virginia) by Captain (Benjamin Everage) Caudill for three years and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company H of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry. The regiment was known at various times as Caudill's Regiment Kentucky Infantry, 10th Regiment Kentucky Infantry, 10th Regiment Kentucky Mounted Riflemen, and 11th Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry. The 11th Regiment Kentucky Mounted became the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry by Special Order Number 44 Adjutant and Inspector General's Order dated February 22, 1865."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 9 to December 31, 1862 stated Private John C. Watts of Company B of New Recruits, Caudill's Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on September 2, 1862 at Whitesburg, Kentucky and enrolled by (Benjamin Everage) Caudill for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to April 30, 1863 stated Private John C. Watts of Company B of Caudill's Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on September 9, 1862 at Whitesburg, (Kentucky) and enrolled by (Benjamin Everage) Caudill for three years and last paid on December 31, 1862 and under remarks stated transferred January 1, 1863 to Company A of the same regiment.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, (1862) to April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John Watts of Company A of Caudill's Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted on November 1, 1861 at Whitesburg, Kentucky by Colonel (Benjamin Everage) Caudill 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 from April 30 to August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John Watts of Company A of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Infantry enlisted in January at Whitesburg, (Kentucky) and enrolled by Colonel (Benjamin Everage) Caudill for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured July 7, 1863 at Gladesville, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John Watt of Company A of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Mounted Riflemen enlisted on November 1 at Whitesburg, Kentucky by Colonel (Benjamin E.) Caudill for three years and last paid on April 30 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Gladesville, Virginia on July 7, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Watts of Company A of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Infantry appeared on a list of the rebel and political prisoners confined at Kemper Barracks, Cincinnati, Ohio the morning of July 20 including those released July 19, 1863 and confined on July 18, (1863) by order of Brigadier General White and released on July 19, (1863) by order of Lieutenant Colonel Eastman and charged as a prisoner of war and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Watts of Company A of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 20, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Kemper Barracks, Ohio by order of Lieutenant Colonel Eastman and noted as captured at Gladesville, Virginia on July 7, 1863.

Private died approximately 152 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 19, 1863 at Washington, D.C. President and Mrs. Lincoln invite members of Congress, other public dignitaries, and officers of Russian vessels now in American waters to reception at White House from 1 to 3 p.m. The Marine Band provided music.

And on Saturday, December 19, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private John A. (With a X above the initial A which indicates a mistake) Watts of Company A of

the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to phthisis pulmonalis. (The compiler notes this is another word for tuberculosis).

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John Watts did not own slaves in Letcher County, Kentucky.

2026) Private James MEARS - Inscription on tombstone #2095 reads "A. J. COURTNEY CO. C 31 VA. REG. C.S.A." / "**JAMES WEANS CO. E 7 KY. REG. C.S.A.**" The compiler notes James W. Mers was a Federal United States soldier.

The compiler notes according to the National Park Service there was not a soldier named James Weans during the war, for either side and therefore his surname must be incorrect and often times the letter W was misinterpreted for the letter M and vice-versa in script writings and sometimes the letter R was sometimes confused with the letter N and the original wooden head boards usually had a life span of about five years. Until the compiler can find otherwise the soldier will be called James Mears. The compiler will use the following inference in finding who this soldier was.

James Mears name appears in the United States, Registers of Deaths of Volunteers, 1861-1865 and it states "Private James Mears of Company C of the 7th Kentucky Cavalry died on November 3, 1862 due to delirium tremens" which is the medical term for alcoholism.

The name of (Union) James (Spelled as) Mers of Company C of the 7th Kentucky Cavalry was located at the National Archives in Washington, D.C., who died at the Camp Chase Hospital on November 5, 1862 due to delirium tremens.

The compiler further notes among the various surnames of Mers/Merse/Mears the more prevailing surname in Kentucky is Mears but because of various surname spelling the compiler will not attempt to designate a particular James Mears with a pre war United States census.

The compiler notes his Federal Compiled Military Service Records are located under the name, James Merse, Company C of the (Union) 7th Kentucky Cavalry.

Federal Compiled Military Service Records for Private James Merse of Company C of the (Union) 7th Kentucky Cavalry reported on a company muster roll and listed his name spelled as Mers on this particular document dated August 16th through December 30th 1862 and under remark it said "absent" "In jail Columbus, Ohio".

A Federal company muster roll for Private James Merse of Company L (The compiler believes company this was in error and should have been company C) of the (Union) 7th Kentucky Cavalry for enrollment to August 31st 1862 stated his status as "absent" and under remarks it stated "Missing at the Battle of Richmond, Kentucky".

The compiler notes the Battle of Richmond, Kentucky in which the Union Army was badly defeated occurred on August 29th and 30th 1862.

A memorandum from prisoner of war records stated (Union) "Private James (Spelled as) Mers of Company C 7th Kentucky Cavalry was captured at Richmond, Kentucky on August 30, 1862 Paroled at Richmond, Kentucky September 2, 1862, Present at Camp Chase September 26, 1862." And his name was "on list of absentees from Camp Lew Wallace, absent without leave since October 15, 1862."

Private James Mers of Company C of 7th Kentucky Cavalry is found in the muster roll of Company D of the 2nd Battalion, Paroled Prisoners, United States Army dated April 30th through August 31st 1862 at Camp Chase, Ohio while another company muster roll has Private James Mers of Company C of the 7th Kentucky Cavalry with Company H of the 3rd Regiment, Paroled Prisoners, United States Army at Camp Chase and noted he was present and it was noted with an asterisk ("This organization was formed from paroled prisoners of war for duty compatible with their parole by General Order number 72, Adjutant Generals Office, of June 28, 1862, and the members were returned to their commands, from subsequent orders from the Adjutant Generals Office, declaring the exchange of paroled prisoners and directing their return to their commands.") and it was noted that Private James Mers had enrolled at Paris, Kentucky for three years and had never been paid and was taken prisoner at Richmond, Kentucky and paroled September 2, 1862 at Richmond, Kentucky.

The following is from the Dix-Hill Cartel Agreement: ARTICLE 4. All prisoners of war to be discharged on parole in ten days after their capture, and the prisoners now held and those hereafter taken to be transported to the points mutually agreed upon at the expense of the capturing party. The surplus prisoners not exchanged shall not be permitted to take up arms again, nor to serve as military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison, or field-work held by either of the respective parties, nor as guards of prisons, depots or stores, nor to discharge any duty usually performed by soldiers, until exchanged under the provisions of this cartel. The exchange is not to be considered complete until the officer or soldier exchanged for has been actually restored to the lines to which he belongs.

Of the two parole camps it is the compilers opinion that Camp Lew Wallace was the more lax and some paroled prisoners took "French Leave" which was an unauthorized leave of absence to go into town or visit family and friends which was in direct violation of the Dix-Hill Cartel agreement. Those soldiers who were caught were listed as deserters. This may help explain why we see James Mers in jail at Columbus, Ohio on his service records.

A Federal muster roll for Company C of the 7th Kentucky Cavalry dated January and February 1863 stated under remarks that James (Spelled as) Merse deserted August 22, 1862 and that he had enrolled in Nicholas County, Kentucky on August 1, 1862 for three years.

The Adjutant General of Ohio annual reports dated 1866-1868 listed James Weans Company C 7th Kentucky Cavalry as died on November 5, 1862 and buried in grave number 52 at the East Cemetery in Columbus, Ohio.

The compiler notes neither James Weans, or Mers or Merse or Mears is listed in the so called Confederate dead book at Camp Chase nor should he be as he was a Federal soldier.

The compiler notes before the establishment of the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery both Union and Confederate soldiers alike and political prisoners had been buried in the East Cemetery starting on April 6, 1862, sometimes side by side. The compiler further notes that some Confederates had also been buried in the North grave yard prior to the East Cemetery.

About the time of the establishment of the Camp Chase Cemetery in August 1863 the trustees at the Green Lawn Cemetery had set aside a separate burial ground for the Union soldiers in July of 1863. Today many of us know it simply as section M.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to reinter all dead Confederates within the State to two locations, Camp Chase and Johnson's Island.

In a letter written by Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department to his superior General Bingham in May of 1869 he stated he had dug "58 Confederate graves at the East Cemetery and 8 of them were empty". Who the fifty Confederates were that were reinterred to the Chase Cemetery may never be known.

In 1881-1882 the city of Columbus, Ohio moved the East Cemetery to the Green Lawn Cemetery. In the compilers opinion not all of the graves were removed as there were more than 2,000 reported burials. However the compiler does agree that many of the tombstones were taken up. In newspaper articles from the 1950's it was discovered while digging basements for new homes along Livingston Avenue that some remains had been found and thought to have been from the East Cemetery.

As for Private James Mears his body was either removed in 1869 to the Chase Cemetery by Agent Mark E. Irving or his body had been removed to the Green Lawn Cemetery and today marked as an unknown Union soldier or his remains were left behind at the East Cemetery. We only know today that his Confederate tombstone should reflect his Federal service.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JAS. MEARS CO. C 7 KY. CAV. U.S.A."**

2027) Private John J. WEBB - Inscription on tombstone #1932 reads **"JOHN J. WEBB CO. I 63 VA. 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 John J. Webb, born about 1836 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Robert Webb, born about 1803 in Virginia and his wife Elizabeth Webb, born also born about 1803 in Virginia. Other family household members were:

Mary Webb, born about 1827 in Virginia and Rebecca R. Webb, born about 1832 in Virginia and William R. Webb, born about 1834 in Virginia and General H. Webb, born about 1838 in Virginia and Major T. Webb, born about 1847 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 11 in Carroll County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 21, 1850.

According to Virginia Select Marriages 1785-1940, Sally A. Combs, born about 1839 married John J. Webb in Carroll County, Virginia on September 20, 1855. It was further stated the Robert and Elizabeth Webb were his parents.

The 1860 United States census listed John J. Webb, born about 1836 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed is real estate value of \$250.00 and a personal value of \$172.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Sarah, born about 1840 in Virginia. Other family household members were: William R. Webb, born about 1856 in Virginia and Frances E. Webb, born about 1858 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Mohola (A female) born about 1860 in Virginia and noted as five months old. The family household was living in Carroll County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Hillsville and the census was enumerated on July 2, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John J. Webb served in Companies G and I in the 63rd Virginia Infantry (McMahon's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John J. Webb of Captain Litrill H. Hampton's Company Virginia Volunteers* was mustered into service at age twenty-five on May 15, 1862 and dated at Abingdon, Virginia on May 27, 1862 and enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Camp Jackson and enrolled by (Captain Litrill) H. Hampton for three years and duty status not reported.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated July 1, 1863 stated Private John J. Webb of (2nd) Company I of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Camp Jackson and enrolled by (Captain Litrill) H. Hampton for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated Private John J. Webb of (2nd) Company I of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Camp Jackson and enrolled by (Captain Litrill) H. Hampton for three years and last paid by Captain (Augustus F) Henderson on July 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated 2nd Sergeant John J. Webb of (2nd) Company I of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Camp Jackson and enrolled by (Captain Litrill) H. Hampton for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated March 1, 1864 stated 2nd Sergeant John J. Webb of (2nd) Company I of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Camp Jackson and enrolled by (Captain Litrill) H. Hampton for three years and last paid by Captain (Augustus) F. Henderson on July 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted from corporal September 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 and dated July 2, 1864 stated 2nd Sergeant John J. Webb of (2nd) Company I of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Camp Jackson and enrolled by (Captain Litrill) H. Hampton for three years and last paid by Captain (Augustus F) Henderson on July 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated absent without leave since muster.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 and dated August 31, 1864 stated 2nd Sergeant John J. Webb of (2nd) Company I of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Camp Jackson and enrolled by (Captain Litrill) H. Hampton for three years and last paid by Captain (Augustus F) Henderson on July 1, 1863 and noted absent and under remarks stated absent without leave July 5, 1864.

When Private John J. Webb of 2nd Company I of the 63rd Virginia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Reynold's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. J. Webb of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Virginia 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) John J. Webb of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John J. Webb of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John J. Webb of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Virginia 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) John J. Webb of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John J. Webb of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. J. Webb of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for the oath of allegiance from October 16 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno J Webb of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry name appears 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 at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled.

Private John J. Webb died approximately 274 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 3, 1865 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper *The Daily Ohio Statesman* reported: "ARREST AND TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS" "New York, May 2 – The Times' Washington special says: In the further progress of the preliminary examination as to the assassination conspiracy, arrests are continually being made. Thus far the whole number taken into custody will reach nearly three hundred. The trial of these conspirators will be commenced, however, before a military commission, and if upon this hearing the

same facts are brought out that have been disclosed in the preliminary examinations, the magnitude of the plot will astonish the whole country. It is not true, as reported, that Harrold has been tried. His trial is set for to-morrow. Lieutenant Doherty, who commanded the detachment of the 16th New York Cavalry that assisted in the capture of Booth, has been promoted to a Captaincy by commission of the Governor of New York.”

And on Wednesday, May 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private John J. Webb of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Virginia Infantry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John J. Webb did not own slaves in Carroll County, Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JOHN J. WEBB 2ND CO. I 63 VA. INF. C.S.A.”**

2028) 2nd Lieutenant James M. WEATHERBEE - Inscription on tombstone #2101 reads “*2D LIEUT. J. M. WEATHERLY CO. H 17 TEX. CAV. C.S.A.*” / **“LIEUT. J. M. WEATHERBEE 3 TEX. REG. C.S.A.”**

The compiler notes both Lt. Weatherbee and Weatherly were reported as died on the same date and the compiler further notes 2nd Lieutenant James M. Weatherbee did not exist.

2029) 2ND Lieutenant James Madison WEATHERLY - Inscription on tombstone #2101 reads **“2D LIEUT. J. M. WEATHERLY CO. H 17 TEX. CAV. C.S.A.”** / *“LIEUT. J. M. WEATHERBEE 3 TEX. REG. C.S.A.”* He was taken prisoner at Arkansas Post, Arkansas in January 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed James Weatherly, born about 1838 in Mississippi and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Jobe P. Weatherly, born about 1805 in North Carolina and his wife Lucinda Weatherly, born about 1809 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: Edward Weatherly, born about 1832 in Tennessee and French Weatherly, born about 1833 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Jobe Weatherly, born about 1834 in Tennessee and Samuel Weatherly, born about 1835 in Mississippi and John Weatherly, born about 1843 in Mississippi and Lucinda Weatherly, born about 1849 in Texas. The family household was living in Nacogdoches County, Texas and the census was enumerated on November 11, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed J. M. (A male) Weatherly, born about 1838 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$560.00 and a personal value of \$520.00 and also noted as married within the year and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary J.

Weatherly, born about 1840 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Beat number 2 in Nacogdoches County, Texas and the nearest Post Office was reported as Nacogdoches and the census was enumerated on June 30, 1860.

The compiler would like to thank Ann Breedlove of Attala County, Mississippi for finding his middle name as Madison.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James M. Weatherly served in Company H in the 17th Regiment Texas Cavalry (Moore's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Weatherly of Captain Hardy H. White's Company Moore's Regiment Texas Mounted Volunteers* was mustered in at age 24 on March 15, 1862 for twelve months and the evaluation of his horse was \$175.00 and equipment valued at \$35.00.

The above asterisk stated “

The first soldier should be 2nd Lieutenant James M. Weatherly Company H 17th Regiment Texas Cavalry (Moore's) CSA Private James M. Weatherly enlisted in Company H 17th Regiment Texas Cavalry (Moore's) on March 15, 1862 with his older brother Job P. Weatherly and their 1st cousin John Weatherly at Douglas, Texas. Private James M. Weatherly had 10 brothers and sisters and 6 of them would die by the time of the war. On May 23, 1862 Private James M. Weatherly was elected as 2nd Lieutenant by his company while both his brother and cousin would remain as privates in Company H. Private Job P. Weatherly was born on August 14, 1833 in Tennessee. James M. Weatherly was born on June 1, 1838 in Mississippi. Their parents were Job Parker Weatherly and Lucinda Parmly and they would pass away during the late 1800's and are buried at the Rock Springs Cemetery at Central Heights in Nacogdoches County, Texas. James M. Weatherly would marry Mary Jane Fulghum on December 29, 1859 in Nacogdoches, Texas. Both brothers and cousin would end up at Fort Hindman, Arkansas.

Federal POW Records stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) James M. Worrtherly of Company H of the "10th Texas Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from St. Louis, Missouri, by the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Missouri, to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio on January 27, 1863 under instructions from Washington. Roll dated St. Louis on February 5, 1863 and noted as captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas on January 11, 1863 and noted "The Arkansas Post Prisoners were all transferred directly from the Boats in which they came up the river to the Cars which took them East."

Federal POW Records stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) James M. Weatherly of Company H of the 17th Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 30, 1863 and had been sent from St. Louis, Missouri by Major General (Samuel Ryan) Curtis and noted as captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas on January 11, 1863.

2nd Lieutenant James Madison Weatherly died approximately 12 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 11, 1863 at Lima, Ohio the newspaper *The Lima Weekly Gazette* reported: "OUTRAGEOUS! – *The Ohio State Journal* mentions the mutinous behavior of a lot of newly arrived prisoners destined to Camp Chase, who refused to march from the Union Depot to Camp Chase. They were brought to terms however, by the officer in charge, who directed the removal of the sick from the ranks and then ordered the guards to charge bayonets upon the remainder. Fancy what would have been the fate of a lot on Union prisoners in Dixie who would have made such a mutinous demonstration. They would have been shot down."

And on Wednesday, February 11, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) J. M. Weatherly of Company H of the 17th Regiment Texas Cavalry due to typhoid and pneumonia at the Camp Chase, Hospital.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried at grave number 75 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio. The Ohio Adjutant General report listed James M. (Spelled as) Weatherbee with the 3rd Texas which was incorrect.

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James Weatherly did not own slaves in Nacogdoches County, Texas.

2030) Private David WEAVER - Inscription on tombstone #644 reads **“DAVID WEAVER CO. A 43 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 44 years old based on his cenotaph.

According to Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; David Weaver married Jemima Robertson on April 30, 1843 in Hall County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed David Weaver, born about 1820 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1000.00 and listed as the head of the household and it was noted he could not read nor write and living with his wife (Spelled as) Jennian Weaver, born about 1818 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Mary Weaver, born about 1845 in Georgia and Sarah Weaver, born about 1845 in Georgia and Peter Weaver, born about 1847 in Georgia and Frances E. Weaver, born about 1848 in Georgia and Nancy E. Weaver, born about 1850 in Georgia and noted as four months old and Hiram (Spelled as) Bennet, born about 1827 in South Carolina and Leah (A female) (Spelled as) Bennet, born about 1815 in South Carolina and James (Spelled as) Bennet, born about 1850 and noted as four months old. The household was living in Division 15 in Cherokee County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 22, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed David Weaver, born about 1812 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$3,000 and personal estate of \$1,500.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Temimak (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to) Jemimah Weaver, born about 1817 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Mary S. Weaver, born about 1844 in Georgia and Sarah A. Weaver, also born about 1844 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Francis (A female) Weaver, born about 1848 in Georgia and Nancy E. Weaver, born about 1850 in Georgia and David Weaver, born about 1852 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Camelia (A female) Weaver, born about 1854 in Georgia and (Spelled as) A. S. H. (A male) Weaver, born about 1858 in Georgia and (Spelled as) C. F. (A male) Weaver, born about 1859 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Shake Rag District in Cherokee County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Sharp Top and the census was enumerated on June 24, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private David Weaver 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”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private David Weaver of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 28, 1863 at Canton, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Augustus M. M) Reinheart for three years or during the present war and last paid by (Henry) A. Newman on October 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private David Weaver of Company A of the 43rd Georgia appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty at Atlanta, Georgia during the month of March 1864 and the nature of service was a shoe maker.

When Private David Weaver 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 David Weaver of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private David Weaver 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 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 David Weaver of Company A of the 43rd 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 sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private David Weaver of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and

discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private David Weaver 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 on July 30, 1864 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 David Weaver of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 30, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private David Weaver of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 1, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private David Weaver died approximately 142 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 21, 1864 at Woodsfield, Ohio the newspaper *The Spirit of Democracy* reported: “RELEASED PRISONERS COMING HOME – Now that the Presidential election is past and our poor boys, who have been suffering untold agonies in Southern prisons, can have an opportunity of expressing their indignation against the incapables and tricksters at Washington, the Administration finds time to bargain for their exchange. As a consequence, they are now coming home, the most of them probably to linger a little while and then to die. Their condition is said to be appalling. Six hundred and forty-nine of these living skeletons arrived at Annapolis, Friday on one steamer and every one had to be taken to a hospital. “

And on Wednesday, December 21, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) David Weaver of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

David Weaver has a cenotaph at the Sharp Mountain Baptist Church Cemetery in Cherokee County, Georgia and a Find A Grave Memorial Number 11021091.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules David Weaver did not own slaves in Cherokee County, Georgia.

2031) Private Jeremiah B. WEAVER - Inscription on tombstone #1958 reads "**J. B. WEAVER CO. E 54 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Pulaski, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Georgia Marriages, 1699-1944; Jethro Weaver married Polly Eason on January 22, 1818 in Laurens County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Jeremia (A male) Weaver, born about 1834 and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Jethro Weaver, born about 1790 in North Carolina and his wife Mary Weaver, born about 1796 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Mary Weaver, born about 1829 in Georgia and Jethro Weaver, born about 1826 and (Spelled as) Mournay (A female) but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Morning Weaver, born about 1837 and Isaac Weaver, born about 1840. The family household was living in District 81 in Thomas County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 6, 1850.

According to Georgia Marriages, 1851-1900; Jeremiah Weaver married Elmina (Spelled as) Baulkum on April 22, 1860 in Berrien County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed Jeremiah B. Weaver, born about 1834 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farm laborer with a personal value of \$160.00 and it was noted he had been married within the year and living in the household of Jethro Weaver, born about 1789 in North Carolina and his wife Polly Weaver, born about 1795 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Elmina (A female) Weaver, (And the new bride of Jeremiah) born about 1842 in Georgia and Isaac S. Weaver, born about 1840 in Georgia and Jethro J. W. Weaver, born about 1826 in Georgia. The family household was living in Berrien County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Nashville and the census was enumerated on August 16, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jerry B. Weaver served in Company E 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 E of the 54th Georgia Infantry had many soldiers from Berrien County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Weaver of Company E of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 6, 1862 at Savannah (Georgia) and enrolled by (Captain) J. D. Evans for three years or war and last paid by Captain (Thomas) A. Burke on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Weaver of Company E of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for bounty and enlisted on May 6, (1862) at Savannah, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain J. D. Evans for three years or war and paid a \$50.00 bounty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. B. Weaver of Company E of the 54th Georgia Regiment Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter of 1864.

When Private Jerry B. Weaver of Company E of the 54th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 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.

The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion reported the following in the itinerary of Cheatham's Army Corps Series I Volume XLV/1 (S#93) "Thursday and Friday, December 15 and 16. - The Battle of Nashville, followed by our retreat. On the night of the 16th we reached Franklin. (Tennessee) Saturday December 17. - We continued our retreat and reached the vicinity of Spring Hill that night."

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.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jerry B. Weaver of Company E of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jerry B. Weaver of Company E of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jerry B. Weaver of Company E of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jerry B. Weaver of Company E of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Pulaski, (Tennessee) on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jerry B. Weaver of Company E of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Private died approximately 126 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 12, 1865 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper *The Daily Ohio State Journal* carried the following article: "PRISONERS DISCHARGED" "Over one hundred rebel prisoners were discharged at Camp Chase yesterday. Lieutenant Colonel Webber of the 88th Ohio Volunteer Infantry administered the oath to them. Only those who signified their desire to take the oath before the fall of Richmond, Virginia were permitted to do so. Transportation is furnished the prisoners to their homes by our Government. About 5,000 are yet in the prison at Camp Chase."

And on Friday, May 12, 1865 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Jerry B. Weaver of Company E of the 54th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither Jeremiah or Jerry B. Weaver owned slaves in Georgia.

2032) Private J. W. WEAVER - Inscription on tombstone #755 reads "**PVT. J. W. WEAVER C.S.A.**"

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private J. W. Weaver served in Company G in the 48th Regiment Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“48th Infantry Regiment was formed at Auburn, Alabama, in May, 1862, and in June moved to Virginia with 1,100 men. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Jackson, De Kalb, Cherokee, Marshall, Blount, Colbert, [Colbert County was established from Franklin County in 1867 and then abolished and reestablished in 1870] and Calhoun. The regiment was brigaded under Generals Taliaferro, Law, and W. F. Perry, Army of Northern Virginia. It fought with the army from Cedar Mountain to Cold Harbor except when it was detached with Longstreet at Suffolk, Chickamauga, and Knoxville. The 48th was involved in the battles, skirmishes, and hardships of the trenches of Petersburg north of the James River and ended the war at Appomattox. It reported 73 casualties at Cedar Mountain, 50 at Second Manassas, and 42 at Sharpsburg. Of the 374 engaged at Gettysburg, more than twenty-five percent were disabled. In the Battle of The Wilderness it lost 11 killed, 30 wounded, and 8 missing, and during the Petersburg siege, June 13-December 31, there were 9 killed and 24 wounded. The unit surrendered with 14 officers and 122 men. Its field officers were Colonel James L. Sheffield; [James Lawrence Sheffield – Find A Grave Memorial # 30296229] Lieutenant Colonels Jesse J. Alldridge, [Jesse J. Alldredge – Find A Grave Memorial # 6739478] William M. Hardwick, [Find A Grave Memorial # 113260746] and Abner A. Hughes; and Majors Enoch Alldridge, [Enoch Alldredge – Find A Grave Memorial # 6739385] C. B. St. John, [Columbus B. St. John – Find A Grave Memorial # 36239595] and John W. Wigginton. [John William Wigginton Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 58939695]”

Company G of the 48th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Marshall County, Alabama.

He only has one Federal POW Record.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 12, 1865 at Dallas, Texas the newspaper *The Dallas Daily Herald* reported: “SHEVEPORT, DECEMBER 14 – There arrived here yesterday a delegate from each of the Indian tribes, in alliance with the Confederacy. They come to solicit the privilege of shipping cotton sufficient to supply the pressing wants of their people and to procure the necessary arms to fully arm their regiments now in the Confederate service. Colonel Jumper, whose name appears as Colonel of the 1st Seminole regiment has already a historical notoriety. He is the same Jumper that so long opposed the celebrated Osceola in Florida more than 30 years ago. Colonel McIntosh is the youngest son of the celebrated Jim McIntosh of Georgia, who was so basely murdered more than 30 years ago by a portion of his tribe. Captain Pitchlyn is the son of Peter Pitchlyn the present executive of the Choctaw Nation. In a word, the delegation represents all that is noble and patriotic among our Indian allies and all have participated in the late glorious battles in Arkansas and the Indian country.”

And on Thursday, January 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. W. Weaver of Company G of the 48th 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: **“J. W. WEAVER CO. G 48 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

2033) Citizen of Hardy County, (West) Virginia Amos WEESE - Inscription on tombstone #266 reads **“AMOS WEES CITIZEN.”** Federal POW Records at ancestry (34835) stated: He was taken prisoner in Pendleton County, West Virginia on August 30, 1863.

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

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; Amos (Spelled as) Weese married Sydney Harper on July 9, 1840 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Amos Weese, born about 1816 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Sidney Weese, born about 1818 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Mary Jane Weese, born about 1842 in Virginia and George A. Weese, born about 1844 in Virginia and Sarah E. Weese, born about 1846 in Virginia and Ann R. Weese, born about 1848 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 23 in Hardy County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 2, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Amos Weese, born about 1815 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a laborer with a personal value of \$100.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Sidney Weese, born about 1818 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Mary J. Weese, born about 1842 in Virginia and George A. Weese, born about 1844 in Virginia and Sarah E. Weese, born about 1836 in Virginia and Ann R. Weese, born about 1848 in Virginia and Cecilia V. Weese, born about 1851 in Virginia and Martha C. Weese, born about 1852 in Virginia and John W. G. Weese, born about 1856 in Virginia and Samuel S. C. Weese, born about 1859 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 2 in Hardy County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Luney's Creek and the census was enumerated on July 25, 1860.

Amos Weese died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On September 23, 1864 at Washington, DC the newspaper *The National Republican* reported: “CHATTANOOGA, SEPTEMBER 22 – Sherman, by special arrangement with Hood, has effected an exchange of 2,000 prisoners. Of a batch of 900 rebels, 17 refused to be exchanged and took the oath. Of 100 picked men on duty with the flag of truce at Rough and Ready, 21 deserted-a fair index of Hood's

army. The truce between Sherman and Hood expired today but it will be extended several days, to complete the removal of families.”

And on Friday, September 23, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records located on ancestry (23121 of 54896) reported the death of Amos Weese due to general debility.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Amos Weese did not own slaves in Hardy County, (West) Virginia.

2034) Private Isaac WEESE - Inscription on tombstone #386 reads **“ISAAC WEESE CO. C 60 VA. REG. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Webster County, West Virginia in February 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 46 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Isaac Weese, born about 1818 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$500.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Nancy Weese, born about 1820 in Virginia. (Nancy Weese died in February 1853 as supported by Find A Grave Memorial 25318792) Other family household members were: Martha Weese, born about 1845 in Virginia and Andrew Weese, born about 1847 in Virginia and Addison Weese, born about 1849 in Virginia. The family household was living in the Western Division of Nicholas County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 11, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Isaac Weese, born about 1818 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$800.00 and a value of personal estate of \$300.00 and living with his wife Malinda Weese, born about 1825 in Augusta County, Virginia. Other household members were: Martha Weese, born about 1845 in Nicholas County, (West) Virginia and Andrew Weese, born about 1847 in Nicholas County, (West) Virginia and Addison Weese, born about 1849 in Nicholas County, (West) Virginia and Nancy A. Weese, born about 1850 in Nicholas County, (West) Virginia and James S. Weese, born about 1855 in Nicholas County, (West) Virginia and Mary M. Weese, born about 1857 in Nicholas County, (West) Virginia and Elizabeth S. Weese, born about 1859 in Nicholas County, (West) Virginia. The household was living in Webster County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office reported as Sand Run and the census was enumerated on July 19, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Isaac Weese served in Company C in the 60th Virginia Infantry (3rd Regiment Wise Legion) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“60th Infantry Regiment [also called 3rd Regiment, Wise Legion] was organized in August, 1861. The unit served in Field's, McCausland's, and T. Smith's Brigade. It fought in the Seven Days' Battles and reported 31 killed and 173 wounded. Later it was attached to the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee and participated in numerous conflicts including the fight at Piedmont. The 60th took part in

Early's operations in the Shenandoah Valley and fought its last battle at Waynesborough. During mid-April, 1865, it disbanded. The field officers were Colonels Beuhring H. Jones [Beuhring Hampton Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 71559009] and William H. Starke; [William Edwin Starke – Find A Grave Memorial # 10055] Lieutenant Colonels James L. Corley, [James Lawrence Corley – Find A Grave Memorial # 61856380] William A. Gilliam, [William Adison Gilliam – Find A Grave Memorial # 110243767] George W. Hammond, J. W. Spaulding, [James W. Spaulding] John C. Summers, [John Calhoun Summers – Find A Grave Memorial # 7704216] and W. A. Swank; [William A. Swank – Find A Grave Memorial # 54108214] and Majors William S. Rowan, James W. Sweeney, and Jacob N. Taylor. [Jacob Nunis Taylor – Killed at Cloyd's Mountain – Find A Grave Memorial # 107824756]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 26 to August 31, 1861 and dated August 31, 1861 stated Private Isaac Weese of Company C Regiment Infantry of the Wise Brigade enlisted on August 7, 1861 at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia and sworn in by Beuhring H. Jones for twelve months and noted present for duty.

The above company was formerly (1st) Company F of the 59th Regiment Virginia Infantry. The 60th Regiment Virginia Infantry (also known as the 3rd Regiment Infantry, Wise Brigade) was organized August 13, 1861, with ten companies, A to K. Company L was added about September 1861 and became (2nd) Company H when (1st) Company H was transferred to the 59th Regiment Virginia Infantry under Special Order number 206, Adjutant and Inspectors Generals Office dated November 5, 1861.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 to December 31, 1861 stated Private Isaac Weese of Company C of the 60th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on August 7, 1861 at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia and sworn in by Beuhring H. Jones for twelve months and last paid by F. D. Clary on August 31, 1861 and noted present for duty.

The compiler notes the above company was formerly (1st) Company F of the 59th Regiment Virginia Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 and dated February 28, 1862 stated Private Isaac Weese of Company C of the 60th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on August 7, 1861 at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia and sworn in by B. H. Jones for twelve months and last paid by Major H. Lee on December 31, 1861 and noted present for duty and noted stoppages of \$6.25.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private Isaac Weese of Company C of the 60th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on August 7, 1861 at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia and sworn in by B. H. Jones for twelve months and last paid by J. M. Browne on February 28, 1862 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1862 and dated on August 31, 1862 stated Private Isaac Weese of Company C of the 60th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on August 7, 1861 at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia and sworn in by B. H. Jones for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain McDonald on April 30, 1862 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to December 31, 1862 and dated on December 31, 1862 stated Private Isaac Weese of Company C of the 60th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on August 7, 1861 at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia and sworn in by B. H. Jones for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain McDonald on November 25, 1862 and under remarks stated Discharged at Princeton, Virginia on November 25, 1862 on account of age a broken constitution by Surgeon H. R. Noel.

Compiled Military Service Records noted his discharge: ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES; CERTIFICATE OF DISABILITY FOR DISCHARGE Private Isaac Weese of Company C of the 60th Regiment of Confederate States Volunteers was enlisted by Captain B. H. Jones of the 60th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers at Wilmington, North Carolina on the tenth day of April 1862 to serve for the war and was born in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia is forty-four years of age and five feet eleven inches high and a sallow complexion and blue eyes and fair hair and by occupation when enlisted a farmer and during the last two months has been unfit for duty. Station at Princeton, Virginia on November 25, 1862.

I certify that I have carefully examined the said Isaac Weese and find him incapable of performing the duties of a soldier because of gradual breaking down of the constitution. He is 44 years old and is not exemplary soldier and signed by Henry R. Noel Surgeon. His Discharge was noted on November 27, 1862 at Mercer County, (West) Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Private Isaac Weese of Company C of the 60th Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on February 23, 1864 and was forwarded from Wheeling, West Virginia by Captain E. Over and had been captured at Webster County, West Virginia on February 16, 1864 and noted a physical description: Age 45; height 5' 11" inches; eyes blue; hair sandy; complexion florid and told Federal authorities his residence was Webster County, (West) Virginia and his prior occupation had been a farmer and taken prisoner by the 10th West Virginia Infantry.

He was discharged from the Confederate Army.

Took oath

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 30, 1864 at Washington, DC President Lincoln telegraphs A. K. McClure, I would like to hear from you regarding coming presidential election.

And on Sunday, October 30, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Isaac Weese of Company C of the 60th Regiment Virginia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Isaac Weese did not own slaves in (West) Virginia.

2035) Private John T. WELCH - Inscription on tombstone #1717 reads **"JNO. T. WELCH CO. H 6 FLA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Pulaski, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed John Welch, born about 1846 in Florida and living in the household of Isaac Welch, born about 1821 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Martha Welch, born about 1823 in Alabama. Other family household members were: William Welch, born about 1843 in Florida and James Welch, born about 1848 in Florida and Mary Welch, born about 1850 and noted as one month old. The family household was living in Division 3 in Walton County, Florida and the census was enumerated on December 13, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John Welch, born about 1845 in Florida and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Isaac Welch, born about 1817 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Martha Welch, born about 1818 in Alabama. Other household members were: William Welch, born about 1843 in Florida and Frances Welch, born about 1847 in Florida and Mary Welch, born about 1849 in Florida and Florence Welch, born about 1852 in Florida and Basset (A female) Welch, born about 1855 in Florida and John Fortner, born about 1837 in England. The household was living in Walton County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as (Spelled as) Almarant and the census was enumerated on July 2, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Welch served in Company H 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 H of the 6th Florida Infantry had many soldiers from Holmes County, Florida and were known as the Union Rebels.

The compiler notes Holmes and Walton Counties in Florida are adjacent.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is according to hospital records on his Compiled Military Service Records he was from Walton County, Florida.

A clothing receipt within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. Welch of Company H of the 6th Florida Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for April 1 to June 30, 1864 and signed his name as J. Welch.

An entry in his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Welsh of Company H of the 6th Regiment Florida appeared on a register at the Floyd House and Ocmulgee Hospitals in Macon, Georgia and admitted on May 31, 1864 and furloughed on June 10, 1864 and had been in Finley's Brigade and listed his residence as Walton County, Florida and noted his complaint was a gun-shot wound through the triceps muscle and has suffered from gangrene and furloughed for 60 days.

When Private John T. Welch of Company H of the 6th Florida Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The Official Records of the War of the Rebellion reported the following in the itinerary of Cheatham's Army Corps Series I Volume XLV/1 (S#93) "Thursday and Friday, December 15 and 16. - The Battle of Nashville, followed by our retreat. On the night of the 16th we reached Franklin. (Tennessee) Saturday December 17. - We continued our retreat and reached the vicinity of Spring Hill that night."

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.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Welch of the 6th Florida Infantry admitted to the United States Army Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and transferred to the Provost Marshal.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Welch of Company H of the 6th Regiment Florida 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 February 14, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee February 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Welch of Company H of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on February 15, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on February 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Welch of Company H of the 6th Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending February 15, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 16, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Welch of Company H of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on February 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Welch of Company H of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 17, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 17, 1865 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Welch of Company H of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on February 18, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 23, 1864.

Private John Welch died approximately 30 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 20, 1865 at Cincinnati, Ohio the newspaper *The Cincinnati Enquirer* reported: "THE INDIAN DIFFICULTIES AND A NEW OVERLAND ROUTE – The Indian disturbances on the Plains and the precarious nature of the transportation by the route usually traveled from the east, have caused all eyes to be turned in another direction to discover a route which, while promising the safety and certainty of regular communication that the old traveled route does not afford will at the same time, not be so expensive as to render it impracticable for the service we want. These requisites, we hope will be found in the route to this State by way of the Colorado River. In view of the probable necessity of our being compelled to use and to depend principally upon this route for the purposes of communication and commerce, steps have been taken by the Deseret Mercantile Association to build a warehouse at the head of navigation on the Colorado River. The site selected for the erection of that building is one hundred and twenty-five miles distant from St. George. A road is being constructed from the latter point to the warehouses and companies have been formed to establish settlements at suitable points contiguous to the proposed landing and on the road leading thereto."

And on Monday, March 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno Welch of Company H of the 6th Florida Regiment Florida Infantry

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John Welch did not own slaves in Walton County, Florida.

2036) Private David C. WELDON - Inscription on tombstone #1745 reads ***"D. C. WELDON CO. D 20 ALA. CAV. 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 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Welden. David Welden, born about 1838, in Alabama and was living in the household of Mary Welden, born about 1807 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: John Weldon, born about 1834 in Alabama and Daniel Weldon, born about 1836 in Alabama and James Welden, born about 1842 in Alabama. The family household was living west of the Cahaba River in Bibb County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 12, 1850.

The 1860 United States census also listed the family surname spelled as Welden. David Weldon, born 1838 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Mary Welden, born about 1808 in South Carolina. Another family household member was James Welden, born about 1842 in Alabama. The family household was living on the West Side of the Cahaba River in Bibb County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Centreville and the census was enumerated on July 17, 1860.

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

"20th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in September, 1861, at Montgomery, Alabama. The men were recruited in the counties of Jefferson, Greene, Bibb, Perry, Dallas, Hale, Tuscaloosa, Washington, and Russell. After serving at Mobile the unit was brigaded under Generals Barton, Tracy, and S. D. Lee. It moved to Kentucky, but prior to the Battle of Murfreesboro it was ordered to Mississippi. Here it took an active part in the conflicts at Port Gibson and Champion's Hill and was captured on July 4, 1863, when Vicksburg fell. Exchanged and reorganized, the 20th was placed in General Pettus' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It was involved in various battles from Chattanooga to Nashville and ended the war in North Carolina. This unit contained 836 men in December, 1861, sustained 58 casualties at Chattanooga, and totalled [totalled] 526 men and 376 arms on December 14, 1863. During January, 1865 there were 305 present, and it surrendered with about 165. The field officers were Colonels Charles D. Anderson,[Charles DeWitt Anderson – Find A Grave Memorials #'s

42498696 and 82935638] James M. Dedman, [James Monroe Dedman – Find A Grave Memorial # 76996025] I. W. Garrott, [Isham Warren Garrott – Find A Grave Memorial # 9115] and Edmund W. Pettus; [Edmund Winston Pettus – Find A Grave Memorial # 8761] Lieutenant Colonels John W. Davis and Mitchell T. Porter; [Mitchell Thomas Porter – Find A Grave Memorial # 100700185] and Majors John G. Harris [John Gideon Harris – Find A Grave Memorial # 138395875] and Alfred S. Pickering. [Alfred Samuel Pickering – Find A Grave Memorial # 13547492]”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private stated (Spelled as) D. C. Weldon of Company D of the 20th Alabama received one pair of shoes and one pair of pants and one pair of drawers and one shirt on June 24, 1864 and noted the said soldier is absent from his command and on sick furlough and is in need of the articles named.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David C. Weldon of Company D of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky December 22, 1864 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David C. Weldon of Company D of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones 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) David C. Weldon of Company D of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David C. Weldon of Company D of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp

Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David C. Weldon of Company D of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private David Weldon died approximately 77 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 24, 1865 at Raleigh, North Carolina the newspaper *The Semi-Weekly Standard* reported: "CASUALTIES IN THE BATTLE OF BENTONVILLE, FOUGHT SUNDAY, MARCH 19, 1865 – Our reporter has handed us the following list of wounded in the battle of Bentonville and now in this City for in the course of being transferred to other points) at the Episcopal and Baptist Churches. Officer's Quarters – Haywood House. Brigadier General D. H. Reynolds, Arkansas, left thigh amputated. Brigadier General E. W. Pettis, Lee's Corps, flesh wound in leg. Colonel D. N. Keener, 6th Florida amputated right leg. Lieutenant Colonel J. K. Elliott, 30th Alabama contused wound. Major W. E. Elliott, General Lee's staff, gun-shot wound, slight. Lieutenant Jno Middleton, 1st South Carolina artillery concussion shell. Lieutenant A. D. Regans, 28th Georgia, right leg. Captain J. M. Bass, 32nd Tennessee, right arm. Lieutenant W. C. Coffey, 58th North Carolina contusion shell. Lieutenant E. S. Sauls, 10th South Carolina flesh wound. Lieutenant Boykin, 6th Georgia right arm. Lieutenant F. M. Carroll 61st North Carolina, head and Lieutenant J. N. Dollawhite, 1st Mississippi Battalion, left shoulder. Lieutenant W. J. Miller, 45th Tennessee, jaw. Lieutenant C. W. Gray 66th Georgia, right leg. Colonel Jas Hagan 3rd Alabama Cavalry, left arm. Captain B. H. Thornton, 55th Georgia. Lieutenant J. C. Boyer, 2nd Arkansas, left thigh. Lieutenant L. Pope, 4th Arkansas, right ankle. Lieutenant M. C. Park, 5th Arkansas, neck. Lieutenant Jas A. Kelly 26th North Carolina, left arm and Lieutenant C. C. Gunn, 6th Florida, left thigh and Lieutenant S. S. McAubey 10th North Carolina, right side and Lieutenant T. J. Kirk, 65th Georgia, wrist. Captain J. Brooks, 36th North Carolina, amputation right arm. Captain W. D. West, 15th Arkansas, shoulder and Lieutenant Albert Livingston, 3rd Florida, knee.

And on Friday, March 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) D. C. Weldon of Company D of the 20th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules David C. Weldon did not own slaves in Bibb County, Alabama.

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

2037) Private Columbus WELLS - Inscription on tombstone #709 reads "**C. WELLS CO. B 42 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 29 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Columbus Wells, born about 1834 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and had attended school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) A. (A male) Wells, born about 1791 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: George Wells, born about 1832 in South Carolina (George T. Wells was also a member of Company B of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry and survived the war) and Amanda Wells, born about 1833 in South Carolina and Robert Wells, born about 1836 in Alabama (Robert was also a Captain of Company B of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry and his middle name appears as Kershaw on a list of College Students and noted as killed during the Atlanta Campaign on July 28, 1864) and (Spelled as) Absolom Wells, born about 1840 in Alabama and William Wells, born about 1841 in Alabama (William H. also served in Company B of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry) and Benjamin Wells, born about 1842 in Alabama (Benjamin F. Wells was also a member of Company B of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry and survived the war) and (Spelled as) Allis (A female) Wells, born about 1844 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Frances (A female) Wells, born about 1846 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Southern District of Pickens County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 29, 1850.

According to the Alabama, Texas and Virginia; Confederate Pensions, 1884-1958; Susan Elizabeth Wells stated she was married to Columbus Wells in Itawamba County, Mississippi on March 9, 1854.

The compiler notes Pickens County, Alabama is adjacent to the State of Mississippi.

The 1860 United States census listed Columbus Wells, born about 1835 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Susan Wells, born about 1833 in Alabama. Other family household members were: James R. Wells, born about 1856 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Tinetus (A male) Wells, born about 1858 in Alabama and Mary L. Wells, born about 1860 and listed as six months old. The family household was living in the Southern Division of Pickens County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Pleasant Grove and the census was enumerated on August 2, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Columbus Wells served in Company B in the 42nd Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"42nd Infantry Regiment was assembled during May, 1862, at Columbus, Mississippi. It was principally a reorganization of other regiments whose twelve month term of service was complete. Some of the men had served in the 2nd Alabama Regiment. Its members were from the counties of Monroe, Pickens, Wilcox, Mobile, Conecuh, Fayette, Talladega, and Marion. The unit was on provost duty at Tupelo until October when it was assigned to J. C. Moore's command. It fought at Corinth and later became part of the forces defending Vicksburg. On July 4, 1863, the regiment was captured. Exchanged and

reorganized, it was attached to A. Baker's, Gibson's, Brantley's Brigade, fought at Chattanooga and Atlanta, moved to Mobile, and then rejoined the Army of Tennessee in North Carolina. The unit lost fifty percent of the 700 engaged at Corinth, reported 46 casualties at Chattanooga, and totalled [totalled] 311 men and 247 arms in December, 1863. At Resaca it had about 300 effectives, but its number was greatly reduced at the surrender. Colonels John W. Portis [John Wesley Portis – Find A Grave Memorial # 128600917] and T. C. Lanier, [Thomas C. Lanier – Find A Grave Memorial #70286811] and Major W. C. Fergus. [Washington C. Fergus – Find A Grave Memorial # 32860285]”

Company B of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Pickens County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) C. Wells of Company B of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 28, (1862) at Olney, Alabama (Located in Pickens County) and enrolled by (Captain Robert) K. Wells for three years or 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) C. Wells of Company B of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on March 28, (1862) at Olney, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain Robert) K. Wells for three years or war and last paid on July 30, 1862 and noted as present and under remarks stated paroled prisoner.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Columbus Wells of Company B of the 42nd Regiment Alabama appeared on a list of enlisted soldiers and officers paroled at Bolivar, Tennessee October 13 1862. List dated Headquarters 2nd Division, Department of West Tennessee October 13, 1862.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Columbus Wells of Company B of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a report of killed, wounded and missing, of the 42nd Regiment Alabama, Moore's Brigade in the Battle of Corinth, Mississippi October 3 to 5, 1862 report dated October 14, 1862 at Lumpkins Mill and under remarks stated missing.

The compiler notes the majority of enlisted Confederates taken prisoners at the Battle of Corinth, Mississippi were paroled in the field.

When Private Columbus Wells of Company B of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General John C. Moore's Brigade in Major General John H. Forney's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 10, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, Columbus Wells a private of Company B Regiment 42nd Alabama Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or

constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as Columbus Wells and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 10, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Columbus (Spelled as) Walls (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

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

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

When Private Columbus Wells of Company B of the 42nd Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 7, 1864 he had been in Baker's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Columbus Wells of Company B of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Columbus Wells of Company B of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Columbus Wells of Company B of the 42nd 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 Columbus Wells of Company B of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky o 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 Columbus Wells of Company B of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 18, 1864 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Private Columbus Wells died approximately 140 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 5, 1865 at Bangor, Maine the newspaper *The Bangor Daily Whig and Courier* reported: "Collins, the rebel villain who led the raid upon the Calias Bank, was sent to State's Prison and escaped a few weeks ago, has made his way to St. Stephens, as we learn from the Calias Advertiser. He arrived there on Tuesday evening, the 20th of December and went from thence to St. John. The Advertiser says if he is caught again in Calais he will be shot down like a mad dog. The thing is to catch him."

And on Thursday, January 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Columbus Wells of Company B of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the Alabama, Texas and Virginia; Confederate Pensions, 1884-1958; Susan Elizabeth Wells stated she was married to Columbus Wells in Itawamba County, Mississippi on March 9, 1854. The compiler notes Pickens County, Alabama is adjacent to the State of Mississippi and Susan Wells filed for her Confederate widow's pension in Navarro County, Texas.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Columbus Wells owned one slave in Pickens County, Alabama a male age sixteen according to the 1860 slave schedule.

2038) Private Benjamin F. WELLS - Inscription on tombstone #2121 reads "G. TIDWELL 22 ALA. REG. C.S.A." / "**J. WELLS CO. E 1 KY. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at the Tullahoma Tennessee Campaign (June 24 – July 3, 1863)

The second soldier should be Private J.W. Wells/ W.J. Wells of Company G 1st Kentucky Cavalry (Helm's) C.S.A. (This would be the same Helm's who was Mary Todd Lincoln's brother-in-law)

Private Wells enlisted at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on October 15, 1861 for one year.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 30, 1862 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) F. Wells of Company E of the 1st Regiment Kentucky Cavalry* enlisted on September 10, (1862) at Lexington, (Kentucky) and enrolled for three years and last paid on October 30, and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick near Fairfield.

The above asterisk stated "This regiment was formed in March 1863, by the consolidation of the 1st (Helm's) Regiment Kentucky Cavalry and the 3rd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry. Most of the members of this company served in Company D of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry, prior to the consolidation."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) F. Wells of Company E of the 1st Regiment Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on September 10, 1862 at Lexington, Kentucky and enrolled for three years and last paid on April 30, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Manchester, Tennessee on June 24, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) F. Wells of Company E of the 1st Regiment Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on September 10, 1862 at Lexington, Kentucky and enrolled for three years and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Manchester, Tennessee on June 24, 1863 and has since died in prison.

On February 8, 1862 Company G was transferred to then Colonel Nathan Bedford Forrest's command.

Private Wells was captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862 and taken to prison at Camp Morton, in Indianapolis, Indiana. He was exchanged according to the Dix-Hill Cartel in August of 1862 at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

On September 28, 1862 the 1st Kentucky Cavalry (Helm's) was assigned to the 8th Kentucky Infantry.

On his Compiled Military Service Records on October 26, 1862 Private Wells is shown as deserting his command in Mississippi. However, according to the Camp Chase Prison records a J. W. Wells was arrested as being a guerrilla on August 15, 1862 in Tishomingo County, Mississippi.

Private Wells was listed as being about 30 years (born about 1833) old with dark eyes, hair, and complexion. There were some families named Wells in Tishomingo County, Mississippi according to the 1860 census.

*Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj F. Wells of Company E of the 1st Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a list of prisoners of war forwarded from Franklin, Tennessee to Brigadier General Robert B. Mitchell at Nashville, Tennessee and under remarks stated forwarded to Nashville,

Tennessee on June 30, July 1, 1863 and noted as captured at Manchester, Tennessee on June "28", 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj F. Wells of Company E of the 1st Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on July 16, 1863 and noted as captured at Manchester, Tennessee on June "27", 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Wells of Company E of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry (as noted at the top of the page) appeared on a register of prisoners of war and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase July 20, 1863 and noted as captured at Manchester, Tennessee on June 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Wells of Company E of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry (as noted at the top of the page) appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 16, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Manchester, Tennessee on June 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Wells of Company E of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry (as noted at the top of the page) appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 16, 1863 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville on July 16, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Wells of Company E of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry (as noted at the top of the page) appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio July 19, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky July 19, 1863 and noted as captured at Manchester, Tennessee on June 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Wells of Company E of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry (as noted at the top of the page) appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 21, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle and noted as captured at Manchester, Tennessee on June 30, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) B. F. Wells of Company E of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry (as noted at the top of the page) appeared on a list of prisoners of war deceased at Camp Chase, Ohio dated July 28, 1863 from typhoid fever and pneumonia.

However no connection can be made at present to see if the Wells' were related. If this was the same J.W. / W.J. Wells he did not stay out of prison long. Private J.W. / W.J. Wells died on July 27, 1863 making him the last Confederate known buried at the East City Cemetery.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried at grave number 135 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio. The compiler notes he was listed as J. Wells Company E 1st Kentucky Cavalry.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio. Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department was sent to Columbus, Ohio in May of 1869 for this purpose.

In a report found at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Agent Irving wrote a letter to his superior General Bingham of the Great Lakes Department and stated that he had dug fifty-eight Confederate graves at the East Cemetery and eight of them were empty. He removed fifty Confederates to the Chase Cemetery but who the fifty were remains in question. Private Benjamin F. Wells may have been one of those reinterred. The compiler notes on the bottom of his second page of Compiled Military Service Records the following was stated: "This regiment (1st Kentucky Cavalry) was formed in March, 1863, by the consolidation of the 1st (Helm's) Regiment Kentucky Cavalry and the 3rd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry. Most of the members of this company served in Company D, 3rd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry, prior to the consolidation."

The compiler further notes that some other sources suggest the 1st Kentucky Cavalry (Helm') and the 1st Kentucky Cavalry (Butler's) were merged to organize the 3rd Confederate Kentucky Cavalry.

The compiler further notes his Compiled Military Service Records are found within the 1st (Butler's) Kentucky Cavalry however at the time of his capture he would have been a member of the 3rd Kentucky Cavalry.

Private Benjamin F. Wells died approximately 7 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On July 28, 1863 at Chicago, Illinois the newspaper *The Chicago Tribune* reported: "CONCERNING GENERAL MORGAN'S MEN – The announcement in a telegram of the Associated Press in the morning papers that 900 men of Colonel Morgan's command, who were lodged in Camp Chase yesterday, 26th will be kept there in confinement until officers of Colonel Streight's brigadiers released, is officially denied; no such orders have been given. Enlisted men will be kept at Camp Chase until arrangements for their exchange have been completed."

And on Tuesday, July 28, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of (Spelled as) B. F. Wells of Company E of the 3rd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry (as noted at the top of the page) due to typhoid fever and pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"B. F. WELLS CO. E 3 KY. CAV. C.S.A."**

2039) Private John S. WELLS - Inscription on tombstone #114 reads "**JNO. S. WELLS CO. D 2 KY. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Irvine, Kentucky in July 1863.

He only has Federal POW Records and is listed with Duke's 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry.

The compiler notes Irvine, Kentucky was located in Estill County.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. Wells of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1863 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 (Spelled as) J. S. Wells of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Irvine, Kentucky on July 2, 1863.

The compiler notes the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky was a holding prison for Confederates until another northern prison could be located.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. Wells of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 9, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville on August 9, 1863 and noted as captured at Irvine, (Kentucky) on July 2, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private John S. Wells of Company D 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 sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General Jeremiah Tilford Boyle and noted as captured at Irvine, Kentucky on July 2, 1863.

Private John S. Wells died approximately 193 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 19, 1864 at Cleveland, Ohio the newspaper *The Cleveland Daily Leader* reported: "ARRESTED FOR COUNTERFEITING – Deputy United States Marshal Wightman, has arrested a man named James Graham, in Van Wert County, for passing counterfeit postal currency. When arrested \$150 in counterfeit fifty cent postal currency notes was found on his person. He was brought to this city for examination."

And on Sunday, February 19, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) John S. Wells of Company D of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2040) Ensign Leander L. WESSON - Inscription on tombstone #1243 reads "**SERG'T L. L. WESSON 35 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to the Alabama select marriages, 1816-1942 the parents of Leander L. Wesson were Willey E. Herron and Harrison Wesson and married on April 26, 1835 in Lauderdale County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed Leander Wesson, born about 1836 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Harison Wesson, born about 1806 in South Carolina and his wife Ellen Wesson, born about 1819 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Martha Wesson, born about 1839 in Alabama and John R. Wesson, born about 1842 in Alabama and Rachel Wesson, born about 1845 in Alabama and Mary Wesson, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 1 in Lauderdale County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 26, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Leander L. Wesson, born about 1836 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of H. H. (A male) Wesson, born about 1806 in North Carolina and his wife W. E. (A female) Wesson, born about 1819 in Kenya. (The compiler notes the computer read census mistakenly listed her born in Kenya and should have read Kentucky. Kenya was not even a county in 1860, Special thanks to David Upton for that information. See Find A Grave Memorial number 97065829 to see her obituary). Other family household members were: Martha R. Wesson, born about 1840 in Alabama and John R. Wesson, born about 1842 in Alabama and Rachel E. Wesson, born about 1845 in Alabama and Mary E. Wesson, born about 1848 in Alabama and Christian C. (A male) Wesson, born about 1851 in Alabama and Henry J. Wesson, born about 1854 in Alabama and Robert J. Wesson, born about 1858 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 2 in Lauderdale County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Florence and the census was enumerated on July 2, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Ensign Lee L. Wesson served in the 35th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"35th Infantry Regiment was formed at La Grange, Alabama, in April, 1862, with men from Lauderdale, Franklin, Limestone, Madison, and Lawrence counties. It went to Louisiana and under the command of General Breckinridge was active at Baton Rouge and Port Hudson. Later the unit fought with General Rust at Corinth and General Buford at Champion's Hill and Jackson. Early in 1864 it joined the Army of Tennessee and was assigned to Scott's and Shelley's Brigade. The 35th participated in the Atlanta Campaign, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. It was organized with about 750 men, lost 4 killed, and 21 wounded at Baton Rouge, and sustained heavy casualties [casualties] at Atlanta and Franklin. Only 55 officers and men surrendered in April, 1865. The field

officers were Colonels Edward Goodwin, [Find A Grave Memorial # 94477899] Samuel S. Ives, [Samuel Spencer Ives – Find A Grave Memorial # 10169359] and James W. Robertson; [James Walthall Robertson – Find A Grave Memorial # 83632214] Lieutenant Colonel William H. Hunt; and Major A. E. Ashford. [Alva Elgin Ashford – Find A Grave Memorial # 38532330]”

When Ensign Leander L. Wesson of the 35th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Scott’s Brigade in Loring’s Division in Stewart’s Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Ensign (Spelled as) Lee L. Wesson of the 35th 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 Ensign (Spelled as) Lee L. Wesson of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Ensign (Spelled as) L. L. Wesson of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Ensign (Spelled as) Lee L. Wesson of the 35th 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 Ensign (Spelled as) Lee L. Wesson of the 35th Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 14, 1865 at Buffalo, New York the newspaper *The Buffalo Weekly Express* reported: “BODIES EMBALMED WITHOUT CHARGE – Friends of soldiers will be glad to know that an order from Lieutenant General Grant excludes all transient embalming surgeons from his army and provides as follows: Hereafter the bodies of officers and soldiers who die at General or Base hospitals, can be

embalmed without charge, upon making personal application to the chief medical officer of hospitals. Applications for the embalming of officers and soldiers who die at the Division hospitals at the front, or on the field of battle, must be made to the Medical Director of the corps to which such officer or soldier belonged.”

And on Tuesday, February 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death listed both as sergeant and ensign (Spelled as) Lee L. Wesson of the 35th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

2041) Private Crosby Sidney WEST - Inscription on tombstone #993 reads ***“C. S. WEST CO. I 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 23 years old.

According to the Georgia Compiled Marriages, 1754-1850; William L. West married Sarah P. Skidmore on January 29, 1826 in Morgan County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Crosby S. West, born about 1841 in Georgia and living in the household of William L. West, born about 1801 and his wife Sarah P. West, born about 1809 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) William S. West, born about 1830 in Georgia (William was also a member of Company I of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Infantry and survived the war) and Sarah P. West, born about 1833 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Jett L. (A male) West, born about 1836 in Georgia and John A. West, born about 1839 in Georgia and Emma West, born about 1844 in Georgia and Hugh O. West, born about 1848 in Georgia and Sarah West, born about 1850 in Georgia and noted as six months old. The family household was living in District 62 in Morgan County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 1, 1850.

The compiler notes the county seat of Morgan County, Georgia was Madison.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) C. S. (A male) West, born about 1841 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$12,000.00 and living in the household of John McGreaves, born about 1804 in South Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) M. C. (A female) Greaves, born about 1823 in Mississippi and A. A. (A female) Greaves, born about 1845 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) E. S. (A female) Williams, born about 1800 in Georgia and Allen Smith, born about 1833 in Mississippi. The household was living in Hinds County, Mississippi with the nearest Post Office was reported as Clinton and the census was enumerated on July 17, 1860.

The inference for his name being Crosby Sidney West comes from page 253 of the Morgan County, Georgia Heritage 1807-1997 book published in 1997 as found at the Georgia Archives and located by Gregory C. White and the passage of the West Family Genealogy stated "Crosby Sidney West married Maggie Timmons" (date and place of marriage not known) and that "the source came from descendant and researcher, Theresa Newton of Morgan County, Georgia." The compiler further notes the signature of Private C. S. West was always signed as C. S. West within his Compiled Military Service Records.

The compiler notes it is not known when after 1850 the two brothers came to the State of Mississippi. The 1860 United States census as shown above stated C. S. West settled in Hinds County, Mississippi. The 1860 United States census listed W. S. West, born about 1833 in Georgia and listed his occupation as a teacher and as living in Madison County, Mississippi in the household of (Spelled as) Crosby S. Skidmore. The compiler notes Crosby S. Skidmore owned seventy slaves. (The compiler notes Hinds County and Madison Counties in Mississippi were and are adjacent) W. S. West did not own slaves in the State of Mississippi. According to his Compiled Military Service Records W. S. West was appointed as a hospital steward on April 8, 1864 at Madison, Georgia. W. S. West died on March 7, 1902 and has a Confederate tombstone and stated he was with Company I of the 18th Mississippi Infantry and buried in the Roberts Cemetery in Hinds County, Mississippi.

Company I of the 18th Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Beauregard Rifles"

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Cidney S. West served Company I in the 18th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

(The compiler notes his given name of Cidney may have been misspelled)

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, [and] 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-In roll dated May 23, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) C. S. West of Captain W. G. Kearney's Company 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* and enrolled at age twenty on May 23, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi by (Captain) W. G. Kearney for twelve months and traveling place to rendezvous was 245 miles.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was successively designated as Captain Balfour's Company, Mississippi Volunteers and as Captain Kearney's Company and Company I 18th Regiment Mississippi Infantry. 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 re-organized for the war."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1861 and dated November 5, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) C. S. West of Company I of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 23, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on July 1, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) C. S. West of Company I of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 23, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Patrick M. Dougherty) on July 1, 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) C. S. West of Company I of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 23, 1861 at Corinth, (Mississippi) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. S. West of Company I of the 18th Regiment appeared on a register at the General Hospital in Leesburg, Virginia and the complaint was pneumonia and admitted on March 5, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 31 to May 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) C. S. West of Company I of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers re-enlisted on April 26, 1862 at Lee's Mills, Virginia and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas M.) Griffin for two years and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick at Richmond since April 15, 1862 and absent on sick leave since April 20, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) C. S. West of Company I of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers re-enlisted on April 26, 1862 at Lee's Mills, Virginia and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas M.) Griffin for two years and last paid by Captain (Patrick M. Dougherty) on May 1, 1862 and noted as absent. And a NOTE was added. "This Company was enlisted at Corinth, Mississippi on the 7th day of June 1861, by Captain Walker and re-enlisted under the Conscript Law at Lee's Mills, Virginia April 26, 1862 by Colonel Griffin." Under remarks stated absent on description.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) C. S. West of Company I of the 18th Mississippi was paid \$72.00 for two months service from June 30 to August 31, 1862 at \$11.00 per month for \$22.00 and a \$50.00 bounty paid on October 2, 1862 near Richmond, Virginia and signed by C. S. West.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 and dated November 15, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) C. S. West of Company I of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers re-enlisted on April 26, 1862 at Lee's Mills, Virginia and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas M.) Griffin for two years and last paid by Captain (Patrick M. Dougherty) on June 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on furlough.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for September 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) C. West of Company I of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers and noted he was sick at Winchester, (Virginia) on September 1, (1862)

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) West of Company I of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers and noted as absent.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) C. S. West of Company I of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers re-enlisted on April 26, 1862 at Lee's Mills, Virginia and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas M.) Griffin for two years and last paid by Captain (Patrick M. Dougherty) on August 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on furlough.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for December 1862 stated (Spelled as) West of Company I of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers and noted as absent.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) C. S. West of Company I of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers re-enlisted on April 26, 1862 at Lee's Mills, (Virginia) and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas M.) Griffin for two years and last paid by Captain (Patrick M. Dougherty) on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on furlough since April 15 at Brownsville, Mississippi.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated he was paid \$9.90 for a rate of .33 cents per day for rations for sick leave for one month from October 3 to November 3, 1862 and paid near Chattanooga, Tennessee and signed his name as C. S. West.

The compiler notes Brownsville, Mississippi was located in Hinds County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. S. West of Company I of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers re-enlisted on April 26, 1862 at Lee's Mills, Virginia and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas M.) Griffin for two years and last paid by Captain (Patrick M. Dougherty) on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on furlough since April 28 at Brownsville, Mississippi.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private C. S. West of Company I of the 18th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from periods May 1, 1862 to February 28, 1863 and paid on April 9, 1863 by (Patrick M. Dougherty) in the amount of \$104.00 and under remarks stated clothing.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated May 19, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. S. West of Company I of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers re-enlisted on April 26, 1862 at Lee's Mills, Virginia and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas M.) Griffin for two years and last paid by Captain (Patrick M. Dougherty) on March 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. S. West of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Infantry name appeared as a signature to a parole of prisoners of war dated Office of the Provost Marshal General, Army of the Potomac, May 3, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. S. West 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 near Fredericksburg, Virginia on May 3, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. S. West of Company I 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 Fredericksburg, Virginia on May 3, 1863.

The above asterisk stated "Taken from duplicate (O. C. G. P.) roll

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated August 13, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. S. West of Company I of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers re-enlisted on April 26, 1862 at Lee's Mills, (Virginia) and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas M.) Griffin for two years and last paid by Captain (Patrick M. Dougherty) on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on thirty-five day furlough since June 10 1863 Brandon, Mississippi.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. S. West of Company I 18th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register at the Chimborazo Hospital Number 5 at Richmond, Virginia and the complaint was chronic diarrhea and admitted on May 26, 1863 and furloughed on June 10, 1863 for thirty-five days.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated October 7, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. S. West of Company I of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers re-enlisted on April 26, 1862 at Lee's Mills, Virginia and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas M.) Griffin for two years and last paid by Captain (Patrick M. Dougherty) on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on furlough June 11, (1863) at Brandon, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) C. S. West of Company I of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers re-enlisted on April 26, 1862 at Lee's Mills, Virginia and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas M.) Griffin for two years and last paid by Major (Patrick M. Dougherty) on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated June 27, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) C. S. West of Company I of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers re-enlisted on April 26, 1862 at Lee's Mills, Virginia and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas M.) Griffin for two years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. S. West of Company I of the 18th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for periods from September 1 to December 31, 1863 and paid on January 9, 1864 in the amount of \$191.70 and under remarks stated clothing paid.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) C. S. West of Company I of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers re-enlisted on April 26, 1862 at Lee's Mills, Virginia and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas M.) Griffin for two years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. S. West of Company I of the 18th Mississippi appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 4th quarter 1864 and issued on January 10, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 and dated July 14, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) C. S. West of Company I of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers re-enlisted on April 26, 1862 at Lee's Mills, Virginia and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas M.) Griffin for two years and last paid on October 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) C. S. West of Company I of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers re-enlisted on April 26, 1862 at Lee's Mills, Virginia and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas M.) Griffin for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) C. S. West of Company I of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers re-enlisted on April 26, 1862 at Lee's Mills, Virginia and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas M.) Griffin for the war and last paid by Major (Patrick M. Dougherty) on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. S. West of Company I of the 18th Mississippi Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on September 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. S. West of Company I 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 11, 1864 and noted as captured at Berryville, Virginia on September 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) C. S. West of Company I of the 18th Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 11, 1864 at Camp Chase, and sent from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia and noted as captured at Berryville, Virginia on September 3, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Cidney S. West of Company I (Beauregard Rifles) 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteer Infantry appeared on a Record of the organization named above from April 18, 1861 to February 28, 1865 and record dated near Richmond, Virginia on February 28, 1865 and enlisted on April 18, 1861 at Vernon, Mississippi for one year and had been born in Georgia and by occupation was a farmer and listed his residence as Brownville, Mississippi and enlisted at age twenty-three and was married and under remarks stated died at Camp Chase a prisoner on January 26, 1865.

Private died approximately 153 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 1, 1865 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper *The Daily Ohio Statesman* reported: "RELEASED – Of those arrested for the Holmes County rebellion, about forty in number have all been released but two and these are placed on their own recognizance and will be cleared. That Black creek affair resulted much the same as the operation of the devil shearing the hog much cry and little wool. Messrs. Voorhees and McSweeney very closely guard the interest of the great number for whom they were counsel.

And on Wednesday, February 1, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) C. S. West of Company I of the 18th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules C. S. West owned eight slaves in Hinds County, Mississippi on the 1860 slave schedule. Six males: age 38 and black; age 35 and mulatto; age 22 and mulatto; age 19 and mulatto; age 19 and black; age 16 and mulatto; 2 females: age 30 and mulatto; age 16 and mulatto.

2042) Private James H. WEST - Inscription on tombstone #1559 reads "***J. H. WEST CO. B 30 TENN. 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 James H. West served in Company B in the 30th Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“30th Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Red Springs, Macon County, Tennessee, in October, 1861. Men of this unit were recruited in Sumner, Robertson, Smith, and Macon counties. Serving in the Western Department, it was captured in the fight at Fort Donelson in February, 1862. After the exchange it was assigned to Gregg's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and saw action at Chickasaw Bayou, Raymond, and Jackson. Later it served in Gregg's, Bate's, Tyler's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 30th participated in the campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, moved back to Tennessee with Hood, and was involved in the North Carolina operations. About 450 men were fit for duty at Fort Donelson. During the fight at Raymond, it had 7 killed, 28 wounded, and 1 missing. The unit took 185 to Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 106 men and 58 arms. Very few surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John W. Head and J. J. Turner, [James Jones Turner – Find A Grave Memorial # 98777666] Lieutenant Colonel Robert H. Murphy, and Major Bell G. Bidwell. [Bell Girard Bidwell – Find A Grave Memorial # 20186372]”

Company B of the 30th Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Robertson County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 22, 1861 to October 2, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas H. West of Company B of the 30th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on October 22, (1861) at Red Springs, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (Baxter) Smith for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

“The 30th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was accepted into service October 22 1861; surrendered at Fort Donelson on February 16, 1862; was released at Vicksburg, Mississippi on September 23, 1862 re-organized about September 29, 1862 and declared exchanged at Aiken's Landing, Virginia on November 10, 1862. It appears to have been consolidated with the 10th Regiment Tennessee Infantry about May 1863 and in September 1864 the 2nd, 10th, 15th, 20th, 30th and 37th Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated but each company of the various organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by these consolidations. About April 9, 1865 the 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 15th, 18th, 20th, 26th, 30th, 32nd, 37th and 45th Regiments and the 23rd Battalion Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 4th Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865.”

When Private James H. West of Company B of the 30th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862 he had been in the 4th Brigade (In the Fort Donelson Garrison) in the Left Wing under the command of Gideon Johnson Pillow and Bushrod Johnson (Prior to the surrender of Fort Donelson) with General Albert Sidney Johnston as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee. (Note: although General Johnston was in command he was not present at Fort Donelson.)

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. A. West (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 30th Regiment Tennessee appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Butler in Springfield, Illinois and noted as captured at Fort Donelson, (Tennessee) on February 16, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas H. Wet of Company B of the 30th Regiment Tennessee appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent from Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois to Vicksburg, Mississippi on September 23, 1862 to be exchanged and noted as captured at Fort Donelson, (Tennessee) on February 16, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 2, 1862 to February 7, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. West of Company B of the 30th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on October 22, 1861 at Red Springs, (Tennessee) and enrolled by (Captain) Baxter Smith for one year and last paid on August 2, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. West of Company B of the 30th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on October 22, 1861 at Red Springs, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain (Baxter) Smith for one year and last paid on August 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to August 7, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. West of Company B of the 30th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on October 22, 1861 at Red Springs, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain (Baxter) Smith for one year and last paid on December 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. West of Company B of the 30th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on October 22, 1861 at Red Springs, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (Baxter) Smith for one year and last paid on September 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. West of Company B of the 30th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on October 22, 1861 at Red Springs, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (Baxter) Smith for twelve months and last paid on November 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated re-enlisted for the war on February 16, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records on March 8, 1864 at Dalton, Georgia stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. West of Captain O. P. Taylor's Company 30th Regiment Tennessee Infantry* age twenty-two enlisted on October 22, 1861 at Red Springs, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain (Baxter) Smith 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.

The above asterisk stated "The Company was also known as Company B of the 30th Regiment Tennessee Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. West of Company B of the 30th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on

October 22, 1861 at Red Springs, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (Baxter) Smith for one year and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. West of Company B of the 30th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on October 22, 1861 at Red Springs, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Captain (Baxter) Smith for twelve months and last paid on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated paid for the months of July and August.

When Private James H. West of Company D of the 30th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Tyler's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private James H. West of Company B of the 30th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas H. West of Company B of the 30th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James H. Welsh (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 30th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky 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) Jas H. West of Company B of the 30th Regiment Tennessee 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 James H. West of Company B of the 30th Regiment Tennessee 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 died approximately 60 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 5, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: "The Colorado News states that, recently, General Conner established a provost guard in Salt Lake City for the purpose of preventing disorder. Brigham Young demanded that they should be removed and made preparations to attack them and was only deterred from doing so by General Conner turning his guns on Brigham's harem and throwing shells over the city to the country beyond and telling him if he wanted the provost guard removed he must remove them. The guard remained but the discontent remained also and the News things it probable it will soon break out in acts of violence that will bring the Federal authorities into conflict with those of the Territory-a collision that will inevitably lead to a condition of actual war. General Conner apprehends this and is making preparations accordingly."

And on Sunday, March 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. H. West of Company B in the 30th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2043) Private William Oscar WEST - Inscription on tombstone #541 reads "**Wm. O. WEST CO. E 20 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner at Beverly, West Virginia in October 1864.

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

According to Virginia Marriages 1740-1850 Wilson West and Matilda (maiden name Bailey) were married on December 16, 1846 in Lewis County (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Oscar West, born about 1845 in Virginia and living in the household of Wilson West, born about 1829 (The compiler notes a discrepancy in the birth year of Wilson West within the 1850 and 1860 United States census. According to West Virginia death index 1853-1973 he was born in 1819) in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Matilda West, born about 1827 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Washington West, born about 1847 in Virginia and Mary West, born about 1850 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 22, in Harrison County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 15, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Oscar West, born about 1845 in Virginia and living in the household of Wilson West, born about 1820 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Matilda West, born about 1828 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Washington L. West, born about 1848 in Virginia and John W. West, born about 1850 in Virginia and Albert West, born about 1858 in Virginia and an unknown named (A male) West noted as three months old. The family household was living in Harrison County, (West) Virginia with the nearest Post Office listed as Clarksburg. The compiler was unable to read the date of when the 1860 census was enumerated.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 22 which noted Private W. O. West of Company E of the 20th Virginia Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was Wilson West and listed his Post Office as West Milford, Virginia.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 51 the Post Office at West Milford was located in Harrison County, (West) Virginia.

According to the book *THE WESTS OF DUCK CREEK OF HARRISON COUNTY, VIRGINIA (NOW WEST VIRGINIA)* by William F. Donnelly on page 99 he stated: "Wilson and Matilda Bailey West's first child was William Oscar West. He grew up on the farms of his grandfather and uncles on Duck Creek and like them he became a farmer."

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated July 18, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) William O. West of Captain John W. Young's Company* enlisted on May 10, 1863 at Bulltown, (West) Virginia (Located in Braxton County) and enrolled by Captain John W. Young for three years and duty status not reported. A note was added "This is a new Company composed of North Western Virginians raised by me under authority of the Secretary of War. W. L. Jackson, Colonel Inspector and Mustering Officer.

The compiler notes a small engagement was fought at Bulltown, (West Virginia) in October of 1863 resulting in a Union victory.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company E of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to August 31, 1864 and dated January 8, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm O. West of Company E of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on May 10, 1863 at Bulltown, (West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (John W.) Young for three years and last paid on January 1, 1864 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated entitled \$100.00 bond.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 and dated December 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William O. West of Company E of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on May 10, 1863 at Bulltown, (West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (John W.) Young for three years and last paid on January 1, 1864 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated entitled \$100.00 bond.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William West of Company E of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a tri-monthly report of prisoners of war received at Headquarters Forces West of Piedmont. Report dated Clarksburg, West Virginia on November 5, 1864 and noted a physical description: Age 19; Height 5' 8"; Complexion dark; Eyes blue; Hair dark and told Union authorities he had been born in Harrison County, (West) Virginia and by occupation had been a farmer and stated his residence was also Harrison County, West Virginia and that he had enrolled in May 1863 in Braxton County, West Virginia and noted as being in Jackson's Brigade and noted as captured on October 29, (1864) at Beverly, (West) Virginia by the 8th Ohio Cavalry and under remarks stated sent to Wheeling, (West Virginia) on November 2, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William West of Company E of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and noted a physical description: Age 19; Height 5 feet 7 and ½ inches; Complexion fair; Eyes grey; Hair dark and told Union authorities by occupation had been a farmer and said his residence was Harrison County, West Virginia and noted as captured by the 8th Ohio Cavalry at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, (1864) and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on November 3, 1864.

The compiler notes Beverly is located in Randolph County, West Virginia.

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

Private William Oscar West died approximately 27 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 1, 1864 in Washington, D.C., President telegraphs James Speed: "I appoint you to be Attorney General. Please come on at once."

And on Thursday, December 1, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm C. West (With an X by the initial C indicating an incorrect initial) of Company E of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to typhoid fever and malaria.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2044) Private Archibald WHALEY - Inscription on tombstone #1666 reads ***"A. WHALEY CO. E 17 ALA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 45 years old.

According to the Alabama Select Marriages, 1816-1942; Archibald Whaley married Mary W. Adair on February 15, 1844 in Tallapoosa County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Archabal Whaley, born about 1821 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary Whaley, born about 1818 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Janey A. (A male) Whaley, born about 1846 in Alabama and Nancy P. Whaley, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in Township 21 in Tallapoosa County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 30, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Archie Whaley, born about 1811 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1000.00 and a personal value of \$2,500.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary Whaley, born about 1815 in Alabama. Other family household members were: James Whaley, born about 1846 in Alabama and Nancy Whaley, born about 1848 in Alabama and Mary Whaley, born about 1850 in Alabama and A. (A male) Whaley, born about 1852 in Alabama and Sarah Whaley, born about 1855 in Alabama and L. (A female) Whaley, born about 1837 in Alabama and Cary (A male) Whaley, born about 1845 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Southern Division in Coosa County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office reported as Rockford and the census was enumerated on August 10, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Archibald Whaley served in Companies I and 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”

A descriptive list and account of bounty of Archibald Whaley on his Compiled Military Service Records stated he enlisted on August 17, 1863 as a private in the 17th Alabama Infantry at age 44 and had black hair and black eyes and a dark complexion and was 6’ 1” inches tall and had been born in Jasper County, Georgia and by occupation was a farmer and had been paid a \$50.00 bounty for enlisting.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. Whaley of Company I of the 17th Regiment Alabama appeared on a register at the 1st Mississippi Confederate States Army Hospital at Jackson, Mississippi and the complaint was nephritis and was admitted on August 20, 1864 and returned to duty on September 3, 1864.

According to Wikipedia nephritis was an inflammation of the kidney (s).

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. Whaley received a \$50.00 bounty on October 3, 1863.

When Private Archibald Whaley of Company I of the 17th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee after Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 19, 1864 he had been in Cantey’s Brigade in Walthall’s Division in Stewart’s Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Archibald Whaley of Company I of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 22, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Archibald Whaley of Company I of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen

Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 22, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 22, 1865 and noted captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Archibald Whaley of Company I of the 17th 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 Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Archibald Whaley of Company I of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 23 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Archibald Whaley of Company I 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 23, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Archibald Whaley of Company I of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 25, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 19, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 15, 1865 at Edgefield, South Carolina the newspaper *The Edgefield Advertiser* reported: "THE MILITARY SITUATION – As to the whereabouts or movements of the armies of Sherman and General Johnston, we can gain no important or reliable intelligence. There is little doubt however that both armies are now in the heart of North Carolina. The evidences accumulate that the legions of the continent will meet in tremendous and terrible conflict, far toward the Atlantic coast. Not in two years past, has so great energy pervaded every department of our army. Our people and our soldiers are unmistakably determined to accept nothing short of independence and liberty from Yankee rule and Yankee violence."

And on Wednesday, March 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Archibald Whaley of Company "E" of the 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to rheumatism.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules A. Whaley owed one slave, a male age thirty in Coosa County, Alabama.

2045) Private Abercrombie C. WHATLEY - Inscription on tombstone #156 reads **"A. C. WHATLEY CO. D 3 GA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Sevierville, Tennessee in February 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) A. C. (A male) Whatley, born about 1827 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$300.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be he wife Elizabeth Whatley, born about 1825 in Georgia. Another family household member was Frances Whatley, born about 1829 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Osborn Mills District in Harris County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 25, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Abercrombie C. Whatley alternate name A. C. Whatley served in Company D of the 3rd Regiment Georgia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"3rd Cavalry Regiment was organized by Colonel M. J. Crawford and mustered into Confederate service at Athens, Georgia, during the early summer of 1862. Some of the men were from Rabun, Whitfield, and Cherokee counties. It fought in Kentucky with General Wheeler, but at New Haven most of the unit was captured. A detachment saw action at Murfreesboro and after those captured were exchanged, the command was assigned to J. J. Morrison's, C. C. Crews', and Iverson's Brigade. It participated in the campaigns of Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Knoxville, and Atlanta, was involved in Northern Alabama and Georgia, and in 1865 participated in various conflicts in the Carolinas. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. Their field officers were Colonels Martin J. Crawford, [Martin Jenkins Crawford – Find A Grave Memorial # 7984729] Richard E. Kennon, [Richard Ewing Kennon – Find A Grave Memorial # 39513323] and Robert Thompson; Lieutenant Colonel James T. Thornton; [Find A Grave Memorial # 77461440] and Majors Daniel F. Booton [Daniel Field Booton – A member of the Immortal 600 and at Camp Chase – Find A Grave Memorial # 10348067] and Hiram H. Johnson."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. C. Watley (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on August 1, 1863 at Whitesville, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Abner B.) Bankston for three years and duty status not reported and under remarks stated captured "January" 27, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) A. C. Whatley of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on August 1 1863 in Harris County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Abner B.) Bankston for three years or

war and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured "January" 27, 1864 near Sevierville, Tennessee.

The compiler notes Whitesville, Georgia was and is located in Harris County.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Americrombie C. Whatley of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on April 12, 1864 and noted as captured at Sevierville, Tennessee on February 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Americrombie C. Whatley of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones, Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville, Kentucky April 12, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee April 12, 1864 and noted as captured at Sevierville, Tennessee on February 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ambercombie C. Whatley (With an X by his given name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at and transferred from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending April 15, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville April 16, 1864 and had been sent to Camp Chase and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Sevierville, Tennessee on February 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Amer'l C. Whitley (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on April 12, 1864 and discharged on April 13, 1864 to Camp Chase and had originally been sent to Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Sevierville, Tennessee on February 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. C. Whitley (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and sent to Camp Chase on April 12, 1864 and noted as captured at "Sweetwater", Tennessee on February 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. C. Whitley of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Georgia Cavalry 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 April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at "Sweetwater", Tennessee on February 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. C. Whately (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on April 14, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville,

Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge and noted as captured at "Sweetwater", Tennessee on February 27, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 13, 1864 at Richmond, Virginia the newspaper *The Richmond Dispatch* reported: "DEATH OF GENERAL J. E. B. STUART – During the fight at Half Sink on Wednesday afternoon, General Stuart was shot through the body, the ball entering one side of the abdomen and coming out through the back. He was brought to this city and carried to the residence of Dr. Burwell, where, we learn, he died last night."

And on Friday, May 13, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. C. Whatley of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Georgia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules A. C. Whatley did not own slaves in Harris County, Georgia.

2046) Private George W. WHATLEY - Inscription on tombstone #298 reads "***GEO. W. WHATLEY CO. D 15 MISS. 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 George W. Whatley served in Company D of the 15th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"15th Infantry Regiment, organized at Choctaw, Mississippi, in May, 1861, contained men from Holmes, Choctaw, Quitman, Montgomery, Yalobusha, and Grenada counties. [The compiler notes Grenada County was not established until 1870 and created from parts of Carroll, Yalobusha, Choctaw, Tallahatchie, Webster and Montgomery Counties in Mississippi] The regiment was active at Fishing Creek, Shiloh, Baton Rouge, and Corinth, then was placed in Rust's, Tilghman's, and J. Adams' Brigade. After serving in the Vicksburg area, it joined the Army of Tennessee and participated in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's winter operations, and the Battle of Bentonville. This unit had 34 officers and 820 men on January 7, 1862, and lost 44 killed, 153 wounded, and 29 missing at Fishing Creek. Many were disabled at Peach Tree Creek and Franklin, and only a remnant surrendered in April 1865. The field officers were Colonels Michael Farrell and Winfield S. Statham; [Walter Scott Statham – Find A Grave Memorial # 33075652] Lieutenant Colonels James R. Binford, [James Robert Binford – Find A Grave Memorial # 22413306] J. W. Hemphill, and Edward C. Walthall; [Edward Cary Walthall – Find A Grave Memorial # 11104] and Majors William F. Brantley, [William Felix Brantley – Find A Grave Memorial # 10839] James B. Dennis, [Find A Grave Memorial # 17712438] Russell G. Prewitt, [Find A Grave Memorial # 40265531] and Lamkin S. Terry. [Lamkin Straughn Terry – Find A Grave Memorial # 21368634]"

Company D of the 15th Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Wigfall Rifles" Many soldiers from Choctaw County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1861 and dated October 8, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Whatley of Company D (Wigfall Rifles) 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers at age eighteen was mustered into service of the Confederate States on September 2, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel (Walter Scott) Statham.

"The 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in May and June 1861, of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for twelve months. About May 1862 the regiment was re-organized for the war."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1861 to April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Whatley of Company D of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 12, (1861) at Knoxville, Tennessee and last paid on December 31, (1861) and noted as absent and under remarks stated on sick leave.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo Whatley of Company D of the 15th Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a special Report of the organization named above on February 10, 1862 and under remarks stated sick absent with leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Whatly (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) enlisted on September 12, (1861) at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by (Colonel Walter Scott) Statham for twelve months and last paid on December 31, (1861) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Whatly of Company D of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 12, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by (Colonel Walter Scott) Statham for twelve months 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) G. W. Whatley of Company D of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 12, 1861 at Knoxville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by (Colonel Walter Scott) Statham for three years 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. W. Whatley of Company D of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 12, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by (Colonel Walter Scott) Statham for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Whatley of Company D of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 12, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by (Colonel Walter Scott) Statham for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since February 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Whatley of Company D of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 12, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by (Colonel Walter Scott) Statham for twelve months and last paid by (Captain Byron J.) Dudley on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty. [According to his Compiled Military Service Records Captain Byron J. Dudley paid the regiment without permission during this particular time period]

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Whatley of Company D of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 12, 1861 at Knoxville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by (Colonel Walter Scott) Statham for twelve months and last paid by (Captain Byron J.) Dudley on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Whatley of Company D of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a Bounty Roll of the organization named above made in accordance with Paragraph III General Order Number 27 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office Richmond, Virginia on March 2, 1864 and stated he enlisted on September 12, 1861 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by (Colonel Walter Scott) Statham for thirty-six months 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) George W. Whatley of Company D of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 12, 1861 at Knoxville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by (Colonel Walter Scott) Statham for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Whatley of Company D of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 12, 1861 at Knoxville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by (Colonel Walter Scott) Statham for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured August 3, 1863 (But should have read August 3, 1864.)

When Private George W. Whatley of Company D of the 15th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 3, 1864 he had been in Adams' Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Whatley of Company D of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and reported as forwarded on August 6, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo M. Whatley of Company D of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo M. Whatley of Company D of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo M. Whatley of Company D of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo M. Whatley of Company D of the 34th Regiment Mississippi (But corrected to the 15th Mississippi at top of page) 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 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo M. Whatley of Company D of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo M. Wahatley (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 14, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Whatley of Company D of the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was admitted to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio on October 2, 1864 and had been transferred from Camp Chase for small-pox and under remarks stated never vaccinated and listed as age eighteen.

Private George W. Whatley died approximately 60 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 13, 1864 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln informs his personal Secretary John Hay that he is in no hurry to replace Chief Justice Taney, who died last night.

And on Thursday, October 13, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo Wahatley of Company D in the 15th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2047) Sergeant Andrew J. WHEELER - Inscription on tombstone #1866 reads ***“SGT. A. J. WHEELER CO. I 10 TEX. 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 Corporal Andrew J. Wheeler and discharged as a sergeant served in Company I of the 10th Regiment Texas Infantry (Nelson’s) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“10th Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Waco, Texas, during the winter of 1861-1862. Many of its members were from Houston and Tyler, and Grimes, Freestone, San Augustine, and Washington counties. It served in the Department of Texas, then was captured at Arkansas Post in January, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized, the unit was assigned to Deshler's, J. A. Smith's, and Granbury's Brigade, and in September, 1863, consolidated with the 6th Infantry Regiment and the 15th Cavalry Regiment (dismounted). The command went on to participate in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Bentonville. It lost 20 killed, 95 wounded, and 28 missing at Chickamauga, and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 642 men and 437 arms. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Roger Q. Mills [Roger Quarles Mills – Find A Grave Memorial # 18085] and Allison Nelson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 11038] Lieutenant Colonel Robert B. Young, [Robert Butler Young – Killed at Battle of Franklin, Tennessee – Find A Grave Memorial # 8071065] and Majors Seymour C. Brasher and John R. Kennard. [Born 1826 died in 1894 buried in Grimes County, Texas.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 16 to March 1, 1862 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) Andrew J. Wheeler of Company I of Nelson's Regiment Texas Infantry enlisted January 16, 1862 at Kimball, (Texas) and enrolled for the war and noted as present for duty.

"The 10th (Also called Nelson's) Regiment Texas Infantry was organized in October 1861, with eight companies A to H, which had been mustered into service on various dates from October 13 to 31, 1861. Companies I and K were mustered into service January 16 and 26, 1862, respectively. Most of the members of this regiment were captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas, January 11, 1863 and exchanged in April 1863, east of the Mississippi River where they were temporarily consolidated in May 1863 with similar remnants of the 6th Regiment Texas Infantry and the 15th Regiment Texas Cavalry. This consolidation was broken up in March 1864, and each company of the organization was mustered separately and under its original designation during that entire period. About April, 1865, this remnant of the regiment became Companies D and E of the regiment which was formed by the consolidation of Granbury's Texas Brigade and was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina about May 1, 1865. That part of the regiment which was not captured at Arkansas Post and some of the supernumerary officers are found to have subsequently served in the 17th Consolidated Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry and in other organizations in the Trans-Mississippi Department."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to June 30, 1862 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) Andrew J. Wheeler of Company I of Nelson's Regiment Texas Infantry enlisted January 16, 1862 at Millican, (Texas) and enrolled for the war and last paid on February 28, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) Andrew J. Wheeler of Company I of Nelson's Regiment Texas Infantry enlisted January 16, 1862 at Millican, (Texas) and enrolled for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) Andrew J. Wheeler of Company I of the 10th Regiment Texas Infantry enlisted January 16, 1862 at Millican, (Texas) and enrolled for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) Andrew J. Wheeler of Company I of the 10th Regiment Texas Infantry enlisted January 16, 1862 at Millican, (Texas) and enrolled for the war and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30, 1862 to May 1, 1863 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) Andrew J. Wheeler of Company I of the 10th Regiment Texas Infantry enlisted January 16, 1862 at Millican, Texas 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 from December 31, 1862 to June 30, 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) Andrew J. Wheeler of Company I of the 10th Regiment Texas

Infantry enlisted January 16, 1862 at Millican, Texas and enrolled for the war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated in hospital at Ringgold, Georgia.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Andrew J. Wheeler of Company I of the 10th Regiment Texas Infantry appeared on a roster of troops of the Confederate Army captured at Fort Hindman, Arkansas Post, Arkansas, January 11, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) A. J. Wheeler of Company I of the 10th Regiment Texas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Douglas, Illinois. Roll dated Camp Douglas, February 8, 1863 and noted as captured at Arkansas Post, (Arkansas) on January 11, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) A. J. Wheeler of Company I of the 10th Regiment Texas appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Douglas, Illinois on April 2, 1863 and delivered at City Point, Virginia on April 10, 1863 and noted as captured on Arkansas Post on January 11, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) A. J. Wheeler of Company I of the 10th Regiment Texas appeared on a register at the Confederate States Hospital at Petersburg, Virginia containing a record of clothing and accoutrements on April 27, 1863 and delivered on May 7, (1863) and under remarks stated duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) Andrew J. Wheeler of Company I of the 10th Regiment Texas Infantry enlisted January 16, 1862 at Millican, (Texas) 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 September and October 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) Andrew J. Wheeler of Company I of the 10th Regiment Texas Infantry enlisted January 16, 1862 at Millican, (Texas) and enrolled for the war and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) Andrew J. Wheeler of Company I of the 10th Regiment Texas Infantry enlisted January 16, 1862 at Millican, (Texas) and enrolled for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) Andrew J. Wheeler of Company I of the 10th Regiment Texas Infantry enlisted January 16, 1862 at Millican, Texas and enrolled for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) Andrew J. Wheeler of Company I of the 10th Regiment Texas Infantry enlisted January 16, 1862 at Millican, Texas and enrolled for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted to 4th sergeant on March 7, 1864.

When Sergeant Andrew J. Wheeler of Company I of the 10th Texas 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 Nashville, Tennessee on December 15, 1864 and was taken prisoner due to the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Granbury's Brigade in Cleburne's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Andrew J. Wheeler of Company I of the 10th Regiment Texas was admitted on December 25, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 and the diagnosis was a simple flesh wound of the right groin (severe) caused by a con ball (Short for conical ball (Minie ball) and had been sent from Franklin, Tennessee and had been wounded at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 15, 1864 and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 7, 1865 and noted as age twenty-nine.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Andrew J. Wheeler of Company I of the 10th Regiment Texas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky, January 8, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Andw J. Wheeler of Company "E" of the 10th Regiment Texas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and under remarks stated forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Andrew J. Wheeler of Company I of the 10th Regiment Texas Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Andrew J. Wheeler of Company I of the 10th Regiment Texas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky January 11, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Andrew J. Wheeler of Company I of the 10th Regiment Texas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 8, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 14, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Andrew J. Wheeler of Company I of the 10th Regiment Texas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky

January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Andw J. Wheeler of Company I of the 10th Regiment Texas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 15, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Sergeant Andrew J. Wheeler died approximately 90 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 15, 1865 at Jefferson City, Missouri the newspaper the Missouri State Times reported "General Weitzel occupies as headquarters in Richmond, the mansion lately occupied by Jeff Davis."

And on Saturday, April 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Andr J. Wheeler of Company I in 10th Texas Regiment Cavalry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

Because there was more than one unit in Texas designated at the 10th Texas if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"A. J. WHEELER CO. I 10 TEX. INF. (NELSON'S) C.S.A."**

2048) Sergeant John S. WHEELER - Inscription on tombstone #413 reads **"J. S. WHEELER CO. A 18 TEX. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1860 United States census listed John S. Wheeler, born about 1837 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a carpenter with a real estate value of \$100.00 and living in the household of (Spelled as) Geo W. Wilson, born about 1824 in Alabama and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Wilson, born about 1833 in Alabama. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Orpha L. (A female) Wilson, born about 1850 in Alabama and Sarah J. Wilson, born about 1855 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Wm W. Wilson, born about 1859 in Georgia. The household was living in Johnson County, Texas and the nearest Post Office was reported as Noland's River and the census was enumerated on August 23, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John S. Wheeler and discharged as a sergeant served in Company A in the 18th Regiment Texas Cavalry (Darnell's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"18th Cavalry Regiment was organized at Dallas, Texas, during the spring of 1862 with men from Dallas, Denton, and Belton. The unit was soon dismounted and ordered to Arkansas where in January, 1863, it

was captured at Arkansas Post. After being exchanged, it was consolidated with the 17th, 24th, and 25th Texas Cavalry Regiments (dismounted), and placed in Deshler's, J. A. Smith's, and Granbury's Brigade. This command fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville and ended the war in North Carolina. The 18th was organized with about 900 men. The 17th/18th/24th/25th sustained 200 casualties at Chickamauga and totalled [totalled] 690 men and 520 arms in December, 1863. Very few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Nicholas H. Darnell, [Nicholas Henry Darnell – Find A Grave Memorial # 5314810] Lieutenant Colonel John T. Coit, [John Taylor Coit – Find A Grave Memorial # 26142782] and Majors Charles C. Morgan and William A. Ryan.”

The compiler notes Johnson and Dallas Counties in Texas are adjacent.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated March 15, 1862 at Dallas County, Texas stated Private (Spelled as) John S. Wheeler of Captain Hiram C. Childress' Company Darnell's Regiment Texas Volunteers* was mustered into service at age twenty-five and enlisted on January 16, 1862 at Dallas, (Texas) and enrolled by (Hiram) C. Childress for twelve months and noted the valuation of his horse was \$140.00 and the equipment as \$25.00 and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company A 18th Regiment Texas Cavalry. The 18th (Also known as Darnell's) Regiment Texas Cavalry was accepted into the service of the Confederate States March 15, 1862 with eleven companies and re-organized May 26, 1862 with ten companies. Captain Witt's Company having become an independent command which was subsequently assigned to the 34th (Wilis') Regiment Texas Cavalry as Company B, a part of this regiment was captured at Arkansas Post, Arkansas January 11, 1863 and exchanged east of the Mississippi River in April and May 1863 when it was consolidated with similar remnants of the 17th, 24th and 25th Regiments Texas Cavalry. This consolidation was broken up in March 1864 when these parts of the 17th and 18th Regiments Texas Cavalry were united to form one field organization but each appears to have been mustered separately. About April 9, 1865 this portion of the regiment was consolidated with the remnants of other regiment in Granbury's Texas Brigade and paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina about May 1, 1865. Company H became an independent command about May 1863 and subsequently served as Company D Morgan's Regiment Texas Cavalry. The balance of the regiment which was not captured January 11, 1863 remained west of the Mississippi River and was consolidated with similar remnants of other Texas regiments about July 1, 1863 forming the 17th Consolidated Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 15 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John S. Wheeler of Company A of the 18th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on January 15, (1862) at Dallas, Texas and enrolled by (Hiram) C. Childress for one year and had not been paid and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated appointed 2nd sergeant May 26, 1862.

Texas, United States Muster Roll Index Cards, 1838-1900 stated (Spelled as) Jno S. Wheeler his horse was valued at \$140.00 and equipment \$25.00 and gun \$50.00 and pistol as \$50.00. Company stationed at Dallas, (Texas) Roll dated January 15, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) John S. Wheeler of Company A of the 18th Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry appeared on a roster of troops of the Confederate Army captured at Fort Hindman, Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) J. S. Wheeler of Company A of the 18th Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Douglas, Illinois. Roll dated Camp Douglas, on February 8, 1863 and noted as captured at Arkansas Post on January 11, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30, 1862 to April 30, 1863 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) J. S. Wheeler of Company A of the 18th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on January 15, (1862) at Dallas, Texas and enrolled by Captain (Hiram C) Childress for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1, 1862 to June 30, 1863 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) J. S. Wheeler of Company A of the 18th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on January 15, 1862 at Dallas, Texas and enrolled by (Captain Hiram) C. Childress for one year and last paid by (William W) Chorn 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 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) J. S. Wheeler of Company A of the 18th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on January 15, 1862 at Dallas, Texas and enrolled by (Captain Hiram) C. Childress for one year and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) J. S. Wheeler of Company A of the 18th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on January 15, 1863 (With an X by the number 3 indicating an incorrect year) at Dallas, Texas and enrolled by (Captain Hiram) C. Childress for one year and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) J. S. Wheeler of Company A of the 18th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on January 15, 1862 at Dallas, Texas and enrolled by (Captain Hiram) C. Childress for one year and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) J. S. Wheeler of Company A of the 18th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on January 15, 1862 at Dallas, Texas and enrolled by (Captain Hiram) C. Childress for one year and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) J. S. Wheeler of Company A of the 18th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on January 15, 1862 at Dallas, Texas and enrolled by (Captain Hiram) C. Childress for one year and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. S. Wheeler of Company A of the 18th Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864.

When Sergeant John S. Wheeler of Company A of the 18th Texas (Dismounted) Cavalry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Smith's Brigade in Cleburne's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) J. S. Wheeler of Company A of the 18th Regiment Texas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno. S. Wheeler of Company A of the 18th Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) John S. Wheeler of Company A of the 18th Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno. S. Wheeler of Company A of the 18th Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno. S. Wheeler of Company A of the 18th Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry 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 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno. S. Wheeler of Company A of the 18th Regiment Texas Dismounted Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 30, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) John S. Wheeler of Company A of the 18th Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 1, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private John S. Wheeler died approximately 96 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 5, 1864 at Washington, DC the newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: "THE REBEL MAJOR HUTCHINSON – Major Hutchinson, Assistant Adjutant General to the late Rebel General Ramseur, who was specifically paroled to convey the deceased General's body South having successfully accomplished his mission today returned to this city and surrendered himself to Colonel Ingraham. Major Hutchinson has been committed to the Old Capitol."

And on Saturday, November 5, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) J. S. Wheeler of Company A 18th Regiment Texas Cavalry due to congestive intermittent fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John S. Wheeler did not own slaves in Johnson County, Texas.

2049) Private Elijah WIDENER - Inscription on tombstone #1632 reads "***E. WIDENER CO. F 13 VA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Saltville, Virginia in October 1864.

Company F of the 13th Battalion Virginia Reserves had many soldiers from Washington County, Virginia.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records are listed under the 6th Battalion Virginia Reserves.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 16 to August 31, 1864 stated Private Elijah Widener 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 absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

"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 and 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 Elijah Widener of Company F of the 13th Battalion Virginia Reserves enlisted on April 16, (1864) and enrolled 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) Elijah Widner of Company F of the 13th Battalion Virginia 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 Lexington, Kentucky and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elijah Widner (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) 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) Elijah Widner of Company F of the 13th Battalion Virginia 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 order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Lexington, Kentucky and noted as captured at Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elijah Widner 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 of 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) Elijah Widener of Company F of the 13th Battalion Virginia 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 Saltville, Virginia on October 2, 1864.

Private died approximately 139 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 12, 1865 at Montgomery, Alabama the newspaper *The Montgomery Advertiser* reported: "General Lee addressed a letter on the 18th of February to Honorable E. Barksdale, chairman of the Military Committee, on the subject of using negroes as soldiers. He says the negroes, under proper circumstances, will make efficient soldiers. They possess the physical qualifications and their habits of obedience constitute a good foundation for discipline. He thinks those employed should be freed as a measure not only expedient but necessary. The enemy will certainly use them if he gets possession and as their present numerical superiority enables them to penetrate into many parts of the country we cannot see the wisdom or policy of holding them to await his arrival, when we may by timely action and judicious management use them to arrest his progress. It is understood both Houses of the Virginia Legislature have passed resolutions instructing the Senators from that State in the Confederate Congress, to vote for a bill putting negroes in the army."

And on Sunday, March 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Elijah Widner of Company F of the 13th Battalion Virginia Infantry at the hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Elijah Widener did not own slaves in Washington County, Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“E. WIDENER CO. F 13 BATT’N VA. RES. C.S.A.”**

2050) Bennett WHIDDEN - Inscription on tombstone #2025 reads **“CORP. B. WHIDDEN CO. I 6 FLA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; Bennett (Spelled as) Whiddon married Mary Jane Daugherty on November 30, 1848 in Decatur County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Bennet Whiddon, born about 1827 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$200.00 and a personal value of \$3,750.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Mary J. Whiddon. Other household members were: Cynthia Whiddon, born about 1851 in Georgia and William M. Whiddon, born about 1855 in Florida and Laura J. Whiddon, born about 1859 in Florida and (Spelled as) Mary A. Fulgham, born about 1827 in Florida and James Cottage, born about 1850 in Florida. The household was living in Jackson County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as Marianna and the census was enumerated on July 25, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that he enlisted at Chattahoochee, Florida located in Gadsden County, Florida which is adjacent to Jackson County, Florida and that he took his furlough in Jackson County, Florida.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Bennett Whidden alternate name Bennett Whiddon served in Company I 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]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 14 to April 30, 1862 and dated June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Bennett Whiddon of Captain Hagan's Company 6th Regiment Florida Infantry* enlisted on May 11,(1862) at Chattahoochee, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Harrison K) Hagan for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated on sick furlough in Jackson County, Florida.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company I of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 12, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Bennett Whiddon of Captain Hagan's Company 6th Regiment Florida Infantry Roll dated December 12, 1862 enlisted on May 11, (1862) at Chattahoochee, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Harrison) K. Hagan for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated taken prisoner at Lexington, Kentucky October 15, 1862 bounty due.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Bennett Whidden of the 6th Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty at Knoxville, Tennessee during the month of December 14, 1862 by order employed by Captain (Joseph Sylvester Montrose) Davidson and the nature of service was a teamster from the term of service from August 28, 1862 to September 28, 1862.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) B. Whidon of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a receipt given by Major F. W. Headley, C. S. A., Acting Agent for Exchange, to Captain E. Morgan Wood, Agent for the United States, for prisoners of war received near Vicksburg, Mississippi on board Steamer Maria Denning, November 15, 1862. Receipt dated November 15, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 12, 1862 to February 13, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Bennett Whiddon of Captain Hagan's Company 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 11, (1862) at Chattahoochee, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (Harrison) K. Hagan for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave January 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 13 to March 26, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Bennett Whiddon of Captain Hagan's Company 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 11, (1862) at Chattahoochee, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (Harrison) K. Hagan for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave from January 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 26 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Bennette Whiddon of Captain Hagan's Company 6th Regiment Florida Infantry

enlisted on May 11, (1862) at Chattahoochee, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (Harrison) K. Hagan for three years and noted as present and under remarks stated wages and bounty due from enlistment.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to July 9, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Bennette Whiddon of Captain Hagan's Company (B) 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 10, (1862) at Chattahoochee, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Harrison) K. Hagan for three years and last paid by (Joseph Sylvester Montrose) 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) Bennett Whidden of Company I of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 10, (1862) at Chattahoochee, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (Harrison) K. Hagan for three years and last paid by (Joseph Sylvester Montrose) Davidson on June 30, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated detached as regimental teamster July 1863 and present at payment Assistant Quartermaster.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Bennett Whidden of Company I of the 6th Florida appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty near Chickamauga, Georgia during the month of November 1863 and the nature of his service was a laborer.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Bennette Whiddon of Company I of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 9, 1862 at Chattahoochee, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Harrison) K. Hagan for three years and last paid by Captain (Joseph Sylvester Montrose) Davidson on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Bennett Whidden of Company I of the 6th Florida appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty at Camp near Dalton, Georgia during the month of January 1864 and the nature of his service was a laborer for term of service for January 1 to 31, 1864 and under remarks stated as Regimental Teamster.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Bennette Whidden of Company I of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 9, (1862) at Chattahoochee, Florida and enrolled by Captain (Harrison) K. Hagan for three years and last paid Captain (Joseph Sylvester Montrose) Davidson on December 31, (1863) and noted as absent and under remarks stated on furlough since February 13, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Bennett Whidden of Company I of the 6th Florida appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty at Camp near Dalton, Georgia during the month of February 1864 and the nature of his

service was a laborer for term of service for February 1 to 29, 1864 and under remarks stated as Brigade Teamster.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Bennett Whidden of Company I of the 6th Florida appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty at Camp near Dalton, Georgia during the month of March 1864 and the nature of his service was a laborer for term of service for March 1 to 31, 1864 and under remarks stated as Brigade Teamster.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) B. Whiddon of Company I of the 6th Florida Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing from April 1 to June 30, 1864 and signed his name as B. Whitten

When Corporal Bennett Whidden of Company I of the 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 the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Bennett Whiddon of Company I 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 Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Bennett Whiddon of Company I 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) Bennett Whiddon of Company I 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 originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Bennett Whiddon of Company I 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 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Bennett Whiddon of Company I of the 6th Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had

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

Private Bennett Whiddon died approximately 151 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 4, 1865 at New York, New York the newspaper *The New York Times* reported: "ONE OF JEFF DAVIS' NEGROES – The Port Royal New South says: When Jefferson Davis arrived here he had with him a bright, pretty little octoroon boy about eight years of age, named James Henry Brooke, or as they had nick-named him on account of his remarkable agility, Jim Limber. He was found in the streets of Richmond and taken to Mrs. Davis, who, learning that his mother was dead, adopted him, probably as a plaything for her children. On arriving in our harbor and finding a long voyage before her, with a dark, unwritten future ahead, she requested our kind Provost Marshal General, Major B. W. Thompson, to take the boy and to present him to Major General Rufus Saxton, with her compliments and the request that he would take good care of him and train him into a proper manhood. We asked the little fellow who made him and the reply was God made me but Lincoln made me free."

And on Sunday, June 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) "Barnett Whidden" of Company I of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry due to pneumonia at the hospital.

The compiler notes the reason for death was located at ancestry. (38953)

The compiler notes he had Compiled Military Service Records during the 3rd Seminole Indian War in Florida?

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Bennet Whiddon did own five slaves in Jackson County, Florida. Four males ages 21; 10; 8; and 7 and one female age 11 according to the 1860 slave schedule.

2051) Private James Madison WHITFILL - Inscription on tombstone #1828 reads "**J. M. WHITFIELD CO. A 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Hopkinsville, Kentucky in December 1864.

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

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; Robert Whitfill , born about 1799 married Elizabeth Clark, born about 1805 in Kentucky.

The 1850 United States census listed James M. Whitfill, born about 1842 in Kentucky and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Robert Whitfill, born about 1800 in

Kentucky and his wife Elizabeth Whitfill, born about 1803 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: Thomas Whitfill, born about 1832 in Kentucky and Nancy E. Whitfill, born about 1838 in Kentucky and Susan E. Whitfill, born about 1840 in Kentucky and Benedict J. Whitfill, born about 1845 in Kentucky and also died at Camp Chase and Mary A. F. Whitfill, born about 1848 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Grayson County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 8, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelling as Whitfield but in the opinion of the compiler it should have been Whitfill and will be noted this way. The census listed James M. Whitfill, born about 1841 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of Robert Whitfill, born about 1800 in Kentucky and his wife Elizabeth Whitfill, born about 1805 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: Nancy Whitfill, born about 1838 in Kentucky and (Given name spelled as) Susanah Whitfill, born about 1840 in Kentucky and Benedict J. Whitfill, born about 1845 in Kentucky and also died at Camp Chase and Mary A. Whitfill, born about 1849 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Grayson County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Caneyville and the census was enumerated on September 25, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James A. Whitfield served in Company A in the 13th Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“13th Cavalry Regiment (also called 10th and 11th Regiment Mounted Infantry) was assembled at Abingdon, Virginia. It was assigned to the Department of East Tennessee and later the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee. The unit confronted the Federals in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia, and on April 27, 1865, surrendered at Louisa, Kentucky. The field officers were Colonel Benjamin E. Caudill, [Benjamin Everage Caudill – Find A Grave Memorial # 11131738] Lieutenant Colonel D. J. Caudill, [David Jesse Caudill – Find A Grave Memorial # 29584749] and Major John T. Chenoweth.”

The compiler notes the family surname varied in future census reports as both Whitfill and Whitfield. The compiler notes in searching through family genealogy his full name was James Madison Whitfill. The compilers determining reason for the spelling of Whitfill was due to following the trail of the brother, Thomas Whitfill listed in the 1850 United States census.

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas Whitfill, born about 1832 living with his new bride Elizabeth, born about 1839 and their two young daughters, Laura F. Whitfill, born about 1859 and Clara L. Whitfill, born about 1860, age one month. The Whitfill family was living in Grayson County, Kentucky with the nearest Post Office listed as Millerstown.

Thomas Jefferson Whitfill died on January 18, 1912 in Breckenridge County, Kentucky and had a death certificate that listed his father as Robert Whitfill and it stated he had been born in Grayson County, Kentucky on April 3, 1831. Thomas Jefferson Whitfill also had a son named Angus Whitfill (born in 1867) and on the death certificate of Angus in 1933 it also listed his surname as spelled Whitfill. The compiler notes James M. Whitfill's name was spelled as Whitfield and he does not have any Compiled Military Service Records other than his Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Whitfield of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending December 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky December 26, 1864 and had been sent from Bowling Green, Kentucky and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. (With a X by the initial W indicating an incorrect initial) Whitfield of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on December 23, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on December 26, 1864 to Camp Chase and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Whitfield of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on December 26, 1864 and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Whitfield of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Louisville Military Prison to Camp Chase, Ohio December 26, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 26, 1864 and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Whitfield of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received from December 26 to 31, 1864 and specifically arrived on December 27, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Whitfield of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have applied for the oath of allegiance from January 1 to 15, 1865 and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Private died approximately 101 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 7, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: "Life and Death in Rebel Prisons, is the title of a new work written by Robert H. Kellogg, sergeant-major of the 16th Connecticut regiment. The volume is handsomely bound and is published by L. Stebbins & Co, of Hartford, Connecticut. The pages, 400 in number, are written from the notes of a daily journal kept by the author while confined in Southern prisons. The book is sold by travelling agents only."

And on Friday, April 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jos. M. Whitfield of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to pneumonia.

James M. Whitfill's surname is incorrectly spelled as Whitfield on his tombstone at the Camp Chase Cemetery while his brother Benedict J. Whitfill's surname is spelled correctly on his tombstone.

The compiler notes James M. Whitfill was the older brother of Benedict J. Whitfill in grave number 1906. The compiler notes both of the brothers had been taken prisoners on the same day and died within sixteen days of each other.

But a lot of history happened between those sixteen days, General Lee had surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox and President Lincoln had been assassinated.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Joseph Whitfill did not own slaves in Grayson County, Kentucky.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"J. M. WHITFILL CO. A 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A."**

2052) Private Willis WHITFIELD - Inscription on tombstone #1027 reads **"W. WHITFIELD CO. D 44 TENN. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Larkinsville, Alabama in January 1865.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Willis Whitfield, born about 1827 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm Carnahan, born about 1813 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Carnahan, born about 1820 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Eliza (A female) Carnahan, born about 1844 in Tennessee and Martha Carnahan, born about 1849 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Malvina Whitfield, born about 1835 in Tennessee. The household was living in the (Spelled as) Yourees District in Rutherford County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 3, 1850.

The compiler notes Melvina Whitfield married Jesse W. Bush in Rutherford County, Tennessee on January 29, 1852.

The compiler notes Rutherford and Cannon Counties in Tennessee are adjacent.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records are with the 44th Consolidated Tennessee Infantry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Willis Whitfield served in Company D in the 44th Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“44th Infantry Regiment, organized at Camp Trousdale, Tennessee, in December, 1861, contained men from Coffee, Grundy, Franklin, Lincoln, and Bedford counties. The unit fought at Shiloh and lost seventy-four percent of the 470 engaged. On April 19, 1862, the 55th (McKoin's) Regiment, which also suffered heavy losses, merged into the 44th. It now had a force of 489 effectives. After fighting at Munfordville and Perryville it was assigned to General B. R. Johnson's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During November, 1863, the unit was consolidated with the 25th Regiment. It participated in the Battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, was active in the Knoxville Campaign, [and] then joined the Army of Northern Virginia. The regiment went on to fight at Drewry's Bluff, was active in the Petersburg trenches north of the James River, and ended the war at Appomattox. It lost thirty-four percent of the 509 engaged at Murfreesboro and thirty-eight percent of the 294 at Chickamauga. The 25th/44th sustained 95 casualties of the 259 at Drewry's Bluff. This regiment, attached to General McComb's Brigade, surrendered 5 officers and 53 men. The field officers were Colonels John S. Fulton, [Find A Grave Memorial # 15477408 died of wounds 1864] John H. Kelly, and Coleman A. McDaniel; [Coleman Adams McDaniel – Find A Grave Memorial # 107871675] Lieutenant Colonels John L. McEwen Jr., [John Lapsley McEwen Jr. Died of wounds in May 1864 – Find A Grave Memorial # 88920176] and Henry S. Shied; and Majors Gibson M. Crawford, [Died in June 1864 – Find A Grave Memorial # 69827634 the tombstone in the memorial is NOT his tombstone] Henry C. Ewin, [Henry Clayton Ewin – Died January 1863 – Find A Grave Memorial # 94154404] and James M. Johnson.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and dated January 22, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Willis Whitfield of Company D of the 44th Regiment Tennessee Infantry* enlisted on November 16, 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel Blake for twelve months and had not been paid and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was formed by the consolidation of Companies A, D and F 44th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (1st organization). The 44th Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Consolidated) was formed April 18, 1862 by the consolidation of the 44th and the 55th (McKoin's) Regiments Tennessee Infantry. It appears to have been consolidated with the 25th Regiment Tennessee Infantry about September or October 1863 but each company of the two organizations was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by this consolidation.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Willis Whitfield of Company D of the 44th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 16, 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel Blake for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Willis Whitfield of Company D of the 44th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on

November "10", 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel Blake for three years and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Willis Whitfield of Company D of the 44th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November "10", 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel Blake 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 July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Willis Whitfield of Company D of the 44th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November "10", 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel Blake 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) Willis Whitfield of Company D of the 44th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November "10", 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel Blake for three years and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Willis Whitfield of Company D of the 44th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November "10", 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel Blake for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded at Reams Station on December 14, 1863 and absent to hospital at Rogersville by order of surgeon Jackson.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Willis Whitfield of Company D of the 44th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November "10", 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel Blake for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to June 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Willis Whitfield of Company D of the 44th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November "10", 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel Blake for three years and last paid on February 29, 1864 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) Willis Whitfield of Company D of the 44th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November "10", 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel Blake for three years 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) Willis Whitfield of Company D of the 44th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November "16, 1863" at McMinnville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel Blake for three years and last paid on August 31, 1864 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sick in camp.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Willis Whitfield of Company D of the 44th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November "16, 1863" at McMinnville, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel Blake for three years and last paid on August 31, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on sick furlough since November 5, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records listed a letter: "Headquarters 44th & 25th Tennessee Volunteers. I certify that the within named Willis Whitfield a private of Company D 44th Tennessee Regiment born in Cannon County State of Tennessee 39 years of age six feet high, fair complexion grey eyes light hair and be profession a farmer was enlisted by Colonel Blake at McMinnville, Tennessee on the 10th day of November 1862 to serve for the period of three years he being unfit for field duty at present I respectfully ask that said Whitfield be furloughed to Randolph County North Carolina for a period of forty days on account of disability. Date October 27, 1864 Station Chaffin's Farm, Virginia.

Private Willis Whitfield of Company D 44th Tennessee Infantry told Confederate authorities he had been born in Cannon County, Tennessee, born in 1825 and noted as six foot tall with a fair complexion with grey eyes and light hair and had been a farmer prior to the war.

Federal POW Records stated Private Willis Whitfield of Company D of the 44th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured at Larkinsville, Alabama on January 7, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Willis Whitfield of Company D of the 44th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured at Larkinsville, Alabama on January 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Willis Whitfield of Company D of the 44th Regiment Tennessee 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 in Larkinsville, Alabama on January 7, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Willis Whitfield of Company D of the 44th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Larkinsville, Alabama on January 7, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Willis Whitfield of Company D of the 44th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to

Camp Chase, Ohio on January 23, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Larkinsville, Alabama on January 7, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Willis Whitfield of Company D of the 44th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 25, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Larkinsville, Alabama on January 7, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 3 1865 at

And on Friday, February 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Willis Whitfield of Company D 44th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Willis Whitfield did not own slaves in Rutherford County, Tennessee.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“W. WHITFIELD CO. D 44 TENN. CONSOLID. INF. C.S.A.”**

2053) Private Benedict J. WHITFILL - Inscription on tombstone #1906 reads **“B. J. WHITFILL CO. A 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Hopkinsville, Kentucky in December 1864.

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

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; Robert Whitfill , born about 1799 married Elizabeth Clark, born about 1805 in Kentucky.

The 1850 United States census listed Benedict J. Whitfill, born about 1845 in Kentucky and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Robert Whitfill, born about 1800 in Kentucky and his wife Elizabeth Whitfill, born about 1803 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: Thomas Whitfill, born about 1832 in Kentucky and Nancy E. Whitfill, born about 1838 in Kentucky and Susan E. Whitfill, born about 1840 in Kentucky and James M. Whitfill, born about 1842 in Kentucky and Mary A. F. Whitfill, born about 1848 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Grayson County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 8, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelling as Whitfield but in the opinion of the compiler it should have been Whitfill and will be noted this way. The census listed Benedict J. Whitfill, born about 1845 in Kentucky and had attended school within the year and living in the household of Robert Whitfill, born about 1800 in Kentucky and his wife Elizabeth Whitfill, born about 1805 in

Kentucky. Other family household members were: Nancy Whitfill, born about 1838 in Kentucky and (Given name spelled as) Susannah Whitfill, born about 1840 in Kentucky and James M. Whitfill, born about 1841 in Kentucky and Mary A. Whitfill, born about 1849 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Grayson County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Caneyville and the census was enumerated on September 25, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private B. J. Whitfield alternate name P. J. Whittfield served in Company A in the 13th Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“13th Cavalry Regiment (also called 10th and 11th Regiment Mounted Infantry) was assembled at Abingdon, Virginia. It was assigned to the Department of East Tennessee and later the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee. The unit confronted the Federals in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia, and on April 27, 1865, surrendered at Louisa, Kentucky. The field officers were Colonel Benjamin E. Caudill, [Benjamin Everage Caudill – Find A Grave Memorial # 11131738] Lieutenant Colonel D. J. Caudill, [David Jesse Caudill – Find A Grave Memorial # 29584749] and Major John T. Chenoweth.”

The compiler notes the family surname varied in future census reports as both Whitfill and Whitfield. The compilers determining reason for the spelling of Whitfill was due to following the trail of the brother, Thomas Whitfill listed in the 1850 United States census.

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas Whitfill, born about 1832 and living with his new bride Elizabeth Whitfill, born about 1839 and their two young daughters, Laura F. Whitfill (born about 1859) and Clara L. Whitfill, born about 1860, age one month. The Whitfill family was living in Grayson County, Kentucky with the nearest Post Office listed as Millerstown. Thomas Jefferson Whitfill died on January 18, 1912 in Breckenridge County, Kentucky and had a death certificate that listed his father as Robert Whitfill and it stated he had been born in Grayson County, Kentucky on April 3, 1831. Thomas Jefferson Whitfill also had a son named Angus Whitfill, born in 1867 and on the death certificate of Angus in 1933 it also listed his surname as spelled Whitfill.

The compiler notes Benedict J. Whitfill's name was spelled as R. J. Whitfield on his Compiled Military Service Records which are nothing but Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. J. Whitfield of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending December 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 26, 1864 and had been sent from Bowling Green, Kentucky and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. J. Whitfield of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on December 26, 1864 and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. J. Whitfield of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on December 23, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged to Camp Chase on December 26, 1864 and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. J. Whitfield of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Louisville Military Prison to Camp Chase, Ohio on December 26, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky December 26, 1864 and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. J. Whitfield of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from December 26 to December 31, 1864 and specifically arrived on December 27, 1864 and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) B. J. Whitfield of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have applied for the oath of allegiance from January 1 to 15, 1865 and noted as captured at Hopkinsville, Kentucky on December 16, 1864.

Private Benedict J. Whitfill died approximately 117 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 23, 1865 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin the newspaper *The Daily Milwaukee News* reported: "FROM THE WASHINGTON STAR April 15 – THE ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE – Ella Turner mistress of John Wilkes Booth, at Number 62 Ohio Avenue, attempted to commit suicide this morning by taking chloroform. About seven o'clock some of the inmates of the house entered Ella's room and found her lying upon the bed apparently asleep. Efforts to arouse her proving fruitless, several physicians were called in when it was discovered that she had taken chloroform. The proper remedies were immediately applied, when Ella soon revived and asked for Booth's picture which she had concealed under the pillow of her bed, at the same time remarking to the physicians that she did not thank them for saving her life."

And on Sunday, April 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) B. J. Whitfield of Company A of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to measles.

B. J. Whitfill's surname is spelled correctly on his tombstone at the Camp Chase Cemetery while his brother's surname is spelled as Whitfield.

The compiler notes he was the younger brother of James M. Whitfill but spelled as Whitfield in grave 1828 at Camp Chase. The compiler notes both of the brothers had been taken prisoners on the same day and died within sixteen days of each other. But a lot of history happened between those sixteen

days, General Lee had surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox and President Lincoln had been assassinated.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Benedict J. Whitfill did not own slaves in Grayson County, Kentucky.

2054) Private Burrell W. WHITE - Inscription on tombstone #1181 reads "***D. W. WHITE CO. H 3 TEX. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; Henry H. White married Minerva Irving Poole in 1828.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Burrell White, born about 1845 in Texas and living in the household of Henry H. White, born about 1808 in North Carolina and his wife Minerva White, born about 1810 in Tennessee. Other household members were: William White, born about 1838 in Mississippi and Isabella White, born about 1849 in Texas and Jackson L. Looper, born about 1818 and James D. White Looper, born about 1829 in Tennessee and Rebecca Looper, born about 1825 in Louisiana and Elizabeth Looper, born about 1840 in Louisiana and America (A female) Looper, born about 1846 in Louisiana and Sarah Looper, born about 1848 in Louisiana. The household was living in Nacogdoches County, Texas and the census was enumerated on November 6, 1850.

The compiler notes an error by an ancestry transcriber concerning the 1850 census. "Transcription error beginning with James D. White and Rebecca. Rebecca was James D. White's wife, Elizabeth America, and Sarah were Rebecca's by a first marriage."

The 1860 United States census listed B. W. (A male) White, born about 1846 in Texas and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) H. H. (A male) White, born about 1808 in North Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Manerva E. White, born about 1810 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) J. D. (A male) White, born about 1828 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Issabella G. White, born about 1848 in Texas and (Spelled as) J. I. (A male) White, born about 1853 in Texas and James H. White, born about 1851 in Texas and Nancy E. White, born about 1853 in Texas. The family household was living in Precinct 7 in Wood County, Texas and the nearest Post Office was reported as Quitman and the census was enumerated on August 17, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Burrell W. White alternate name B. W. White served in Company H of the 3rd Texas Cavalry (South Kansas-Texas Mounted Volunteers) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“3rd Cavalry Regiment, organized at Dallas, Texas, in June, 1861, contained men recruited at Marshall, Henderson, Ladonia, Greenville, and Dallas. It was also called "South Kansas-Texas Regiment" probably because it was organized to serve in Kansas. It fought at Wilson's Creek and in October, 1861 had 38 officers and 669 men present for duty. Later the unit fought at Chustenahlah and Elkhorn Tavern, and then moved east of the Mississippi River. After participating in the Battles of Iuka and Corinth, it was assigned to Ross' Brigade and served with the Army of Tennessee during the Atlanta Campaign. The regiment skirmished in Tennessee and ended the war in Mississippi attached to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. It was included in the surrender on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Robert H. Cumby, [Robert H. Cumby Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 26496015] Elkanah Greer, [Elkanah Brackin Greer – Find A Grave Memorial # 10883] and Hinchie P. Mabry; [Hinchie Parham Mabry Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 6786217] Lieutenant Colonels Giles S. Boggess [Jiles Samford Boggess Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 13483870] and Walter P. Lane; and Majors J. J. A. Barker, [James J. A. Barker – Born 1834 Killed 1862] George W. Chilton, [George Washington Chilton – Find A Grave Memorial # 10076739] and Absalom B. Stone. [Absalom Benjamin Stone Junior]”

His Compiled Military Service Records are listed under B. W. White.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) B. W. White of Company H of the 3rd Texas Cavalry enlisted on December 16, 1863 at Quitman, Texas and enrolled for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated at Palmetto, Georgia with a lame horse.

“The 3rd Regiment Texas Cavalry was mustered into the service of the Confederate States June 13, 1861 and was re-organized in May 1862. It was also known as the South Kansas Texas Regiment of Cavalry and the South Kansas Texas Regiment of Mounted Volunteers.”

When Private Burrell W. White of Company H of the 3rd Texas Cavalry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign near Jonesboro, Georgia on August 20, 1864 he had been in Ross's Brigade in Jackson's Division in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Burrell White of Company H of the 3rd Regiment Texas 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 30, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Jonesboro, Georgia on August 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Barrett (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) White of Company H of the 3rd Regiment Texas 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 on September 6, 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 Jonesboro, Georgia on August 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Burrell W. White Company H 3rd Texas 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 Jonesboro, Georgia on August 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Burrell W. White Company H 3rd Texas Cavalry 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 Jonesboro, Georgia on August 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Burrell W. White Company H 3rd Texas 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 Jonesboro, Georgia on August 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Burrell W. White Company H 3rd Texas Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 3, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Jonesboro, Georgia on August 20, 1864.

Private Burrell W. White died approximately 161 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 11, 1865 at Bangor, Maine the newspaper *The Bangor Daily Whig and Courier* reported: "FROZEN – William T. Preble, a private in the 3rd Maine, was frozen to death within a few rods of his father's house in Winslow. He was on a visit home, on a furlough and became bewildered and died almost within speaking distance of home and friends. His age was 32."

And on Saturday, February 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) B. W. White of Company H 3rd Regiment Texas Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Burrell W. White did not own slaves in Wood County, Texas.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"B. W. WHITE CO. H 3 TEX. CAV. (SOUTH KANSAS TEX. REG.MTD. VOLS.) C.S.A."**

2055) Private Hosea WHITE - Inscription on tombstone #1304 reads **"HOSEA WHITE CO. I 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 24 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 Hosea White, born about 1841 in South Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Samuel White, born about 1806 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Liddy White, born about 1810 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Calvin White, born about 1830 in South Carolina and Mary J. White, born about 1832 in South Carolina and Harriet N. White, born about 1837 in South Carolina and James T. White, born about 1839 in South Carolina and William White, born about 1843 in South Carolina and Henry White, born about 1847 in South Carolina and Samuel White, born about 1846 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Nannie White, born about 1844 in South Carolina and Susannah White, born about 1850 in South Carolina and noted as two months old. The family household was living in Chesterfield District and the census was enumerated on October 5, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Hosea White, born about 1840 in South Carolina and living in the household of Daniel A. Morgan, born about 1815 in Georgia. Other household members were: Sydney Morgan, born about 1844 in Florida and Thomas H. D. Morgan, born about 1845 in Florida and Alexander F. Morgan, born about 1849 in Florida and Sabin E. (A female) Morgan, born about 1851 in Florida and (Spelled as) Idel (A female) Morgan, born about 1853 in Florida and Sarah F. Morgan, born about 1855 in Florida and Samuel White, born about 1806 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Sidy (A female) White, born about 1811 in South Carolina and James T. White, born about 1838 in South Carolina and William White, born about 1843 in South Carolina and Nancy White, born about 1845 in South Carolina and Samuel White, born about 1847 in South Carolina and Henry White, born about 1849 in South Carolina. The household was living in Levy County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as Block Dirt and the census was enumerated on June 29, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Hosea White served in Company I 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 dated December 20, 1861 within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hosia White of Captain Cobb’s Company 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry* at age twenty-one was mustered in at Bronson, Florida and enrolled on December 1, (1861) and his horse was valued at \$150.00 and his equipment as \$10.00.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 20, 1861 to February 28, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Hosea White of Company I of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted on December 20, (1861) at Bronson, (Florida) and enrolled by (Captain William) T. Stockton for twelve months and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated monthly allowance for horse \$28.80.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to November 11, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Hosea White of Company I of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted on December 20, (1861) at Bronson, Florida and enrolled by Captain (William T) Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Assistant Quartermaster William) S. Harris on April 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated on detached service as wagon guard dismounted May 13.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 11, 1862 to February 9, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Hosea White of Company I of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted on December 20, (1861) at Bronson, Florida and enrolled by Captain (William T) Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Assistant Quartermaster William) S. Harris on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty due.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 9 to March 11, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Hosea White of Company I of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted on December 20, (1861) at Bronson, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (William T) Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Captain (Assistant Quartermaster William) S. Harris on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty paid.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 11 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Hosea White of Company I of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry enlisted on December 20, 1861 at Bronson, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (William T) Stockton for twelve months and last paid by Major (Assistant Quartermaster William) S. Harris on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to July 9, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Hosea White of Company I of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry Dismounted enlisted

on December 20, 1861 at Bronson, Florida and enrolled by Captain (William T) Stockton for three years and last paid by (Thomas H) Maxwell on April 30, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 9 to November 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Hosea White of Company I of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry Dismounted enlisted on December 20, 1861 at Bronson, Florida and enrolled by Captain (William T) Stockton for three years and last paid by (Thomas H) Maxwell on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Hosea White of Company I of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry Dismounted enlisted on December 20, 1861 at Bronson, Florida and enrolled by Captain (William T) Stockton for three years and last paid by (Thomas H) Maxwell on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick in hospital since November 14, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Hosea White of Company I of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry Dismounted enlisted on December 20, 1861 at Bronson, Florida and enrolled by Captain (William T) Stockton for three years and last paid by (Thomas H) Maxwell on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hosea White of Company I of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hosea White of Company I of the 1st Regiment Florida Cavalry 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 Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hosea White of Company I 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 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

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

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

According to Wikipedia and the "Confederate Order of Battle at Franklin, the "1st Regiment, Florida Infantry was in Bate's Division of Cheatham's Corps during the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864."

Again, according to Wikipedia the "3rd battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee aka Wilkinson Pike aka the Cedars was fought in Rutherford County, Tennessee between December 5th and 7th 1864."

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

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

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

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

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

"Their service with General Forrest completed, General William Bate's Division began their march toward Nashville on December 11, in horrible conditions. Lieutenant McLeod wrote of the first day's march, "it was the coldest day ever I saw & the wind blew all the time in our faces." Of the next day, Washington Ives remembered, "many men were frostbitten and the ice was so thick the wagons did not

disturb it.” Arriving at the Confederate line near Tennessee’s capital city on December 12, the Floridians could view the city and its surrounding fortifications. They discovered that in the intervening twelve days that they had been at work destroying the railroad near Murfreesboro, the Army of Tennessee had marched to within a few miles south of Nashville and then entrenched. Historians have pointed out that Hood’s line, which stretched four miles from southwest to northeast, was terribly designed with “exterior lines of communication” and “highly vulnerable to an enemy development on either flank”.

Private Hosea White died approximately 36 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 16, 1865 at Wheeling, West Virginia the newspaper *The Wheeling Daily Register* reported: “FOR EXCHANGE – Five hundred Southern prisoners from Camp Chase left Columbus on Sunday for Point Lookout. They are to be exchanged.”

And on Thursday, February 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Hosea White of Company I of the 1st Florida Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Hosea White did not own slaves in Levy County, Florida.

2056) Private James H. WHITE - Inscription on tombstone #1153 reads “**JAS. H. WHITE CO. B 7 FLA. REG. 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 White, born about 1830 in South Carolina and noted as a laborer and living in the household of Anna Anderson, born about 1806 in Georgia. Other household members were: Hester Anderson, born about 1830 in Georgia and Rebecca Anderson, born about 1836 in Georgia and Sarah Ann Anderson, born about 1837 in Georgia and Julian Ann Anderson, born about 1839 in Georgia and Nancy Anderson, born about 1840 in Georgia. The household was living in Division 11 in Madison County, Florida and the census was enumerated on October 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James White, born about 1830 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Elisabeth White, (Elizabeth P. White) born about 1837 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Thomas White, born about 1853 in South Carolina and James White, born about 1856 in South Carolina and Clarissa White, born about 1858 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Hillsborough County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as Tampa and the census was enumerated on July 10, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James H. White served in Company B in the 7th Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“7th Infantry Regiment was organized at Gainesville, Florida, in April, 1862. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Bradford, Hillsborough, Alachua, Manatee, and Marion. During the war it served in R. C. Trigg's, Finley's, and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 7th took an active part in the arduous campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Nashville, [and] then fought its last battle at Bentonville. It sustained few casualties at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 278 men and 206 arms. The unit surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Robert Bullock [Find A Grave Memorial # 4536] and Madison S. Perry, [Madison Starke Perry – Find A Grave Memorial # 6840296] Lieutenant Colonel Tillman Ingram, [Find A Grave Memorial # 63710387 and Major Nathan S. Blount. [Nathan Snow Blount – Find A Grave Memorial # 17099416]”

Company B of the 7th Florida Infantry was known as the “South Florida Infantry” Many soldiers from Hillsborough County, Florida.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 10 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) James White of Captain Gettis’ Company 7th Regiment Florida Infantry* enlisted on May 17, 1862 in Tampa, (Florida) and enrolled for two years or the war and had not received a payment and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty due.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company B 7th Regiment Florida Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 10 to November 14, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) James H. White of Company B of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 17, (1862) at Tampa, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (James) Gettis for three years or the war and listed as absent and under remarks stated left sick in Kentucky on August 22, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 14, 1862 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James H. White of Company B of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 17, (1862) at Tampa, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (James) Gettis for three years or the war and listed as absent and under remarks stated left at Loudon, (Tennessee) and detailed as teamster. Absent without leave from February 28 to March 12, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to July 13, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James H. White of Company B of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 17, (1862) at Tampa, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (James) Gettis for three years or the war and listed as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital at Loudon, Tennessee May 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James H. White of Company B of the 7th Regiment Florida appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for period of service from May 17, 1862 to July 1, 1863 and paid \$148.13 on August 5, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. White of Company B of the 7th Regiment Florida Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for extra duty pay received of Captain James W. Dennett, Assistant Quartermaster, Confederate States Army at Dalton, Georgia and noted his occupation as a teamster and pay was from September 1 to 30, 1863 in the amount of \$7.50 and signed his name as James H. White.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 13 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James H. White of Company B of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 17, 1862 at Tampa, Florida and enrolled by Captain (James) Gettis for three years or the war and listed as absent and under remarks stated detailed as teamster April 25, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. White of Company B of the 7th Regiment Florida appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for period of service from July 1 to October 31, 1863 and paid \$44.00 on November 5, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James H. White of Company B of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on "March" 17, 1862 at Tampa, Florida and enrolled by Captain (James) Gettis for three years or the war and listed as absent and under remarks stated detached as teamster April 25, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) James H. White of Company B of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on "March" 17, 1862 at Tampa, Florida and enrolled by Captain (James) Gettis for three years or the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and listed as present for duty.

When Private James H. White of Company B of the 7th Florida Infantry was taken prisoner at the 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 7, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

According to Wikipedia and the "Confederate Order of Battle at Franklin, the "1st Regiment, Florida Infantry was in Bate's Division of Cheatham's Corps during the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864."

Again, according to Wikipedia the "3rd battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee aka Wilkinson Pike aka the Cedars was fought in Rutherford County, Tennessee between December 5th and 7th 1864."

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

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

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

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James H. White of Company B of the 7th 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 January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, (Tennessee) on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas H. White of Company B of the 7th 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 noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James H. White of Company B of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James H. White of Company B of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged on January 9, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas H. White of Company B of the 7th Regiment Florida 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 January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, (Tennessee) on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas H. White of Company B of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 11, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Private James H. White died approximately 31 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 11, 1865 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper *The Daily Ohio Statesman* reported: "REBEL PRISONERS AT CAMP CHASE HAVE NOT REFUSED TO BE EXCHANGED – We have been very credibly informed that no rebel prisoners have lately been sent away from Camp Chase for exchange. Some three thousand will soon be started. The statement in *The Ohio State Journal* that several hundred rebels had refused to be exchanged is totally untrue. The prisoners were not drawn up in line, as reported. In short the whole article is untrue. The *Journal* might have easily learned the truth by asking Colonel Richardson, the gentlemanly commandant of the post, who is in the city the other day."

And on Saturday, February 11, 1865 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. H. White of Company B of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry at the Pest House due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James H. White did not own slaves in Hillsborough County, Florida.

2057) Private Leonidas WHITE - Inscription on tombstone #1464 reads "**L. WHITE CO. F 16 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed Leonidas White, born about 1846 in Alabama and living in the household of Nelson H. White, born about 1797 in Virginia and his wife Mary White, born about 1805 in Virginia. Other family household members were: John T. White, born about 1834 in Alabama and Georgia A. (A female) White, born about 1841 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Hypsepele (A female) White, born about 1831 in Tennessee and Peter White, born about 1841 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Smogen (A female) White, born about 1844 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Jourdann (A male) White, born about 1847 in Alabama and Josephine White, born about 1850 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 7 in Lawrence County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 21, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Loidas (A male) White, born about 1848 in Alabama and living in the household of Nelson H. White, born about 1799 in Virginia and his wife Mary B. White, born about 1807 in Virginia. Other family household members were: D. C. (A male) White, born about 1830 in Alabama and Mary E. White, born about 1835 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Imogen (A female) White, born about 1844 in Alabama and Peter White, born about 1843 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Jourdan (A male) White, born about 1850 in Alabama and Josephine White, born about 1852 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Southern Division in Lawrence County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Moulton and the census was enumerated on June 1, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Leonidas White served in Companies F and K in the 16th Regiment Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“16th Infantry Regiment, assembled at Courtland, Alabama, in August, 1861, contained men from Russell, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Franklin, Cherokee, and Marion counties. The unit was ordered to Tennessee, then Kentucky where it fought at Fishing Creek under General Zollicoffer. Later it was assigned to General Wood's, Lowrey's, and Shelley's Brigade. After taking part in the Battle of Shiloh and Perryville, the 16th participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, then saw action in North Carolina. In September, 1861, the regiment totalled [totalled] 867 effectives. It sustained 168 casualties at Murfreesboro, and lost fifty-nine percent of the 414 engaged at Chickamauga. During December, 1863, there were 302 present for duty and 202 arms. It lost 150 killed and wounded at Jonesboro and half of its remaining force were [was] disabled at Franklin and Nashville. On April 26, 1865, about 50 officers and men surrendered. Its commanding officers were Colonels Frederick A. Ashford, [Find A Grave Memorial # 14687120] A. H. Helvenston, [Alexander Humbolt Helvenston - Find A Grave Memorial # 32251175] and William B. Wood; [William Basil Wood – Find A Grave Memorial # 18772731] and Lieutenant Colonels John W. Harris, [John Wyatt Harris Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 38498631] Joseph J. May, [Joseph Jennings May – Find A Grave Memorial # 9345054] and John H. McGaughy. [Find A Grave Memorial # 70702858]”

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

4 which noted Private Leonidas White of Company F of the 16th Alabama Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was B. White and listed the Post Office as Moulton, Alabama.

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

Company F of the 16th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Lawrence County, Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) L. White of Company "K" of the 16th Regiment Alabama appeared on Hospital Muster Roll at the Stout Hospital in Madison, Georgia for January and February 1864 and dated March 1, 1864 enlisted on August 14, 1861 at Courtland, Alabama and enrolled by (Captain Jno. B) Powers for three years and was attached to the hospital as a patient on February 27, (1864) and last paid on January 1, 1864 and noted as present.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Leonidas White of Company F of the "32nd" 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 on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured on July 22, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Leonidas White of Company F of the 16th 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 August 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Leonidas White of Company F of the 16th 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) Leonidas White of Company F of the 16th 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) L. White of Company F of the 16th 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 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) L. White of Company F of the 16th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 30, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) L. White of Company F of the 16th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 1, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) L. White of Company F of the 16th Regiment Alabama Infantry name appears 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 at Atlanta, Georgia on July "21", 1864 and at the bottom of the page in pencil stated entry cancelled.

Private Leonidas White died approximately 210 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 27, 1865 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper *The Daily Ohio Statesman* reported: "ARRESTED – Isedore Izensted, of this city was arrested on Friday by Detective Freeman, for aiding soldiers to desert by selling citizens' clothing. The accused, who is held under a bond of \$1,000 for his appearance, will have a preliminary examination before United States Commissioner Chittenden on Wednesday."

And on Monday, February 27, 1865 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Leonidas White of Company F of the 16th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Leonidas White did not own slaves in Lawrence County, Alabama.

2058) Private Lewis M. WHITE - Inscription on tombstone #1853 reads "**L. M. WHITE CO. K 39 GA. 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 Lewis M. White served in Company K in the 39th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"39th Infantry Regiment, organized at Dalton, Georgia, in April, 1862, recruited its members in the counties of Butts, Whitfield, Bartow, Dade, Fayette, Clayton, and Chattahoochee. The unit was ordered to Tennessee, then Mississippi where it was brigaded under T. H. Taylor in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. After fighting at Champion's Hill, it was captured on July 4, 1863, at Vicksburg.

Exchanged and assigned to General Cummings' Brigade, the 39th went on to participate in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chattanooga to Nashville and in 1865 saw action at Bentonville. It reported 52 casualties at Chattanooga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 243 men and 202 arms. During January, [January] 1865, the regiment had 177 fit for duty and surrendered in April. Its commanders were Colonel J. T. McConnell, [Joseph Thompson McConnell – Find A Grave Memorial # 107238117] Lieutenant Colonels J. F. B. Jackson [Joseph Franklin Ballenger – Find A Grave Memorial # 136532507] and William P. Milton, [William Peeples Milton – Find A Grave Memorial # 129989425 – assassinated 1872] and Majors Tilmon H. Pitner [Tillman Howard Pitner – Find A Grave Memorial # 69566312] and Gabriel H. Randell. [Find A Grave Memorial # 15201065]

Company K of the 39th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Walker County Volunteers”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) L. M. White of Company K of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a Bounty Pay Roll at Camp McDonald, (Georgia) on March 28, 1862 and paid \$50.00 for re-enlisting and signed his name as L. M. White.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated January 13, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) L. M. White of Company K of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at La Fayette, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain John) W. Brady for three years or the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 and dated January 13, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) L. M. White of Company K of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 10, 1862 at La Fayette, Georgia and enrolled by (Captain John) W. Brady for three years and last paid by (Lieutenant John) S. Cleghorn on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Lewis M. White of Company K of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Alfred Cumming's 2nd Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 8, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, L. M. White a private of Company K Regiment 39th Georgia Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as L. M. White and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) L. M. White of Company K of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters United States Paroling Office Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 8, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, (Mississippi) on July 4, 1863.

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

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) L. M. White of Company K of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a list of effective men of the 39th Georgia Regiment, furloughed at Enterprise, Mississippi and list not dated* (At the bottom of the page it stated:

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

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Louis M. White of Company K of the 39th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of patients in Ocmulgee Hospital in Macon, Georgia for Vul Sclopet (Which was short for Vulnus Sclopeticum which was a Latin term of a gun-shot wound) and admitted on May 22, 1864 and furloughed on May 27, 1864 to his residence in Walker County, (Georgia).

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) L. White of Company K of the 39th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register at Floyd House and Ocmulgee Hospitals in Macon, Georgia on May 27, 1864 at the Ocmulgee Hospital and listed his residence as Dawson, Georgia and had been shot in the right thigh.

The compiler notes Walker County, Georgia in May of 1864 would have been behind Union lines and many people from north Georgia had relocated to Southwest Georgia.

When Private Lewis M. White of Company K of the 39th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Cumming's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Lewis M. White of Company K of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lewis M. White of Company K (And noted as the) 39th (At the top of the page) Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the

Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lewis M. White of Company K of the 39th 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) Lewis M. White of Company K of the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lewis M. White of Company K of the 39th 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Lewis M. White of Company K of the 39th 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private died approximately 97 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 11, 1865 at Washington, DC the newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: "SENT TO JOHNSON'S ISLAND – Sunday, 466 rebel officers, of all grades, captured by the army of the Potomac, were taken from the Old Capitol prison and sent to Johnson's Island, under guard of 150 men of the 11th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, in charge of Captain Leiber, Captain Steinberger and Lieutenant (Can't transcribe surname)."

And on Tuesday, April 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) L. M. White of Company K 39th (Noted at the top of the page) Regiment Georgia Infantry due to erysipelas at the prison hospital.

Wikipedia defines erysipelas in part as "an acute infection of the upper dermis and superficial lymphatics, usually caused by streptococcus bacteria." "Also known as "ignis sacer", "holy fire", and "St. Anthony's fire" Erysipelas is an acute infection typically with a skin rash, usually on any of the legs and

toes, face, arms, and fingers. Affected individuals typically develop symptoms including high fevers, shaking, chills, fatigue, headaches, vomiting, and general illness within 48 hours of the initial infection.”

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2059) 3RD Lieutenant Robert B. WHITE - Inscription on tombstone #2071 reads “*3D LIEUT. J. M. CHILDS CO. G 23 MISS. REG. C.S.A.*” / “***3D LIEUT. R. B. WHITE 14 MISS. REG. C.S.A.***” He was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, Tennessee in February 1862.

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

The 1860 United States census listed R. B. (A male) White, born about 1822 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a carpenter with a real estate value of \$250.00 and a personal value of \$170.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Flora White, born about 1834 in Alabama. Another household member was A. J. (A male) Anderson, born about 1836 in Mississippi. The household was living in the Centre Beat of Lauderdale County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was listed as Meridian and the census was enumerated on July 2, 1860.

Company H of the 14th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Meridian Invincibles”

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service 1st Sergeant Robert B. White served in Company H in the 14th Mississippi Infantry and discharged as a 3rd lieutenant and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“14th Infantry Regiment [also called Beauregard Rifles] was organized at Jackson, Mississippi, in October, 1861. The men were from the counties of Clarke, Oktibbeha, Lauderdale, Winston, Lowndes, Monroe, and Tishomingo. Sent to Kentucky then Tennessee, it was captured at Fort Donelson in February, 1862. After being exchanged, it was attached to Tilghman's and Gregg's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. The regiment saw action at Coffeeville and in various conflicts around Vicksburg. A detachment was captured when that city fell in July, 1863. Later it was attached to J. Adams' and Lowrey's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 14th was active in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's Tennessee operations, and the fight at Bentonville. It was organized with 1,034 officers and men, had 650 effectives in February, 1862, and had 24 officers and 287 men fit for duty in April, 1863. The unit surrendered with no officers and 40 men. Its commanders were Colonels George W. Abert, [George William Abert Jr. – Find A Grave Memorial # 12916160] William E. Baldwin, [William Edwin Baldwin – Find A Grave Memorial # 10831 – the compiler notes the Find A Grave contributor noted him with the 17th Mississippi Infantry and in the compilers opinion this was in error and should have been the 14th Mississippi Infantry] and Washington L. Doss, [Washington Lafayette Doss – Find A Grave Memorial # 131096265] and Lieutenant Colonels Robert J. Lawrence [Find A Grave Memorial # 19484433] and M. E. Norris. [Marion E. Norris – Find A Grave Memorial # 13324428]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 28, 1861 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Robert B. White of Captain W. F. Crumpton's (Meridian Invincibles) Mississippi Volunteers* was age thirty-nine.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was successively designated as Captain Crumpton's Company, Mississippi Volunteers, and as Captain Crumpton's Company, and Company H 14th Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 14th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in May and June, 1861, of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for twelve months. It was surrendered at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862 and exchanged at Vicksburg, Mississippi about September 1862, immediately after which it was re-organized."

A Company Muster-In Roll dated May 29, 1861 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) R. B. White of Captain W. F. Crumpton's Company 14th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers was mustered in at Corinth, Mississippi on June 8, 1861 at age thirty-nine and joined and enrolled on May 29, 1861 at Corinth, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (William F) Crumpton for twelve months traveling to place of rendezvous was 200 miles.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 1st Sergeant R. B. White of Captain W. F. Crumpton's Company Mississippi Volunteers was mustered into service at Meridian, (Mississippi).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 29 to June 30, 1861 and dated August 15, 1861 stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) R. B. White of Company H of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted May 29, (1861) at Corinth, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (William F) Crumpton for twelve months.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) R. B. White of Company H of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register containing rosters of commissioned Officers, Provisional Army Confederate States and date of appointment was November 27, 1861.

(The compiler notes a Brevet 2nd Lieutenant and 3rd Lieutenant were the same grade)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records to December 30, 1861 and dated December 30, 1861 stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) R. B. White of Company H of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on June 8, (1861) at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled for one year and last paid on September 1, 1861 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick convalescing hospital December 21 and promoted on November 27, (1861).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated September 23, 1862 stated 3rd Lieutenant (Spelled as) R. B. White of Company H of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on June 8, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on September 1, 1861 and under remarks stated promoted from 1st sergeant to 3rd lieutenant November 27, 1861.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 1 to October 31, 1862 stated 3rd Lieutenant (Spelled as) R. B. White of Company H of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on June 8, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on September 1, 1861 and under remarks stated died in prison at Camp Chase.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 3rd Lieutenant (Spelled as) R. B. White of Company H of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a return of deceased soldiers and had enlisted on June 8, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi and was age thirty-five and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on September 1, 1861 and had died on April 8, 1862 at Camp Chase.

When 3rd Lieutenant Robert B. White of Company H of the 14th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, Tennessee he had been in 2nd Brigade (but attached to the 3rd Brigade) on the Right Wing Division of Brigadier General Simon B. Buckner and the Commanding General Albert Sidney Johnston was not present.

Federal POW Records stated 3rd Lieutenant (Spelled as) R. B. White of Company H of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a list of officers of the 14th Mississippi Regiment surrendered at Fort Donelson, February 16, 1862 and under remarks stated died at Camp Chase.

Federal POW Records stated 3rd Lieutenant (Spelled as) R. B. White of the 14th Regiment Mississippi appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been captured at Fort Donelson, (Tennessee) on February 16, 1862 and died on April "9" 1862.

Federal POW Records stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) R. B. White of Company H of the 14th Regiment Infantry was admitted on March 26, 1862 to the United States Army Post Hospital at Camp Chase near Columbus, Ohio and died on April 8, 1862 and was noted as a Mississippi Volunteer.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) White of the 14th Mississippi from March 27 to April 8, 1862 was present at the United States Army Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio and stated on April 9th died yesterday at 3 o'clock.

Federal POW Records on ancestry listed 3rd Lieutenant (Spelled as) R. B. White of the 14th Mississippi physical description: Age forty; Height six feet three inches; Hair dark; Eyes brown.

Federal POW Records stated Lieutenant (Spelled as) R. B. White of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a list of Confederate prisoners who have died in General Hospitals in the Department of the Ohio. List dated Department of the Ohio, Medical Director's Office Cincinnati, Ohio April 20, 1863 and noted as taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, Tennessee and noted date of death as April 9, 1862 and place of death was the General Hospital at Camp Chase, Ohio.

3rd Lieutenant Robert B. White died approximately 39 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 8, 1862 at Charleston, South Carolina the newspaper *The Charleston Mercury* reported: "OUR PRISONERS TAKEN AT FORT DONELSON – HOW THEY ARE TREATED – STATEMENT OF AN ESCAPED PRISONER – Lieutenant (James) Wilson, of Graves' battery, (He is listed as being in the 4th Kentucky Mounted Infantry) captured at Fort Donelson, reached Corinth, Tennessee, on the twenty-ninth ultimo, having effected his escape from Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. (His Compiled Military Service Records stated he was at Camp Chase and did escape) He made his way uninterruptedly through Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Evansville, and Henderson, to the Tennessee line. Lieutenant Wilson made his exit from the military prison by a novel mode, which it would be impolitic to state, but through which many more of our men may yet be enabled to escape. He makes the following report of the prisoners confined at Columbus, Ohio: Reaching Columbus, the prisoners were divided into two parties, and placed within a half acre enclosure, surrounded by a fence twenty feet high, with a platform of top, for the use of the sentinels. Thirty or forty were placed in rooms heated by barrel stoves, where they remained twenty-four hours without anything to eat. Owing to the filthy condition of the prison quarters, a great deal of sickness prevails, and a number of deaths have already occurred. If compelled to remain in their present situation through the summer weather, a large amount of disease and suffering must ensue. The prisoners are allowed the same quality of food as the Federal soldiers, with the exception that, instead of coffee, parched beans are furnished. The fare supplied is of such an inferior character that it is not eaten, \$50,000 having been sent from Kentucky to the prisoners, with which purchases of whatever is desired are procured. Large quantities of clothing have also been sent from Kentucky and our soldiery is made as comfortable as the circumstances of their condition will admit of. Captain Ross, formerly of the United States service, who commanded a battery of heavy guns at Donelson, has been released on his parole and reports himself every five days at headquarters. No proposals for the release of prisoners have yet been made, although several, through the intercession of Northern acquaintances have been set at liberty. Horace Maynard was in Columbus shortly after the arrival of the prisoners, and was instrumental in the release of three Tennesseans, who took the oath and were discharged. All the field officers captured at Fort Donelson have been sent to Fort Warren, the remaining commissioned officers being at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. Lieutenant Wilson represents a unanimity of feeling in the North with reference to the rebellion which they affect to believe is nearly at an end; there are, however many sympathizers with us in Southern Indiana, some of whom afforded Lieutenant Wilson facilities for reaching Kentucky. While at Indianapolis, a number of negroes, belonging to Lieutenant Wilson and others were taken from them and set at liberty."

And on Tuesday, April 8, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of 3rd Lieutenant Robert B. White of Company H of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to typhoid fever at the Camp Chase Hospital.

He died on Tuesday, April 8, 1862 due to typhoid fever. The compiler notes the date of death and reason for death was taken from Surgeon Brown's hospital reports located at the Ohio Historical Society.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 2nd Lieutenant R. B. White of the 14th Mississippi Infantry died on April 9, 1862 and was buried at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio in grave number 2.

An entry within Robert B. White's Compiled Military Service Records stated STATE OF MISSISSIPPI of Lauderdale County on May 17, 1864 Flora White came before the Justices of the Peace and stated she was the widow and administrator of R. B. White who had been a lieutenant in Captain Crumpton's Company of the 14th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers and the couple had no children and she was entitled of any back pay due her husband.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio.

Agent Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department was sent to Columbus, Ohio in May of 1869 for this purpose.

In a report found at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Agent Mark E. Irving wrote a letter to his superior General Bingham of the Great Lakes Department and stated that he had dug fifty-eight Confederate graves at the East Cemetery and eight of them were empty. He removed fifty Confederates to the Chase Cemetery but who the fifty were remains in question.

3rd Lieutenant Robert B. White may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"3RD LIEUT. R. B. WHITE CO. H 14 MISS. INF. C.S.A."**

2060) Private Charles P. WHITFIELD - Inscription on tombstone #395 reads **"C. WHITEFIELD 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 36 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Charles Whitfield, born about 1828 in South Carolina and living in the household of Benjamin Whitfield, born about 1790 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Rhoda Whitfield, born about 1790 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Mary Whitfield, born about 1810 in South Carolina and (Corrected to Anna by an ancestry transcriber) Whitfield, born about 1817 in South Carolina and Mary A. Whitfield, born about 1832 in South Carolina. The family household was living in the Big Shanty District in Cobb County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 28, 1860.

The compiler also notes the 1st Regiment, Georgia State Troops and the 1st Regiment, Georgia State Line were one in the same unit. The original muster rolls for Company E of the 1st Regiment Georgia State Troops was located at the Georgia State Archives in Record Group 22-1-63. This unit was also known as Galt's Regiment and so named after it Colonel Edward M. Galt. The original muster roll show Private C. P. Whitfield enlisting in Marietta, Georgia on January 8, 1863 and was enrolled by Captain Francis M.

Cowan as a member of Company E. The nickname for Company E was the "States Rights Guards" and many members came from Cobb and Fulton counties in Georgia. This unit and others were sometimes referred to as "Joe Brown's Pets" Joseph Brown had been the governor of Georgia and tried to keep a number of his units within the State during the war. The compiler notes according to the muster roll the 1st Georgia State Troops were located at Boltonville, Georgia on November 30, 1863.

The compiler notes Charles P. Whitfield is not listed in Lillian Henderson's work with the 6th Georgia Infantry.

The compiler notes the 6th Georgia was not at the Atlanta Campaign.

Private Charles P. Whitfield died approximately 77 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 3, 1864 at Richmond, Virginia the newspaper *The Richmond Dispatch* reported: "THE WAR NEWS – The quiet of the lines below Richmond was yesterday only broken by the thunder of our guns at Dutch gap and the occasional roar of heavy guns far away towards Petersburg. These sounds were owing to a heavy atmosphere, also distinctly heard in the city; and in the course of the morning a report was put in circulation that the enemy had captured the Howlett House battery, which is on the south side of James river, some two and a half or three miles south of Dutch gap. The report was utterly unfounded. From A gentleman who left there late last evening, we learn that not a gun was fired on General Pickett's line yesterday."

And on Thursday, November 3, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

He died on Thursday, November 3, 1864 due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"C. P. WHITFIELD CO. E 1 GA. REG. S.T. C.S.A."**

2061) Private Henry WHITMAN - Inscription on tombstone #15 reads **"HENRY WHITMAN CO. K 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Tullahoma Tennessee Campaign (June 24 – July 3, 1863)

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

The 1850 United States census listed Henry Whitman, born about 1827 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Alice Whitman, born about 1806 in Virginia. Other household members were: David Whitman, born about 1831 in Tennessee and Lucy

Whitman, born about 1834 in Alabama and James Whitman, born about 1836 in Alabama and Daniel Whitman, born about 1841 in Alabama and John Whitman, born about 1844 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 34 in Madison County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 15, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Henry Whitman, born about 1830 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$3,100.00 and a personal value of \$1,000.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with (Spelled as) Dorus (A male) Page, born about 1842 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 1 in Madison County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Hayes Store and the census was enumerated on June 9, 1860.

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

"4th (Russell's) Cavalry Regiment was formed at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in December, 1862, by consolidating four companies from the 3rd (Forrest's Old) Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, six companies of the 4th Alabama Battalion, and the Russell Rangers or 15th Tennessee Cavalry Battalion. Its members were from the counties of Madison, Wilcox, Monroe, Cherokee, Jackson, Marshall, and Lawrence. The regiment was assigned to General J. T. Morgan's and W. W. Allen's Brigade. It participated in the Battles of Lexington, Trenton, Jackson, Parker's Cross Roads, and Chickamauga, then was involved in the Knoxville and Atlanta Campaigns. Later it skirmished in the Tennessee Valley and served under General Chalmers in Alabama. Assigned to Forrest's Corps, it was included in the surrender on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Alfred A. Russell, [Alfred Russell – Find A Grave Memorial # 31526254] Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Hambrick, and Major F. M. Taylor. [Felix McConnell Taylor – Find A Grave Memorial # 13878295]"

The inference for this being the correct soldier is some other members of Company K of the 4th Alabama Cavalry (Russell's) were from Madison County, Alabama such as John P. Horner and according to the 1850 and 1860 United States census only one Henry Whitman was listed in the State of Alabama and he was living in Madison County, Alabama and soldiers of Madison County, Alabama show many soldiers in Company K 4th Alabama Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28, 1862 to April 20, 1863 and dated June 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Whitman Company K 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on March 1, (1863) at Unionville (The compiler believes this was Unionville, Tennessee, located in Bedford County) and was present for duty and had not been paid.

The compiler notes Madison County, Alabama to Bedford County, Tennessee was about sixty miles due north from Madison County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 21, 1863 noted a Private (Spelled as) H. Whitman Company K 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry and under remarks his status was not noted.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Whitman of Company K of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a list of prisoners of war forwarded from Franklin, Tennessee to Brigadier General Robert B. Mitchell at Nashville, Tennessee and under remarks stated forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee on June 30 and July 1, 1863 and noted as captured at Shelbyville, (Tennessee) on June 27, (1863).

Federal POW Records are in conflict as some records reported him taken POW in Shelbyville, Tennessee located in Bedford County, Tennessee and also the majority of POW Records listed him taken prisoner at Manchester, Tennessee located in Coffee County, Tennessee and the compiler notes the two counties are adjacent and the distance from Shelbyville, Tennessee to Manchester, Tennessee was about twenty-five miles. Regardless his capture was due to the Tullahoma Campaign from June 24 through July 3, 1863.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. Whitman Company K 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on roll of prisoners of war received on July 16, 1863 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 20, 1863 and noted as captured at Manchester, Tennessee on June 30, 1863.

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

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

Private Henry Whitman died approximately 37 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 27, 1863 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "The Confederate prisoners now at Fort Delaware number about 11,000. They are under the command of General Scoepf. The prisoners are furnished with the regular government rations. There are now doing garrison duty about 200 of the Confederates that have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States

and 500 more who have taken the oath have been uniformed and ready for any service the government may impose upon them. A lot of ground on the Jersey shore, opposite the fort, has been procured and fenced in, for the interment of those who may die at the fort.”

And on Thursday, August 27, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) H. Whitman Company K 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to erysipelas according to ancestry (9605)

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Henry Whitman owned three slaves in Madison County, Alabama according to the 1860 slave schedule. Two females ages 45 and 7 and one male age 10.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“HENRY WHITMAN CO. K 4 ALA. (RUSSELL’S) CAV. C.S.A.”**

2062) Captain, Enrollment Officer Albert J. WHITTLE - Inscription on tombstone #117 reads **“CAPT. A. J. WHITTLE GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Williamson County, Tennessee in January 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 47 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Albert G. Whittle, born about 1816 in Tennessee and noted as a farmer and as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Mary E. Whittle, born about 1818 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: James C. Whittle, born about 1841 in Georgia and Margret E. Whittle, born about 1840 in Tennessee and Sarah A. Whittle, born about 1843 in Tennessee and Mary J. Whittle, born about 1844 in Georgia and Nancy M. Whittle, born about 1847 and William H. Whittle, born about 1850 and listed as nine months old. The family household was living in East Chickamauga in Walker County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 7, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Albert G. Whittle, born about 1816 in Tennessee and listed his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$5,000 and a personal estate value of \$2,000 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Mary E. Whittle, born about 1818 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Margret E. Whittle, born about 1840 in Tennessee and James C. Whittle, born about 1842 in Georgia and Sarah A. Whittle, born about 1844 in Tennessee and Nancy Whittle, born about 1848 in Georgia and W. H. W. (A male) Whittle, born

about 1850 in Georgia and Virginia O. Whittle, born about 1852 in Georgia and Sabina J. Whittle, born about 1854 in Georgia and Ann Whittle, born about 1856 in Georgia and Martha Whittle, born about 1858 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Trickum District in Whitfield County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Anderson and the census was enumerated on June 26, 1860.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Record's are found under Officers. Federal POW Records on ancestry (49493) stated: Albert J. Whittle was an enrollment officer and he was taken prisoner in Williamson County, Tennessee on Wednesday, January 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Albert J. Whittle an Enrolling Officer in the Confederate States Army appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on February 7, 1864 and under remarks stated for exchange and noted as captured in Williamson County, Tennessee on January 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Albert J. Whittle an Enrolling Officer in the Confederate States Army appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones, Provost Marshal General at Louisville, Kentucky February 8, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee February 8, 1864 and noted as captured at "Chattanooga", Tennessee on January 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Albert J. Whittle an Enrolling Officer in the Confederate States Army appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at Louisville, Kentucky Military Prison during five days ending February 10, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville February 11, 1864 and noted as captured in Williamson County, Tennessee on January 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Albert J. Whittle an Enrolling Officer in the Confederate States Army appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on February 8, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and discharged on February 11, 1864 to Camp Chase, Ohio 1864 and noted as captured in Williamson County, Tennessee on January 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Albert J. Whittle an Enrolling Officer in the Confederate States Army appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Louisville Military Prison to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 11, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville February 11, 1864 and noted as captured in Williamson County, Tennessee on January 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Albert J. Whittle an Enrolling Officer in the Confederate States Army appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on February 11, 1864 and noted as captured in Williamson County, Tennessee on January 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Captain (Spelled as) Albert J. Whittle an Enrolling Officer in the Confederate States Army appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on February 12, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Williamson County, Tennessee on January 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (34812) stated: Captain A. J. Whittle taken prisoner in Williamson County, Tennessee on January 20, 1864 and died at Camp Chase and was buried in grave #117. The compiler notes at times enrollment officers were nothing more than enlisted soldiers and there is no indication that this soldier served for the State of Georgia other than one of his capture sites was listed as Whitfield County, Georgia. The compiler notes this soldier had three different capture sites all in January of 1864; Williamson County, Tennessee and Chattanooga, Tennessee and Whitfield County, Georgia with Williamson County, Tennessee being the most prevalent.

Captain Albert J. Whittle died approximately 14 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 26, 1864 at Delaware, Ohio the newspaper *The Delaware Gazette* reported: "The Columbus correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, writing under date of 22nd instant states that a formidable and daring plot to escape from the Penitentiary on the part of the John Morgan rebel officers confined there, including a simultaneous movement in the same direction by the Camp Chase prisoners, had been detected and frustrated. The plot had been arranged by Basil Duke, one of the Penitentiary prisoners who had been paroled and given the privileges of Camp Chase but at his own request had again been returned to his old quarters in the Penitentiary. The plan was to attack the guards on Sunday, overpower them if possible and fight their way out. On the discovery of the plot the guards were doubled at the camp and increased precautions used at the prison and previous to the time fixed for the attempt to escape the conspirators in the prison were seized, searched and disarmed of a large number of knives and other instruments designed to aid in the undertaking, which they had concealed about their person. One thousand of the prisoners from Camp Chase have since been sent to Fort Delaware."

And on Friday, February 26, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Captain (Spelled as) Albert "G" Whittle an Enrolling Officer in the Confederate States Army due to erysipelas.

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Albert Whittle did not own slaves in Whitfield County, Georgia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“CAPT. A. G. WHITTLE CONFED. ENROLLMENT OFFICER C.S.A.”**

2063) Private Edward H. WIGGINS - Inscription on tombstone #1294 reads **“E. H. WIGGINS CO. L 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Lawrence County, Alabama in January 1865.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Edward Wiggins, born about 1847 in Alabama and living in the household of (Spelled as) Richards A. Wiggins, born about 1810 in North Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Jockey G. (A female) Wiggins but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to (Spelled as) Jackey G. Wiggins, born about 1810 in North Carolina. Other household members were: James A. Wiggins, born about 1832 in North Carolina and Susan E. Wiggins, born about 1834 in Alabama and Ann E. Wiggins, born about 1836 in Alabama and Robert E. Wiggins, born about 1843 in Alabama and William B. Bunn, born about 1807 in North Carolina. The compiler notes this may be William B. Dunn. The household was living in District 36 in Madison County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 7, 1850.

According to the United States Federal Census Mortality Schedules Index, 1850-1880; J. G. Wiggins (A female) died of a stomach ulcer in May 1860 at Madison County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed Edward Wiggins, born about 1848 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Richard Wiggins, born about 1810 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Robert Wiggins, born about 1844 in Alabama and John Dunn, born about 1823 in North Carolina. The household was living in the North Western Division in Madison County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Madison Cross Roads and the census was enumerated on June 15, 1860.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Confederate units from Madison County, Alabama provided the following: “Jordan Light Guards,” “Company L, 4th Alabama Cavalry Regiment. This short lived company was formed in late November 1864 by Thomas Jordan of Huntsville. It was composed largely of teenage boys from the city, many of whom had run away from home to enlist. Captain Jordan was captured on December 23, 1864, in a sharp skirmish where Old Madison Pike crosses Indian Creek. Those who escaped capture seem to have been distributed among other companies.”

Federal POW Records stated Private Edward H. Wiggins of Company L of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865 and note das captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Edward H. Wiggins of Company L of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major

General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1865 and noted captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edw H. Wiggins of Company L of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edw'd H. Wiggins of Company L of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry 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 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Edward H. Wiggins of Company L of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Edward H. Wiggins of Company L of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 18, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 16, 1865 at Lancaster, Ohio the newspaper *The Lancaster Gazette* reported: "The Ohio Penitentiary contains but 616 convicts, among which are 27 females. The number confined in that institution a few years ago, was in the neighborhood of 1,000. We suppose the reason of this difference to be that there are now a larger number outside who deserve to be in, than there were at that time."

And on Thursday, February 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) E. H. Wiggins Company L 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Edward Wiggins did not own slaves in the State of Alabama.

2064) Private Robert L. WIGGINS - Inscription on tombstone #555 reads **“R. L. WIGGINS CO. F 36 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed Robert L. Wiggins, born about 1841 in Alabama and living in the household of Robert T. Wiggins, born about 1817 in North Carolina and his wife Martha L. Wiggins, born about 1817 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Wiggins, born about 1846 in Alabama and Martha P. Wiggins, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in Monroe County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 29, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Robert Wiggins, born about 1841 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of Robert Wiggins, born about 1816 in North Carolina and his wife Martha Wiggins, born about 1817 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Wiggins, born about 1846 in Alabama and Martha Wiggins, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in Monroe County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Burnt Corn and the census was enumerated on September 26, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Robert Wiggins alternate name R. L. Wiggins served in Company F in the 36th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“36th Infantry Regiment was organized at Mount Vernon, Alabama, in May, 1862, with men from Mobile, Tuscaloosa, Greene, Fayette, Sumter, and Monroe counties. The unit was involved in constructing the defenses at Oven and Choctaw Bluffs, [and] then was stationed at Mobile until April, 1863. Assigned to General Clayton's and later Holtzclaw's Brigade, it participated in difficult campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville. Transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, it continued the fight at Spanish Fort. At the Battle of Chickamauga it was reported that the regiment had 28 officers, 429 men, and 401 guns on September 19; and 20 officers, 338 men, and 316 guns on September 20. It sustained 147 casualties at Chattanooga, and mustered a force of 353 effectives in December, 1863, and about 300 in November, 1864. The unit lost 110 wounded and captured at Spanish Fort, and few were included in the surrender on May 4, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Thomas H. Herndon, [Thomas Hord Herndon – Find A Grave Memorial # 6406697] Robert H. Smith, [Robert Hardy Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 6406711] and Lewis T. Woodruff; [Lewis Thompson Woodruff – Find A Grave Memorial # 43032752] and Major Charles S. Henagan. [Charles Stuart/Stewart Henagan – Find A Grave Memorial # 52023958]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 10 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) R. L. Wiggins of Company F of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on April 10, (1862) at Monroeville, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (John) De Loach for three years and noted as present for duty.

When Private Robert L. Wiggins of Company F of the 36th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Wagner (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 16th Army Corps and forwarded for exchange by Captain H. L. Burnham, Provost Marshal from May 1 to August 15, 1864 and specifically forwarded to the Provost Marshal 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) Robt Wiggins of Company F of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Wiggins of Company F of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent 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) Robert Wiggins of Company F of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robert Wiggins of Company F of the 36th 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) Robert Wiggins of Company F of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio 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) Robert L. Wiggins of Company F of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 5, 1864 at Fall River, Massachusetts the newspaper *The Fall River Daily Evening News* reported: "THE AGE OF A TURTLE – A correspondent gives us a bit of history about the age of a Box Turtle, which he found in West Hartford, Connecticut in 1844. It was marked R. M. 1797. Mr. Ransom Merrill saw and recognized his marking. It was again marked E. H. 1844. At each of these periods, the size and appearance was similar except that the first marking engraved upon the lower shell was a good deal worn. Its local attachments were evidenced by its being found within a radius of one-fourth mile."

And on Monday, December 5, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Robt L. Wiggins of Company F of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Robert Wiggins did not own slaves in Monroe County, Alabama.

2065) Private John Floyd WILBURN - Inscription on tombstone #294 reads "***JNO. F. WILBURN CO. F 22 VA. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

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

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850 John Floyd Wilburn married Sarah Jane Davis on August 27, 1849 in Giles County, Virginia.

The 1860 United States census listed John F. Wilburn, born about 1825 and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$370.00 and living with his wife Sarah Wilburn, born about 1830. Other members of the household were: William G. Wilburn, born about 1850 and Harvey M. Wilburn, born about 1852 and Nancy J. Wilburn, born about 1855 and Andrew J. Wilburn, born about 1860 and noted as five months old and Jemima H. (Spelled as) McFarlin, born about 1834. The household was living in the Eastern District of Tazewell County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Burks Garden and the census was enumerated on July 11, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John F. Wilburn served in Company F in the 22nd Virginia Cavalry (Bowen's Virginia Mounted Riflemen) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"22nd Cavalry Regiment completed its organization in October, 1863. The unit served in W. L. Jackson's and McCausland's Brigade and confronted the Federals in Tennessee, western Virginia, and the Shenandoah Valley. During April, 1865, it disbanded. The field officers were Colonel Henry S. Bowen,

[Henry Smith Bowen – Find A Grave Memorial # 79187903] Lieutenant Colonel John T. Radford, [John Taylor Radford – Find A Grave Memorial # 32756098] and Major Henry F. Kendrick. [Find A Grave Memorial # 106832547]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John F. Wilburn of Company F in Bowen’s Regiment Mounted Riflemen enlisted on August 8, 1863 at Tazewell County, Virginia for three years and was present for duty.

The compiler notes “The 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry (also known as Bowen’s Regiment Virginia Mounted Riflemen) was organized October 27, 1863, with ten companies, A to K two of which (A and E) had formerly served in Baldwin’s Squadron Virginia Partisan Rangers.”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) John Wilburn of Company F of the 22nd Virginia Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John Wilbourn (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F in the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 8, 1863 at Tazewell County, Virginia for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John Wilbourn of Company F in the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 8, 1863 at Tazewell County, Virginia for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

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 John F. Wilburn Company F of the 22nd Virginia Cavalry on a report of prisoners confined at the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as the Athenaeum Prison and a physical description was made on August 10, 1864: Age 40, height 5’ 9” with a fair complexion and blue eyes and light hair and told Federal authorities he had been a farmer prior to the war and noted his residence as Tazewell County, Virginia and captured by Brigadier General William W. Averell at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John F. Wilburn Company F of the 22nd Regiment 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 August 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John F. Wilburn Company F of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain Ew Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Private John F. Wilburn died approximately 59 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 10, 1864 at Sacramento, California the newspaper *The Sacramento Bee* reported: "DIVORCES – One hundred applications for divorce have been made to Judge Ferris of Virginia City. Of these eighty-seven were commenced by the wives."

And on Monday, October 10, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno F. Wilburn of Company F 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

His wife, Sarah J. Wilburn filed for a Confederate widow's pension in 1888 in Tazewell County, Virginia.

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

2066) Private Septimus B. WILCOX - Inscription on tombstone #173 reads "**S. B. WILCOX CO. E 12 (FAULKNER'S) KY. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Henry County, Tennessee in March 1864.

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

According to the Illinois Marriage Index; James H. G Wilcox married Caroline White on January 15, 1825 in Pope County, Illinois.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) S. B. (A male) Wilcox, born about 1844 in Illinois and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of I. H. G. but corrected to J. H. G. (A male) Wilcox, born about 1803 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) A. P. (A female) Wilcox, born about 1827 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Wm W. William Wilcox, born about 1840 in Illinois and (Spelled as) A. W. (A male) Wilcox, born about 1842 in Illinois and (Spelled as) G. A. (A male) Wilcox, born about 1849 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) I. L. (A male) Wilcox, born about 1850 in Kentucky. The family household was living in District 2 in McCracken County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 8, 1850.

According to the United States Census Mortality Schedules Index, 1850-1880; J. H. G. Wilcox died in May 1860 in McCracken County, Kentucky of consumption.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Septemus B. Wilcox, born about 1845 in Illinois and listed his occupation as a farm laborer and noted he attended school within the year and living in the household of Amanda P. Wilcox, born about 1826 in Virginia. Other family household members were: George A. Wilcox, born about 1849 in Kentucky and Isaac D. Wilcox, born about 1851 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Eliza J. (A female) Wilcox, born about 1855 in Kentucky and Frank Wilcox, born about 1856 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Terresa A. Wilcox, born about 1858 in Kentucky. The family household was living in District 2 in McCracken County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Paducah and the census was enumerated on June 28, 1860.

The compiler notes his given name was Latin for 7th child and it also had Roman, Greek and Biblical implications.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) S. Wilcox of Company E of Faulkner's Regiment Kentucky Cavalry* enlisted on November 1, 1863 in Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel Faulkner for the duration of the war and noted as absent for duty and under remarks stated captured at Parris, Tennessee on March 1, 1864.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company E 12th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry. Faulkner's Regiment Kentucky Cavalry was also known as 1st Regiment Kentucky Cavalry and subsequently became 12th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) S. B. Wilcox of Company E of Faulkner's Regiment Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on November 1, 1863 in West Tennessee and enrolled by (William) W. Faulkner for the war and pay due from enlistment and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Parris, (Tennessee) on March 1, 1864.

The compiler notes Parris is the county seat of Henry County, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Septimus B. Wilcox of Company E of the 1st Kentucky and Tennessee Cavalry Faulkner's Regiment appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 23, 1864 and under remarks stated for exchange and noted as captured in Henry County, Tennessee on March 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Septimus B. Wilcox of Company E of the 1st Kentucky and Tennessee Cavalry Faulkner's Regiment 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 March 23, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on March 23, 1864 and noted as captured in Henry County, Tennessee on March 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Septimus B. Wilcox of Company E of Faulkner's 12th Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Louisville, Kentucky Military

Prison during the five days ending March 25, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville March 25, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured in Henry County, Tennessee on March 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Septimus B. Wilcox of Company E of Faulkner's Regiment appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on March 24, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on April 2, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured in Henry County, Tennessee on March 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Septimus B. Wilcox of Company "B" of Faulkner's Regiment 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 Henry County, Tennessee on March 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Septimus B. Wilcox of Company "B" of Faulkner's Regiment 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 Chase and noted as captured in Henry County, Tennessee on March 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Septimus B. Wilcox of Company "B" of Faulkner's Regiment appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on April 3, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge and noted as captured in Henry County, Tennessee on March 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Septimus B. Wilcox of Company "B" of Faulkner's Regiment appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio, who desire taking the oath of allegiance, June 10, 1864 and noted as captured in Henry County, Tennessee on March 13, 1864.

Private Septimus B. Wilcox died approximately 60 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 2, 1864 at Washington, D.C. "President Lincoln receives notice from General Rosecrans of conspiracy by Order of American Knights, reputedly led by former Congressman Vallandigham of Ohio and by C. Hunt, to overthrow government. Documents should be transmitted by courier."

And on Thursday, June 2, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) S. B. Wilcox of Company "B" of Faulkner's Regiment due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither Septemus nor Septimus Wilcox owned slaves.

2067) Sergeant John W. WILDER - Inscription on tombstone #314 reads **“SGT. JNO. W. WILDER CO. K 4 FLA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to Georgia Compiled Marriages, 1754-1850; William Wilder married Sarah Gross on October 1, 1834 in Screven County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed John W. Wilder, born about 1839 in Georgia and living in the household of William Wilder, born about 1807 in Georgia and his wife Sarah Wilder, born about 1816 in Georgia. Other household members were: Hopkins Wilder, born about 1837 in Georgia and Jane M. Wilder, born about 1841 in Georgia and Bathsheba Wilder, born about 1842 in Georgia and Andrew J. Wilder, born about 1844 in Georgia and Edmund G. Wilder, born about 1846 in Georgia and Sarah E. Wilder, born about 1850 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Shermon G. Lee, born about 1825 in North Carolina. The household was living in Lowndes County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 2, 1850.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is the majority of the family household in the 1850 United States census was living in Hillsborough County, Florida in the 1860 United States census. And John W. Wilder enlisted in Tampa, Florida located in Hillsborough County at age 22 in 1861. And according to the Florida Department of Military Affairs Company K was from Hillsborough County, Florida and John W. Wilder enlisted in 1861 in Company K of the 4th Florida Infantry.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John W. Wilder and discharged as a sergeant served in Company K of the 4th Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records on October 24, (1861) stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Wilder of Captain Lesley's Company 4th Regiment Florida Infantry* was mustered into service on October 24, (1861) at Camp Milton, (Florida) and enlisted on June 6, (1861) at Tampa, Florida and enrolled by Captain (John Thomas) Lesley for twelve months

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 24 to December 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Wilder of Captain Lesley's Company (F) 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on October 24, (1861) at Shaw's Point, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (John Thomas) Lesley for twelve months and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes Shaw's Point was located in Manatee County, Florida.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) J. Wilder of Company K of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on October 24, (1861) at Manatee (County, Florida) and enrolled by Captain (John Thomas) Lesley for twelve months and last paid on April 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated re-appointed 5th sergeant on June 10, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and dated February 1863 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) J. W. Wilder of Company K of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on October 24, (1861) at Manatee, Florida and enrolled by Captain (John Thomas) Lesley for three years and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) J. W. Wilder of Company K of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on October 24, (1861) at Manatee, Florida and enrolled by Captain (John Thomas) Lesley for two 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 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) J. W. Wilder of Company K of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on October 24, (1861) at Manatee, Florida and enrolled by Captain (John Thomas) Lesley for two years and last paid on February 28, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) J. W. Wilder of Company K of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on October 24, (1861) at Manatee, Florida and enrolled by Captain (John Thomas) Lesley for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1, to October 31, 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) J. W. Wilder of Company K of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on October 24, (1861) at Manatee, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain

(John Thomas) Lesley for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded September 20, 1863. (Battle of Chickamauga)

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) J. W. Wilder of Company K of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on October 24, (1861) at Manatee, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (John Thomas) Lesley for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded September 20, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) J. W. Wilder of Company K of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on October 24, (1861) at Manatee, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain Stockton for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded September 20, 1863 and since in hospital.

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

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) John W. Wilder of Company K of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno W. Wilder of Company K of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno W. Wilder of Company K of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) John W. Wilder of Company K of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged on July 31, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July "22", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) John W. Wilder of Company K of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville,

Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) John W. Wilder of Company K of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 2, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Sergeant John W. Wilder died approximately 75 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 16, 1864 at Montgomery, Alabama the newspaper *The Montgomery Daily Mail* reported: GENERAL ORDERS NUMBER 122 – ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL’S OFFICE Richmond, Virginia on September 11, 1864 [Extract] the following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned: Every person not subject to the Rules and articles of War, who shall procure or entice any soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof, shall upon legal conviction be fined at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the same, in a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars and be imprisoned not exceeding one year. By order of S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General.”

And on Sunday, October 16, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) J. W. Wilder of Company K of the 4th Regiment Florida Infantry due to remittent fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John W. Wilder did not own slaves in Florida.

2068) Private William WILDMON - Inscription on tombstone #1805 reads **“WM WILDMON CO G 55 ALA REG CSA”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 38 years old according to hospital records.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Wildmon served in Company G in the 55th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“55th Infantry Regiment, organized at Port Hudson, Louisiana, contained 900 veterans. It was formed by consolidating Norwood's 6th and Snodgrass' 16th Alabama Infantry Battalions. The men were from Madison, Cherokee, Calhoun, Jackson, and Marshall Counties. Assigned to Buford's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, the unit saw action in the fight at Champion's Hill and in the trenches

of Jackson. Later it was attached to General Scott's Brigade, Army of Tennessee, and was active in the Atlanta Campaign and Hood's Tennessee operations. Ordered to North Carolina it fought its last battle at Bentonville. This regiment entered the Battle of Peach Tree Creek with 22 officers and 256 men, and lost 14 officers and 155 men killed and wounded. It surrendered with the army on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel John Snodgrass, [Find A Grave Memorial # 25826768] Lieutenant Colonels N. S. Graham and John H. Norwood, [John Henry Norwood – Find A Grave Memorial # 104482661] and Majors James B. Dickey [Find A Grave Memorial # 43870643] and Joseph H. Jones.[Killed during the Atlanta Campaign]”

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records and Federal POW Records are not currently on fold 3 as of January 9, 2023. The compiler copied his Records at the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) William Wildmon of Company G of Snodgrass' Regiment Alabama Volunteers* enlisted on March 1, 1863 at Guntersville, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Arthur Beard) Carter for three years and had not received pay and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to Jackson Hospital May 25, 1863.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company G 55th Regiment Alabama Volunteers. The 6th Battalion (Norwood's) and the 16th Battalion (Snodgrass') Alabama Volunteers were consolidated to form the 55th Regiment Alabama Volunteers. The 6th Battalion was formed of companies of the 42nd Regiment Tennessee Volunteers and the 16th Battalion was also known as the 4th Battalion and as the 10th Battalion Alabama Volunteers.”

Company G of the 55th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Jeff Davis Guards”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. M. D. Wildman (With a X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the (and corrected to the) 55th Alabama Infantry appeared on a Hospital Muster Roll at Loring's Division Hospital at Macon, Mississippi from February 28 to October 31, 1863 and had enlisted on March 1, 1863 in Marshall County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (Arthur Beard) for the war and attached to the hospital on July 12, 1863 as a nurse and had never been paid and noted as present for duty.

When Private William Wildmon of Company G of the 55th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign in 1864 he had been in Scott's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Wildman of Company G of the 55th Alabama appeared on a list of rebel wounded sent to General Hospital, July 23,24,25 and 26, 1864 from 3rd Division Hospital 20th Army Corps.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Wildman of Company G of the 55th Regiment Alabama was admitted on September 11, 1864 for a Gun-shot wound to right leg to the United States Army Hospital number 2 at Chattanooga, Tennessee and noted as age thirty-eight in section 3.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Wildman of Company G of the 55th Regiment Alabama was admitted on November 29, 1864 to the United States Army number 2 General Hospital, Nashville, Tennessee and sent from Franklin, Tennessee and the diagnosis was a simple flesh wound of the right thigh severe and had been wounded by a conical ball (Which was a medical term for a minie ball) and wounded at Atlanta, Georgia on July 20, 1864 and transferred to the General Hospital Provost Marshal on December 8, 1864 and listed as age thirty-seven.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Wildman of Company "C" of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Peach Tree Creek on July 20, 1864 and under remarks stated forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on December 9, 1864.

The following is noted above this roll: "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) William Wildman Company G 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones, A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville Kentucky December 9, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee December 9, 1864 and noted as captured at Peach Tree Creek, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm Wildman of Company G of the 55th 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 December 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky December 11, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Peach Tree Creek, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm Wildman of Company G of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on December 9, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Peach Tree Creek, Georgia on July 20, 1864 and under remarks stated sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) sick.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Wm Wildman of Company G of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on December 9, (1864) at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on March 10, 1865 and noted as captured at Peach Tree Creek, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Wildman of Company G of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on March 10, 1865 and noted as captured at Peach Tree Creek, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Wildman of Company G of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on March 12, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Peachtree Creek, Georgia on July 20, 1864.

Private died approximately 22 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 3, 1865 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin the newspaper *The Daily Milwaukee News* reported: "General McClellan is at present in Rome. The General says the Roman correspondent of the *The Times*, has certainly no expectation of a speedy termination of the war which is now devastating his unhappy county."

And on Monday, April 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Wildman of Company G of the 55th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to a gunshot wound.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2069) Private Samuel P. WILEY - Inscription on tombstone #323 reads "***SAM'L P. WILEY CO. I 36 VA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia in May 1864.

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

According to Virginia, Compiled Marriages, 1740-1850; John Wiley married Eleanor Wilson in Tazewell County, Virginia on May 31, 1821.

The 1850 United States census listed Samuel Wiley, born about 1834 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of John Wiley, born about 1800 in Virginia and his

wife Eleanor Wiley, born about 1797 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Polly Wiley, born about 1831 in Virginia and James Wiley, born about 1833 in Virginia and Lewis Wiley, born about 1836 in Virginia and Sarah Wiley, born about 1841 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 31 in Lee County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 24, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Samuel Wiley, born about 1836 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a day laborer and living in the household of John Wiley, born about 1803 in Pennsylvania and his wife (Spelled as) Elenor (A female) Wiley, born about 1800 in Virginia. Other household members were: Polly Wiley, born about 1823 in Virginia and Lewis Wiley, born about 1838 in Virginia and Sarah Wiley, born about 1843 in Virginia and David Payne, born about 1852 in Virginia. The household was living in Giles County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Staffordsville, Virginia and the census was enumerated on June 19, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Samuel P. Wiley served in Company I 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. Wilbur Reid. [L. Wilbur Reid]”

The compiler notes his records are listed with the 2nd Kanawha Regiment of the 36th Regiment, Virginia Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 16 to June 30, 1862 and dated June 30, 1862 stated Private Samuel Wiley of the (3rd) Company I of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 16, (1862) in Giles County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Andrew A) Gott for the war and not paid 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 from June 30 to October 31, 1862 and dated October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel P. Wiley of the (3rd) Company I of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 16, (1862) in Giles County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Andrew A) Gott for the war and last paid by G. R. R. Dunn 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 and dated December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel P. Wiley of the (3rd) Company I of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 16, (1862) in Giles County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Andrew A) Gott for the war and last paid by G. R. R. Dunn on October 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel P. Wiley of the (3rd) Company I of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 16, (1862) in Giles County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Andrew A) Gott for the war and last paid by G. R. R. Dunn 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) Samuel P. Wiley of the (3rd) Company I of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 16, 1862 in Giles County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Andrew A) Gott for the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel P. Wiley of the (3rd) Company I of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 16, 1862 in Giles County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Andrew A) Gott for the war and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel P. Wiley of the (3rd) Company I of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 16, 1862 in Giles County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Andrew A) Gott 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 and dated October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel P. Wiley of the (3rd) Company I of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 16, 1862 in Giles County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Andrew A) Gott for the war and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel P. Wiley of the (3rd) Company I of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 16, 1862 in Giles County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Andrew A) Gott for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. P. Wiley of Company I of the 36th Virginia Regiment Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter 1864.

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) Sam'l P. Wiley of the (3rd) Company I of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 16, 1862 at Camp Success, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Andrew A) Gott for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Cloyd's Farm on May 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sam'l P. Wilder of Company I 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 received at Wheeling, (West Virginia) on May 25, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase on May 26, 1864 and charged with being in the Rebel Army and noted as captured at Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia on May 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel P. Wilder (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on May 26, 1864 and sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia on May 9, 1864.

The compiler notes the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain, Virginia occurred in Pulaski County and was a Federal victory.

Federal POW Records stated Private Samuel P. Wiley of Company I of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry was admitted on October 6, 1864 to the Chase United States Army Hospital at Camp Chase near Columbus, Ohio and transferred from Camp Chase and diagnosed with small-pox and under remarks stated once vaccinated.

Private died approximately 143 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 16, 1864 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin the newspaper *The Daily Milwaukee News* reported: "CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY – The remains of Chief Justice Taney were accompanied to the railroad train today by President Lincoln and several members of the Cabinet. The body will be conveyed to Frederick, Maryland for interment."

And on Sunday, October 16, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as both) Sam's P. Wilder and Willey (With an X by both surnames indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry due to small-pox.

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

Because there was more than one unit known as the 36th Virginia Regiment, if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"SAM'L P. WILEY 3RD CO. I (2ND KANAWHA) 36 VA. REG. C.S.A."**

2070) Quarter Master Benjamin Leroy WILKES - Inscription on tombstone #2066 reads **"Q. M. B. L. WILKES 2 TENN. REG. C.S.A."** / **"ASST. COMSY. B. L. WILKES 3 TENN. REG. C.S.A."** The compiler notes this was the same soldier and regardless of what the National Cemetery may imply, he is not buried with himself.

2071) Captain and Regimental Quarter Master Benjamin Leroy WILKES - Inscription on tombstone #2066 reads **"Q. M. B. L. WILKES 2 TENN. REG. C.S.A."** / **"ASST. COMSY. B. L. WILKES 3 TENN. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, Tennessee in February 1862.

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

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; Richard Ambrose L. Wilkes married Judith Harris in 1819 in Tennessee.

The 1850 United States census listed Benjamin Wilkes, born about 1832 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a student and living in the household of R. A. L. (A male) Wilkes, born about 1800 in Virginia and his wife Judith Wilkes, born about 1801 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Eliza (A female) Wilkes, born about 1826 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Richd Wilkes, born about 1831 in Tennessee and Geo Wilkes, born about 1834 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Castero (A female) Wilkes, born about 1837 in Tennessee and Jas Wilkes, born about 1840 in Tennessee and John Wilkes, born about 1842 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 7 in Maury County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 30, 1850.

According to Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; Benjamin L. Wilkes married Sarah E. Moore on January 16, 1855 in Maury County, Tennessee.

The 1860 United States census the family surname spelling as Wilks but the compiler has corrected it to Wilkes and will be noted this way. The census listed B. L. (A male) Wilkes, born about 1832 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$11,200.00 and a personal value of \$12,980.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Sarah E. Wilkes, born about 1838 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Ida Wilkes, born about 1856 in Tennessee and N. M. (A male) Wilkes, born about 1858 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 6

in Maury County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as (Spelled as) Culleoka and the census was enumerated on July 9, 1860.

The following is an article written by the compiler about Captain Benjamin Leroy Wilkes.

One of the more mysterious tombstones at the Camp Chase Cemetery is headstone 2066. The stone is engraved twice with the name Captain Benjamin Leroy Wilkes, implying that two men are buried in the grave instead of one. For this reason, Wilkes' grave may be one of the more misunderstood and least known tombstones in the cemetery.

Captain Benjamin Leroy Wilkes, originally from Pulaski, Tennessee, was born on January 14, 1832. Born to Richard Ambrose L. Wilkes and Judith Harris, Benjamin was one of nine children. His parents now rest in Maury County Tennessee. Wilkes married Miss Sarah E. Moore on June 16, 1855. A few years later, Wilkes joined Clack's 3rd Tennessee Infantry on May 16, 1861. Wilkes enlisted in the regiment before the state of Tennessee had even left the Union. When Tennessee did leave the Union in June of 1861, he officially became a Confederate officer, holding the position of captain. Wilkes' brothers, John and Richard, also enlisted in the war.

Captain Wilkes served as the commissary officer for the regiment during his service. The commissary sergeant for the regiment was his younger brother John Summerfield Wilkes. During the war it was common for the commissary officer to recommend someone for the job of commissary sergeant, suggesting nepotism as a possible explanation for this coincidence. A quartermaster, also referred to as a commissary sergeant's, rank came right under that of sergeant major and the position consisted of what we might today imagine as a grocery clerk for the regiment.

Clack's 3rd Tennessee Infantry was captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862 and Captain Wilkes was sent to the Camp Chase prison while his younger brother went to prison at Camp Douglas, Illinois. Captain Wilkes was admitted to the Post Hospital at Camp Chase on March 6, 1862 and died just days later on March 10 of that year.

It is here, at the Camp Chase Cemetery, where the redundant tombstone lays. There is only one Benjamin L. Wilkes buried, not two as the tombstone indicates. His brother, John S. Wilkes, was exchanged under the Dix-Hill Cartel and taken back to Vicksburg, eliminating sibling confusion as a factor in the flawed tombstone.

After the exchange was made, John Wilkes was the new commissary officer of the 3rd Tennessee Infantry, a promotion which made him a captain in his own right. And who better to fill Benjamin Wilkes' position than his older brother, Richard Sparks Wilkes. Richard Wilkes served in the position just under a year before dying of disease in Aberdeen, Mississippi in September 1863, leaving John Summerfield Wilkes as the only brother to survive the war.

On January, 16 1893, John Wilkes, the former Camp Douglas prisoner, was appointed to the Tennessee Supreme Court where he served as a justice until 1908, four years later his brother, Benjamin L. Wilkes, received the misleading tombstone still in place at Camp Chase today.

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

Juxtaposition:

And on Monday, March 10, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

Federal POW Records on ancestry (22607) stated he died on Monday, March 10, 1862 due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Post Hospital.

The compiler notes a Regimental Commissary and a Quarter Master were one in the same. The compiler notes the first burial at the East city cemetery in Columbus, Ohio was on April 6, 1862. It is not yet currently known where the Confederate dead were originally buried during January 1, 1862 until the decision to bury them in the city cemetery.

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"CAPT. AND Q.M. B. L. WILKES 3 (CLACK'S) TENN. INF. C.S.A."**

2072) Sergeant John William Malloy WILKES - Inscription on tombstone #633 reads **"SGT. J. W. WILKES CO. F 8 S.C. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Opequan Creek on the Winchester and Berryville Pike in September 1864.

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

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Wilks but the compiler believes it was Wilkes and will be noted this way. The census listed John Wilkes, born about 1836 in South Carolina and living in the household Francis Wilkes, born about 1769 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Wilkes, born about 1775 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Catharine Wilkes, born about 1810 in South Carolina and Sarah Wilkes, born about 1812 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) Margaretta (A female) Wilkes, born about 1814 in South Carolina and Tabitha Wilkes, born about 1824 in South Carolina and noted as idiotic and Joseph Wilkes, born about 1826 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Chesterfield District, South Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 30, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Jno. Wm. Wilkes, born about 1836 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$600.00 and a personal value of \$230.00 and living by himself and living in Darlington District, South Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as the Darlington, Court House and the census was enumerated in June 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is according to records at the National Archives and Records Administration at Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 38 stated Sergeant Jno. W. Wilkes of Company F of the 8th South Carolina Infantry listed his relative as Elizabeth Wilkes of Society Hill, South Carolina

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John W. M. Wilkes was discharged as a sergeant and served in Company F in the 8th South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and made brackets including additional information.

“8th Infantry Regiment was organized at Marion, South Carolina, during the spring of 1861. Many of the men were from Darlington and Marion counties. The unit moved to Florence, then during the end of May was ordered to Virginia. It fought at First Manassas under General Bonham before being assigned to General Kershaw's, Kennedy's, and Conner's Brigade. The 8th was engaged in many conflicts from the Seven Days' Battles to Gettysburg, moved to Georgia with Longstreet, and was active at Chickamauga and Knoxville. Returning to Virginia, it participated in the battles at The Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and Cold Harbor, then saw action in the Shenandoah Valley with Early. Later it was involved in the North Carolina Campaign. The regiment reported 5 killed and 23 wounded at First Manassas and in April, 1862, totalled [totalled] 276 men. It lost 7 killed, 36 wounded, and 9 missing at Malvern Hill, 6 killed and 28 wounded out of 126 at Maryland Heights, 1 killed, 17 wounded [wounded], and 4 missing of the 71 at Sharpsburg, and 2 killed and 29 wounded at Fredericksburg. Of the 300 engaged at Gettysburg, thirty-three percent were disabled. On March 23, 1865, there were only 52 present for duty. The unit surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. Its commanders were Colonels Ellerbee B. C. Cash [Ellerbe Boggan Crawford Cash – Find A Grave Memorial # 45618060] and John W. Henagan, [John Williford Hanagan captured at Winchester, Virginia and died in prison at Johnson's Island, Ohio – Find A Grave # 25830594] Lieutenant Colonels Axalla J. Hoole [Axalla John Hoole killed at Chickamauga, Georgia – Find A Grave # 84462140] and Eli T. Stackhouse, [Eli Thomas Stackhouse – Find A Grave # 6918227] and Majors Thomas E. Lucas [Thomas Ephraim Lucas – Find A Grave # 45652482] and D. M. McLeod.[Donald McDiarmid McLeod died after Battle of Gettysburg and originally buried in Pennsylvania during Lee's retreat – Find A Grave #25251947]”

The compiler notes the given and middle names were cited in the History of the 8th South Carolina Volunteer Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 13 to June 30, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Wilkes of Company F of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry

enlisted on May 13, 1861 in South Carolina by the Executive of the State of South Carolina for twelve months from April 13, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

“The 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was organized for twelve months April 13, 1861, with ten companies, A to K. It was re-organized for the war on May 13, 1862, with two additional companies, L and M, formed of men transferred from companies of the twelve months organization. About April 9, 1865, the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was consolidated with the 3rd Regiment South Carolina Infantry, the 3rd Battalion South Carolina Infantry and a part of Blanchard’s South Carolina Reserves and formed the (New) 3rd Regiment South Carolina Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 2, 1865.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Wilkes of Company F of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on May 13, 1861 and enrolled by the Executive of State of South Carolina for twelve months from April 13, 1861 and last paid on June 30, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. M. Wilkes of Company F of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on May 13, 1861 at Florence, South Carolina and enrolled by the Executive of State of South Carolina for twelve months from April 13, 1861 and last paid on August 31, 1861 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Wilks of Company F of the 8th Regiment South Carolina appeared on a register at the Moore Hospital at General Hospital Number 1 at Danville, Virginia and listed the complaint as fever and was admitted on December 18, 1861 and sent to the General Hospital in Charlottesville, (Virginia).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Wilkes of Company F of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on May “11”, (1861) in South Carolina and enrolled by the Executive of State of South Carolina for twelve months and last paid in July 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. W. Wilkes of Company F of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on May 13, 1861 and enrolled for twelve months and last paid in September 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) Jno. W. Wilkes of Company F of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on April 13, 1861 at the Darlington Court House in South Carolina and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Wilks of Company F of the 8th South Carolina appeared on a receipt roll for clothing at General Hospital Number 2 in Lynchburg, Virginia and issued in May 1863 and signed his name as John W. M. Wilkes.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Wilkes of Company F of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on April 13, 1861 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) J. W. Wilkes of Company F of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on April 13, (1861) at Darlington, (South Carolina) enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Wilkes of Company F of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on April 13, 1861 at Darlington, (South Carolina) and last paid on August 31, (1863) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. W. Wilkes of Company F of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted on April 13, 1861 at Darlington, (South Carolina) and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Wilkes of Company F of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry enlisted in April (1861) at Darlington, (South Carolina) and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Wilkes of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers 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) J. W. Wilkes of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) John W. Wilkes of Company F of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, captured by General Sheridan's Forces and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 19, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) John W. Wilkes of Company F of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 16, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, (Virginia) on September 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) John W. Wilkes of Company F of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 19, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on September 13, 1864.

Sergeant John W. M. Wilkes died approximately 91 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 19, 1864 at Reading, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Reading Times* reported: "THE CANADA AFFAIR – Are we at war with Canada? No, not yet; nevertheless it may almost be said that she is at war with us, and if she does not change her course we shall soon be at war with her. Canada my harbor rebels if she likes; she may pet them, feast them and do all that sort thing, but she must keep them in her own Territory. This is all we ask. If she lets them loose to prey on the United States, if they are allowed to come over here and murder our citizens, burn our buildings, steal and plunder, then war follows, war to the hilt, if needs be. We had rather be a peace with our old neighbors; we do not like war; it is a bloody trade; but we must defend ourselves. We hope our people will do all that is necessary for self-defense-no more, no less. We care but little about the sympathies of Canada; she may publish insulting newspaper articles if she likes but if she makes war upon us, of course we must fight. We hope the St. Albans matter will be amicably adjusted but according to the decision of Judge Coursal, we have been grossly injured and insulted and such offences must not be repeated too often."

And on Monday, December 19, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) John W. Wilkes of Company F of the 8th Regiment South Carolina Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John Wilkes did not own slaves in Darlington County, South Carolina.

2073) Private Jeremiah B. WILKINSON - Inscription on tombstone #1150 reads "**J. B. WILKINSON CO. D 57 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Jeremiah Wilkinson, born about 1839 in Alabama and living in the household of Samuel Wilkinson, born about 1817 in South Carolina and Elmira Wilkinson, born about

1815 in Georgia. Other household members were: Sarah Wilkinson, born about 1837 in Alabama and John B. Wilkinson, born about 1840 in Alabama and Ailsey J. Wilkinson, (A female) born about 1843 in Alabama and Green B. Wilkinson, born about 1845 in Alabama and Samuel Wilkinson, born about 1846 in Alabama and Harriet Wilkinson, about 1848 in Alabama and Adam Hicks, born about 1831 in Georgia. The family household was living in Division 23 in Barbour County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Wilkerson but corrected to Wilkinson by an ancestry transcriber. Jeremiah B. Wilkinson, born about 1840 in Alabama and noted as a farm hand and living in the household of Samuel Wilkinson, born about 1817 in South Carolina and Elmira Wilkinson, born about 1813 in Georgia. Other household members were: Ailsey Wilkinson, born about 1843 in Alabama and Grunbery Wilkinson, (A male) born about 1846 in Alabama and Samuel Wilkinson, born about 1847 in Alabama and Levi Wilkinson, born about 1851 in Alabama and Nancy J. Dykes, born about 1848 in Alabama. The household was living in the Eastern Division of Barbour County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was listed as Eufaula and the census was enumerated on July 25, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jeremiah B. Wilkinson served in Company D in the 57th Alabama Infantry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) J. B. Wilkinson of Company D of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry* enlisted on February 12, 1863 at Clopton, (Located in Dale County) Alabama and enrolled by Captain (W. C.)

Bethune for three years or the war and never paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick Greenville Hospital – appointed 1st corporal June 20, 1863 from private.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company D of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) Jeremiah B. Wilkinson of Company D of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on February 12, 1863 at Clopton, Alabama and enrolled by Captain W. C. Bethune for three years and never paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick Greenville, Hospital Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) J. B. Wilkinson of Company D of the 57th Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for periods of service from September 1 to October 31, 1863 and paid on November 24, 1863 in the amount of \$26.00.

When Private Jeremiah B. Wilkinson of Company D of the 57th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Scott’s Brigade in Loring’s Division in Stewart’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jeremiah B. Wilkinson of Company D 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 20, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jeremiah B. Wilkinson of Company D of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jeremiah B. Wilkinson of Company D of the 57th 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 Private (Spelled as) Jeremiah B. Wilkinson of Company D of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in

Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jeremiah B. Wilkinson of Company D of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 23, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jeremiah B. Wilkinson of Company D of the "5th" (Should have been the) 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 25, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private Jeremiah B. Wilkinson died approximately 15 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 9, 1865 at Dallas, Texas the newspaper *The Dallas Daily Herald* reported: "BRIGADIER GENERAL STRAHL – In the death of this officer the army of Tennessee has lost one of its most promising young officers and Tennessee a gallant son. At the breaking out of the war, General Strahl was quite a young man and had just engaged in a legal practice in Dyer County. He was among the first to volunteer and entered the service as a lieutenant from which position he had meritoriously risen to the rank he held at the time of his death. His brigade is a band of heroes, who will sorely lament the loss of their loved commander."

And on Thursday, February 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. B. Wilkinson of Company D of the "5th" (Should have been the) 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Jeremiah B. Wilkinson did not own slaves in the State of Alabama.

2074) Private John WILLARD - Inscription on tombstone #1986 reads "***JNO. WILLARD CO. H 23 VA. BATT'N INF. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Winchester, Virginia in July 1864.

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

According to the North Carolina, Index to Marriage Index 1741-2004; the parents of John Willard, (Spelled as) Jency Nickleston and Luke Willard were married on February 28, 1834 in Stokes County, North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed John Willard, born about 1841 in North Carolina and living in the household of Luke Willard, born about 1814 in Virginia and his wife (Spelled as) Jincy Willard, born about 1814 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Nancy J. Willard, born about 1835 in North Carolina and Elizabeth Willard, born about 1836 in North Carolina and Eliza M. Willard, born about 1848 in North Carolina and Lindsey (A male) Willard, born about 1850 in North Carolina. The family household was living in the Peters Creek District of Stokes County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on August 10, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John Willard, born about 1841 with no birth State listed and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Jane Willard, born about 1813. Other family household members were: Matilda Willard, born about 1847 and Lindsay (A male) born about 1850 William Willard, born about 1853 and Luke Willard, born about 1859 and Luke Willard, born about 1810. The family household was living in Stokes County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Danbury and no date other than the year 1860 was noticed on the enumeration.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Willard served in Company H 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]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private John Willard of Company H of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 1 1863 at Wytheville, (Virginia) and enrolled by (Captain Neville) C. Beckley and noted as present for duty.

“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 May and June 1863 and dated June 30, (1863) stated Private John Willard of Company H of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 1, 1863 at Wytheville, (Virginia) and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (John R) Dunlap on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated August 31, 1863 stated Private John Willard of Company H of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry enlisted

on April 1, 1863 at Wytheville, (Virginia) and enrolled for the war and last paid by (Captain John) R. Dunlap on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated Private John Willard of Company H of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 1, 1863 at Wytheville, (Virginia) and enrolled for the war and last paid by (Captain John) R. Dunlap on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private John Willard of Company H of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 1, (1863) at Wytheville, (Virginia) and enrolled for the war and last paid by Captain (John) R. Dunlap on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John Willard of Company H of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter 1864 and specifically issued on April 22, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to October 31, 1864 stated Private John Willard of Company H of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 1, 1863 at Wytheville, Virginia and enrolled for the war and last paid by (Captain John) R. Dunlap on December 31, 1863 and under remarks stated deserted since the June 25, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated John Willard of Company H of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry appeared on a report of absentees of the organization name above dated June 25, 1864 and supposed to be in Stokes County, North Carolina Rosin Creek.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Willard of Company H of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was made on July 26, 1864; Age twenty-two; Height five feet eight inches; Complexion dark; Eyes grey; Hair dark and by occupation had been a farmer and told Union authorities his residence was Stokes County, North Carolina and had been arrested by General (George) Crook at Winchester, Virginia on July 21, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio of September 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Willard of Company H of the 23rd "Regiment" Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 18, 1864 and noted as captured at Winchester, Virginia on July 21, 1864.

Private John Willard died approximately 243 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 19, 1865 at Washington, DC the newspaper *The National Republican* reported: "JEFF DAVIS EN ROUTE VIA SAVANNAH – PHILADELPHIA, May 19 – Dispatches from Resaca, Georgia, says that Jeff Davis

arrived at Macon on Monday and was sent to Augusta with a strong guard from there. He will be taken to Fortress Monroe via Savannah.”

And on Friday, May 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno Willard of Company H of the 23rd Battalion Virginia “Cavalry” due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John Willard did not own slaves in Stokes County, North Carolina.

2075) Private James P. WILCOX - Inscription on tombstone #1565 reads **“J. P. WILLCOX CO. A 49 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) J. P. (A male) Wilcox, born about 1846 in Tennessee and living in the household of (Spelled as) C. L. (A male) (Believed to be Chesterfield Lewis) Wilcox, born about 1805 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife A. M. (A female) (Believed to be Amanda M) Wilcox, born about 1810 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: J. E. (A male) Wilcox, born about 1832 in Kentucky and S. E. (A female) Wilcox, born about 1838 in Kentucky and C. B. (A male) Wilcox, born about 1840 in Kentucky and P. J. (A female) Wilcox, born about 1842 in Mississippi and W. B. (A male) Wilcox, born about 1844 in Tennessee and A. G. (A male) Wilcox, born about 1847 in Tennessee and A. M. (A female) Wilcox, born about 1849 in Tennessee and M. C. Wilcox, born about 1823 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Montgomery County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on August 22, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) J. P. (A male) Wilcox, born about 1845 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of C. L. (A male) Wilcox, born about 1805 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife A. M. (A female) Wilcox, born about 1810 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: M. J. (A female) Wilcox, born about 1842 in North Carolina and W. B. (A male) Wilcox, born about 1844 in Tennessee and A. G. (A male) Wilcox, born about 1848 in Tennessee and E. A. (A female) Wilcox, born about 1849 in Tennessee and C. O. (A male) Wilcox, born about 1853 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Todd County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Elkton and the census was enumerated on July 4, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James P. Wilcox served in Company A in the 49th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“49th Infantry Regiment, organized in December, 1861, at Fort Donelson, Tennessee, contained men recruited in Montgomery, Dickson, Robertson, Benton, and Cheatham counties. On February 16, 1862, it was captured at Fort Donelson and reported 300 engaged and 21 killed or wounded. Exchanged in November, the unit was assigned to General Maxey's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East

Louisiana. For a time it served at Port Hudson, then took an active part in the fight at Jackson. Later it was attached to General Quarles' Brigade, moved to Mobile, and joined the Army of Tennessee at Missionary Ridge. The 49th participated in the Atlanta Campaign, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and saw action at Bentonville. It totalled [totalled] 227 men and 220 arms in December, 1863, and there were 183 present for duty in April, 1864. The regiment lost seventy-one percent of the 129 engaged at Franklin and only a remnant ended the war in North Carolina. The field officers were Colonels James E. Bailey, [James Edmund Bailey – Find A Grave Memorial # 8209922] David A. Lynn, [David Andrew Lynn] and William F. Young; Lieutenant Colonels Thomas M. Atkins, Jerome B. Cording, [Jerome Bonaparte Cording – Find A Grave Memorial # 37193279] Thomas K. Grigsby, [Find A Grave Memorial # 54494170] Alfred Robb, [Alfred A. Robb - Died of wounds shortly after Fort Donelson, Tennessee in February 1862 – Find A Grave Memorial # 100559269] and William A. Shaw; and Major Robert H. McClelland.”

Company A of the 49th Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Montgomery County, Tennessee.

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private James P. Wilcox of Company A of the 49th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in a Confederate hospital due to a wound at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 and was taken prisoner due to the Confederate retreat after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Quarles' Brigade in Walthall's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James P. Wilcox of Company A of the 49th Regiment Tennessee (Rebel) age nineteen was admitted on December 25, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and character of wound unknown and had been wounded at Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 and date of operation was December 1, 1864 and the operation was Antero posterior flap amputation in middle third left arm.

Federal POW Records stated Private James P. Wilcox of Company A of the 49th Regiment Tennessee Rebel was admitted on December 25, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 in Nashville, Tennessee and had been transferred from Franklin, Tennessee and diagnosed as amputation of the left arm mid 3rd caused by a con-ball which was short for conical ball which was a medical term for minie ball and had been wounded at Franklin, (Tennessee) on November 30, 1864 and amputation was before admission on December 1, 1864 and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 23, 1865 and listed as age nineteen.

Federal POW Records stated Private James P. Wilcox of Company A of the 49th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James P. Wilcox of Company A of the 49th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major

General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 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 Private James P. Wilcox of Company A of the 49th Regiment Tennessee 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", 1865 and listed the following: "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 Jas P. Wilcox of Company A of the 49th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 26, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jas P. Wilcox of Company A of the 49th Regiment Tennessee 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 Private James P. Wilcox of Company A of the 49th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 25, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James P. Wilcox of Company A of the "39th" (But corrected to the 49th at the top of the page) Regiment Tennessee 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.

Federal POW Records stated an order to release James P. Wilcox: "OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF PRISONERS Washington, D. C. March 25, 1865.

To Brigadier General Wm (William) P. (Pitt) Richardson Commanding Camp Chase Columbus, Ohio

General; In pursuance of instructions received from the Secretary of War I request the necessary orders may be given for the release of the following named Prisoners of War now confined at Camp Chase, Ohio viz: James P. Wilcox Private "39th" Tennessee Infantry Company A on his taking the oath as prescribed in the President's Proclamation of December 8, 1863, Very respectfully your obedient servant (Signed) W. (William) Hoffman Brevet Brigadier General United States Army Commissary General of Prisoners.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 5, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: "The mail train from Chattanooga to Knoxville, on Sunday last, met with a serious accident when passing through the Tunnel. From some cause a couple of the iron braces which supported the arch fell down and hung over the track. The first four cars after the engine were loaded with army wagons. As the train passed under the hanging braces they caught the wagons and swept them back, jamming them up against the box-cars, and killing two and wounding three of the soldiers on the cars. The accident delayed the train several hours."

And on Sunday, March 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. P. Wilcox of Company A of the 49th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes he was wounded at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 and one third of his left arm was amputated at the United States Hospital in Nashville, Tennessee and hospital records noted he was nineteen years old.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James P. Wilcox did not own slaves in either Kentucky or Tennessee.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JAS. P. WILCOX CO. A 49 TENN. INF. C.S.A."**

2076) Private L. T. W. WILLETT - Inscription on tombstone #1528 reads **"L. T. W. WILLETT CO. D 18 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to the Tennessee Marriage Records, 1780-2002; Logan D. Willett married (Spelled as) Levisa E. Williams on July 16, 1839 in Marshal County, Tennessee.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) T. L. Willett, born about 1843 in Tennessee and living in the household of (Spelled as) L. D. (A male) Willett, born about 1820 in South Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) L. E. (A female) Willett, born about 1828 in Alabama. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) R. P. (A female) Willett, born about 1841 in Tennessee and Rachel Willett, born about 1845 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Cat (A female) Willett, born about 1848 in Alabama and (Spelled as) J. K. (A male) Willett, born about 1850 in Alabama and listed as eight months old. The family household was living in the Rascoe's area of Dallas County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 20, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) L. T. W. Willett, born about 1844 in Alabama and living in the household of (Spelled as) L. D. (A male) Willett, born about 1819 in North Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) L. E. (A female) Willett, born about 1826 in Alabama. Other household members were: (Spelled as) R. L. (A female) Willett, born about 1847 in Alabama and (Spelled as) M. K. (A female) Willett, born about 1850 in Alabama and (Spelled as) C. S. (A male) Willett, born about 1854 in Alabama and (Spelled as) M. E. (A female) Willett, born about 1858 in Alabama and (Spelled as) J. W. (A male) Willett, born about 1859 in Alabama and listed as seven months and (Spelled as) G. R. (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to G. C. (A male) Day, born about 1839 in Alabama and (Spelled as) F. A. P. (A female) Day, born about 1840 in Tennessee. The household was living in the Athens Beat in Dallas County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Liberty Hill and the census was enumerated on July 2, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private L. T. W. Willett served in Company D 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 D of the 18th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Coosa Farmers” Many soldiers from Coosa County, Alabama.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for January 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) L. T. W. Willet of Company D of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on January 27, 1862.

A Regimental Return within his Compiled Military Service Records for June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) L. T. Willet of Company D of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry listed as sick at Holly Springs since May, (1862).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1861 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) L. T. W. Willett of Company D of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted in Lowndes (County, Alabama) on January 1, 1862 and enrolled by (Captain) Guy Smith for the war and last paid by (Thomas) W. Cowles on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) L. T. W. Willett of Company D of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on January 27, 1862 at Mobile, (Alabama) and enrolled by (Captain) Guy Smith for the war and last paid by Captain (Alexander) McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) L. T. W. Willett of Company D of the 18th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter 1864 and signed his name as W. T. L. Willett.

The following document was located with his Compiled Military Service Records. “Camp Memminger (Located by Mobile, Alabama) February 21, 1862. This _____ that L. T. W. Willet a recruit for Company D 18th Regiment Alabama Volunteers, aged 18 years 5 feet 3 inches high dark eyes hair dark (and) dark complexion and by occupation when enlisted a farmer born in Davidson County State of Tennessee was received by J. B. Barnette (Assistant) Surgeon of the 18th Regiment Alabama Volunteers on the 28th day of January 1862 and mustered into the service for three years or during the war by Major Anderson February 27, 1862 received fifty dollars for bounty due him as shown by receipt below and signed Guy Smith Captain commanding Company D 18th Regiment Alabama. Received of Captain (Thomas) W. Cowles quartermaster of the 18th Alabama Regiment.”

When Private L. T. W. Willett of Company D of the 18th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 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) William L. Willett of Company D of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm L. Willett of Company D of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm L. Willett of Company D of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, (Tennessee) on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm L. Willett of Company D of the 18th 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Private died approximately 58 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 3, 1865 at Janesville, Wisconsin the newspaper *The Janesville Daily Gazette* reported: "The rebels are computing time by the march of General Sherman. Two days says the Richmond Examiner, Sherman can march forty miles in two days. They seem to recognize the footsteps of fate in the tramp of Sherman's legions."

And on Friday, March 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Willett of Company D of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one with the surname of Willett owned slaves in Dallas County, Alabama.

2077) Private Augustus Lefry WILLIAMS - Inscription on tombstone #1495 reads **"A. L. WILLIAMS CO. I 59 TENN. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Bristol, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Augustus L. Williams, born about 1830 in Tennessee and noted is occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$250.00 and living in the household of (Spelled as) Tamer but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to James Williams, born about 1796 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Susan Williams, born about 1800 in Tennessee. Another household member was Martha M. Williams, born about 1820 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 4 in Grainger County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on September 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Lefry (A male) Williams, born about 1830 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$2,000.00 and a personal value of \$683.00 and listed as the head of the household. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Tonnes (A female) Williams, born about 1795 and Susan Williams, born about 1800 and (Spelled as) Tonnes M. Williams, (A female) born about 1857 and Martha M. Williams, born about 1859 and noted as seven months old. The family household was living in District 4 in Grainger County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on July 14, 1860.

The compiler notes he only has Federal POW Records.

Company I of the 59th Tennessee Infantry was mustered in at Grainger County, Tennessee.

The compiler would also like to thank Lauren Clark for finding this missing soldier.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Augustus L. Williams of Company I of the 59th Regiment Tennessee Mounted Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Aug. L. Williams of Company I of the 59th Regiment Tennessee Mounted Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January

11, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. L. Williams of the 59th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and under disposition stated sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on December 25, (1864) and noted as captured in Sullivan County, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Augustus L. Williams of Company I of the 59th Regiment Tennessee Mounted Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Augustus L. Williams of Company I of the 59th Regiment Tennessee Mounted Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Augustus L. Williams of Company I of the 59th Regiment Tennessee Mounted Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase on January 14, 1865 from Louisville, Kentucky. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Augustus L. Williams of Company I of the 59th Regiment Tennessee Mounted Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 15, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 1, 1865 at Cadiz, Ohio the newspaper *The Cadiz Sentinel* reported: "APPOINTMENT OF A POSTMISTRESS – Mrs. Bushnell has been appointed postmistress at Sterling, Illinois on the following order of the President. Mr. (Eihu B) Washburne has presented to me all the papers in this case and finding Mrs. Bushnell as well recommended as any other and she being the widow of a soldier who fell in battle for the Union, let her be appointed. A. LINCOLN. That was a glorious order of Father Abraham. We think the President must have been reading our suggestions in the Ohio Democrat a few weeks ago and concluded to put them in practice. But let the people now take the matter in hand. There is not a town or hamlet in the United States that has not some soldier's widows who would make excellent postmistresses. Let the towns and villages move in the matter and send up petitions to the President.

Let them take votes in their respective localities and let the claims of the bereaved women be canvassed and the papers forwarded to Washington....”

And on Wednesday, March 1, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Augustus L. Williams of Company I 59th Regiment Tennessee Mounted Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Augustus L. Williams did not own slaves in Grainger County, Tennessee.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“A. L. WILLIAMS CO. I 59 TENN. MTD. INF. C.S.A.”**

2078) Private A. P. WILLIAMS - Inscription on tombstone #246 reads **“A. P. WILLIAMS CO. H 15 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Yazoo County, Mississippi in March 1864.

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

“15th (Stewart's-Logwood's) Cavalry Regiment [also called 2nd Organization or 15th Consolidated] was assembled at Oxford, Mississippi, in February, 1864. It was organized by consolidating part of the 15th (Stewart's) [Stewart's] Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, Street's Mississippi Cavalry Battalion, and the 16th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. The unit served in R. V. Richardson's and E. W. Rucker's Brigade, skirmished in Mississippi and Georgia, then returned to Mississippi and fought at Harrisburg. Later it moved to Tennessee and saw action at Memphis, Franklin, and Nashville. Only 75 men came back from Hood's operations, and in February, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Alabama where it surrendered in May. The field officers were Colonels Thomas H. Logwood [Thomas Henry Logwood – Contributor should have noted 16th Tennessee Cavalry – Find A Grave Memorial # 10789537] and Francis M. Stewart, and Major Solomon G. Street. [Find A Grave Memorial # 183583700]”

The compiler notes he only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. P. Williams of Company H of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on March 25, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Cairo, Illinois by Brigadier General (Hugh Thompson) Reid and noted as captured in Yazoo County, Mississippi on March 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. P. Williams of Company H of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry name appeared as a signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio on February 12, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio February 12, 1865 and noted as

captured in Yazoo County, Mississippi on March 8, 1864 and at the bottom of the page stated entry cancelled.

Private A. P. Stewart died approximately 174 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On September 16, 1864 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: 'REBEL PRISONERS – Yesterday, five rebel commissioned officers were forwarded under guard from the Military Prison in this city to Johnson's Island. One hundred and seventy-five enlisted men were transferred to the prison at Camp Chase. Sixteen deserters from the rebel army, including several citizens charged with disloyalty, were paroled and furnished transportation on hundred miles into the interior of the State of Indiana. John Alton, Assistant Surgeon 9th Tennessee cavalry and M. A. Mulkey, Surgeon 3rd Confederate States cavalry, both captured at Dalton, Georgia, on the 15th of August last and (Benjamin) F. Palmer Assistant Surgeon 5th Georgia cavalry, captured at Murfreesboro September 6th were forwarded to Camp Chase. We presume that they will be returned from there into Confederate lines.'

And on Friday, September 16, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private A. P. Williams of Company H 15th Regiment Tennessee due to unknown reasons.*

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2079) Private Benjamin F. WILLIAMS - Inscription on tombstone #1227 reads "**B. F. WILLIAMS CO. I 15 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Tennessee Marriage Records 1780-2002; Stewart Williams married Emily Ambrose in Sumner County, Tennessee on July 26, 1831.

According to the 1850 United States census Benjamin Williams, born about 1845 was living in the household of Stewart Williams, born about 1806 in Tennessee and his wife Emily Williams, born about 1817. Other family household members were: Henry Williams, born about 1833 and Joseph Williams, born about 1835 and John Williams, born about 1837 and Zebulon Williams, born about 1839 and (Spelled as) Gilly Ann Williams, born about 1841 and Andrew Williams, born about 1843 and William Williams, born about 1846 and Sarah Ann Williams, born about 1849. The family household was living in District 7 in Sumner County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on August 30, 1850.

According to the 1860 United States census Benjamin F. Williams, born about 1846 in Tennessee and living in the household of (Spelled as) S. D. (A male) Williams, born about 1806 in Tennessee and his wife Emily Williams, born about 1813 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Henry Williams,

born about 1835 in Tennessee and Joseph Williams, born about 1837 in Tennessee and Andrew Williams, born about 1843, in Tennessee and William Williams, born about 1848 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Eveline (A female) Williams, born about 1850 in Tennessee and James Williams, born about 1852 in Tennessee and Elizabeth Williams, born about 1854 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Lucelia (A female) Williams, born about 1856 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 7 in Sumner County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Sandersville and the census was enumerated on July 23, 1860.

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

“15th (Stewart's-Logwood's) Cavalry Regiment [also called 2nd Organization or 15th Consolidated] was assembled at Oxford, Mississippi, in February, 1864. It was organized by consolidating part of the 15th (Stewart's) [Stewart's] Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, Street's Mississippi Cavalry Battalion, and the 16th Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. The unit served in R. V. Richardson's and E. W. Rucker's Brigade, skirmished in Mississippi and Georgia, then returned to Mississippi and fought at Harrisburg. Later it moved to Tennessee and saw action at Memphis, Franklin, and Nashville. Only 75 men came back from Hood's operations, and in February, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Alabama where it surrendered in May. The field officers were Colonels Thomas H. Logwood [Thomas Henry Logwood – Contributor should have noted 16th Tennessee Cavalry – Find A Grave Memorial # 10789537] and Francis M. Stewart, and Major Solomon G. Street. [Find A Grave Memorial # 183583700]”

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private Benjamin F. Williams of Company I of the 15th Tennessee Cavalry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Rucker's Brigade in Chalmers' Division in Forrest's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benjamin F. Williams of Company I of the “16” Regiment Tennessee C. S. A. was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 in Nashville, Tennessee on December 30, 1864 and had been sent from Franklin, (Tennessee) and diagnosed as a convalescent and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 3, 1865 and listed as age eighteen.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. F. Williams of Company I of the 15th 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. F. Williams of Company I of the 15th 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 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) Benjamin F. Williams of Company I of the 15th 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. F. Williams of Company I of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry 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) Benj. F. Williams of Company I of the 15th Regiment Tennessee "Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December "18", 1864 and the following was stated at the bottom of the page: "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) Benj F. Williams of Company I of the 15th 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj F. Williams of Company I of the 15th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 11, 1865 and had been from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private Benjamin F. Williams died approximately 34 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 14, 1865 at Washington, DC the newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: "Three thousand bales of cotton were received at Cincinnati on Tuesday and over 2,000 bales were received at New York in three days last week."

And on Tuesday, February 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Benj F. Williams of Company I 15th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Benjamin F. Williams did not own slaves in Sumner County, Tennessee.

2080) Private B. F. WILLIAMS - Inscription on tombstone #1547 reads "**B. F. WILLIAMS CONSCRIPT KY. C.S.A.**" Federal POW Records on ancestry (38951) stated: He was taken prisoner in Butler County, Kentucky on August 2, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 5, 1865 at Lawrence, Kansas the newspaper *The Daily Kansas Tribune* reported: "OFF TO FIGHT INDIANS – During the week, eight or ten companies of rebel prisoners, who have become dissatisfied with the rebel cause, taken the oath and enlisted I Uncle Sam's service, passed through St. Joseph on their way to Fort Kearney and other posts along the line from here to Denver, to fight the Indians who are how holding high carnival along the entire route."

And on Sunday, March 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

The compiler notes the same records reported him as died on Sunday, March 5, 1865 at Camp Chase due to pneumonia and buried in grave #1547.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2081) Private Edward F. WILLIAMS - Inscription on tombstone #1382 reads "**E. F. WILLIAMS CO. D 5 GA. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner near Murfreesboro, Tennessee in September 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 45 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Edward F. Williams, born about 1820 in Georgia and noted his occupation as an overseer and as the head of the household and living with his wife Ann E. Williams, born about 1825 in Georgia. Other household members were: Edward B. Williams, born about 1845 in Georgia and George C. K. Williams, born about 1849 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 17 in Liberty County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 5, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Edwd F. Williams, born about 1820 in North Carolina and listed his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of 1,000.00 and noted as the head of the household and living with his wife Ann E. Williams, born about 1823 in Florida. Other household members were: Edwd P. Williams, born about 1844 in Florida and Geo. C. Williams, born about 1850 in Florida and (Spelled as Frunceck) (A female) Williams, born about 1852 in Georgia and Willie O. Williams, born about 1856 in Georgia. The family household was living in Militia District 22 in McIntosh County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office reported as South Newport and the census was enumerated on July 7, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Edward F. Williams alternate name E. H. Williams served in Company "A" 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]"

He had prior duty with the 1st Battalion Georgia Cavalry and will be noted.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated December 31, 1861 at South Newport, (Georgia) stated Private (Spelled as) E. F. Williams of Captain Hughes' Company (Liberty Guards) 1st Battalion Georgia Cavalry enrolled on October 26, (1861) at South Newport, (Georgia) by Captain William Hughes Junior for six months

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 8 to 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) E. F. Williams of Captain Hughes' Cavalry Company (Liberty Guards)* enlisted on October 27, (1861) at South Newport, (Georgia) and enrolled by (Captain) William Hughes (Junior) for six months and noted the risk and hire of horse was \$2.00 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "The 1st Battalion was composed of the following four companies: Lamar Rangers, McIntosh Cavalry, Liberty Guards and the Liberty Independent Troop.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) E. F. Williams of Captain Hughes' Cavalry Company (Liberty Guards) enlisted on October 26, (1861) at South Newport, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain William Hughes (Junior) for six months and last paid on October 31, (1861) and noted the risk and hire of horse was \$24.00 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) E. F. Williams of Captain Hughes' Cavalry Company (Liberty Guards) Mounted enlisted on October 26, (1861) at South Newport, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain William Hughes (Junior) for six months and last paid on October 31, (1861) and noted the risk and hire of horse was \$24.00 and noted as present for duty and also noted each man at muster was provided with a serviceable horse.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to April 8, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Edward F. Williams of Captain Hughes' Cavalry Company (Liberty Guards) enlisted on October 26, (1861) at South Newport, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain William Hughes Junior for six months and last paid on February 28, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 5, 1862 at South Newport Georgia stated Private (Spelled as) E. F. Williams of Captain Hughes' Company of Cavalry* enlisted and mustered into service on April 25, 1862 at age forty-three and enrolled for three years or the war his horse was valued at \$175.00 and traveling place of rendezvous was thirty miles.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was also known as Liberty Guards."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 25 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) E. F. Williams of Captain Hughes' Independent Cavalry Company (Liberty Guards) enlisted on April 25, (1862) at South Newport, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain William Hughes Junior for six months and last paid on February 28, (1862) and noted as present for duty and also noted each man at muster was provided with a serviceable horse."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) E. F. Williams of Captain Hughes' Independent Cavalry Company (Liberty Guards) enlisted on April 25, (1862) at South Newport, (Georgia) and enrolled by (Captain) William Hughes (Junior) for three years or the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) E. F. Williams of Captain Hughes' Independent Cavalry Company (Liberty Guards) enlisted on April 25, (1862) at South Newport, (Georgia) and enrolled by (Captain) William Hughes Junior for three years or 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) E. F. Williams of Captain Hughes' Independent Cavalry Company (Liberty

Guards) enlisted on April 25, (1862) at South Newport, (Georgia) and enrolled by (Captain) William Hughes Junior for three years or war and last paid on October 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

The compiler now notes his service in the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. F. Williams of Company D of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry* enlisted on April 25, (1862) at South Newport, (Georgia) [The compiler notes South Newport, Georgia was located in McIntosh County] and enrolled by Captain William Hughes Junior for three years or the war and last paid on December 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "The 2nd Battalion Georgia Cavalry was consolidated with the 1st Battalion Georgia Cavalry by Special Order number twenty, Headquarters District of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida dated January 20, 1863, to form the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. F. Williams of Company D of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on April 25, (1862) at South Newport, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain William Hughes Junior for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas B.) Gowan 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) E. F. Williams of Company D of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on April 25, 1862 at South Newport, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain William Hughes Junior for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas B.) Gowan 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) E. F. Williams of Company D of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on April 25, 1862 at South Newport, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain William Hughes Junior for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas B.) Gowan 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) E. F. Williams of Company D of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on April 25, 1862 at South Newport, Georgia and enrolled by Captain William Hughes Junior for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas B.) Gowan on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated entitled to commutation of clothing \$55.13.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. F. Williams of Company D of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on April 25, 1862 at South Newport, Georgia and enrolled by Captain William Hughes Junior for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas B.) Gowan on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on sick furlough for thirty days from December 10.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to April 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) E. F. Williams of Company D of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on April 25, 1862 at South Newport, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain William Hughes Junior

for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (Thomas B.) Gowan on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) E. F. Williams of Company D of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on April 25, 1862 at South Newport, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain William Hughes Junior for three years or war and last paid by Captain (Thomas B.) Gowan on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) E. F. Williams of Company D of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on April 25, 1862 at South Newport, Georgia and enrolled by Captain William Hughes Junior for three years or war and last paid by Captain (Thomas B.) Gowan on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured September "16" in Tennessee and in hands of the enemy.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edwd F. Williams of Company D 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 Murfreesboro, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edw'd F. Williams of Company D 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 Murfreesboro, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edw' F. Williams of Company D 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 12, 1864 and noted as captured near Murfreesboro, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edw F. Williams of Company D 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 originally had been slated to be discharged to Camp White on September 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Murfreesboro, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edw F. Williams of Company D 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 September 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Murfreesboro, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ed F. Williams of Company D of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 16 to 20, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 17, 1864 and noted as captured near Murfreesboro, Tennessee on September 6, 1864.

Private Edward F. Williams died approximately 158 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 22, 1865 at Urbana, Ohio the newspaper *The Urbana Union* reported: "Lieutenant S. B. DAVIS – This is the name of the young Rebel Lieutenant who was tried at Cincinnati, as a spy and sentenced to be executed by hanging at Johnson's Island on the 17th February. We learn with great satisfaction that his sentence had been commuted by the President to imprisonment. The evidence against him was and as he admitted to be true, that he was an officer in the Rebel Army found travelling across Ohio, under another name and in citizen dress. He claimed to be a bearer of dispatches from his government and not a spy. Admitting his own statement to be true, his imprisonment will be fully justified. But it is pressing the law of presumptive evidence much too far, to convict a man of being a spy on the simple ground of being found in a public conveyance, remote from any military works or camp, on the mere fact of being in citizen dress and under another name. The fact is ground of strong suspicion but to make him a spy there should be facts showing overt acts, or acts showing intent. The President has done well."

And on Wednesday, February 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Ed F. Williams of Company D of the 5th Regiment Georgia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Edward F. Williams owned one female black slave age thirty-seven according to the 1860 slave schedule.

2082) Private Edward J. WILLIAMS - Inscription on tombstone #164 reads "**E. J. WILLIAMS CO. A 36 GA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Nickajack Trace, Georgia in March 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Edward J. Williams served in Company G in the 36th Georgia Infantry (Boyles') and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"6th (Glenn's) Infantry Regiment was organized at Dalton, Georgia, during the winter of 1861-1862 with many officers and men from the Dalton area. It was sent to Tennessee, [and] then moved to Mississippi where it served in T. H. Taylor's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. The regiment fought at Champion's Hill and was captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. After being exchanged and brigaded under General Cummings, it fought with the Army of Tennessee from Chattanooga to

Nashville, and ended the war in North Carolina. The unit was organized with 930 men, reported 43 casualties at Chattanooga, and totalled [totalled] 267 men and 213 arms in December, 1863. In January, 1865, when it was consolidated with the 56th Georgia Regiment, 232 were present for duty. Few surrendered on April 26. The unit was commanded by Colonels C. E. Broyles [Charles Edwards Broyles – Find A Grave Memorial # 23428641] and Jesse A. Glenn,[Find A Grave Memorial # 107211106] Lieutenant Colonel Alexander M. Wallace, [Alexander McGhee Wallace – Find A Grave Memorial # 21700003] and Major John Loudermilk. [John Robert Loudermilk - Died during Atlanta Campaign – Find A Grave Memorial # 130589686]”

His Compiled Military Service Records only contain Federal POW Records which all reported him in Company G.

Company G of the 36th Georgia Infantry (Broyles’) had many soldiers from Whitfield County, Georgia.

The work of Lillian Henderson stated he enlisted on January 20, 1862 and deserted on October 12, 1862 and had been captured at Nickajack Creek, Georgia on March 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) “Edwin” (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) Williams of Company G of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Provost Marshal General at Louisville, Kentucky on March 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee on March 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Tunnel Hill, Georgia on February 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edward J. Williams of Company G of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending March 15, 1864 and noted as captured at Nickajack Trace, Georgia on March 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edw’d J. Williams of Company G of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 13, 1864 and under remarks stated sent for exchange and noted as captured at Nickajack Trace on March 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edward J. Williams of Company G of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on March 13, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on March 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Nickajack Trace, Georgia on March 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edward J. Williams of Company G of the 36th 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 March 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Nickajack Trace, Georgia on March 1, “1863”.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edward J. Williams of Company G of the 36th Regiment Georgia 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 Nickajack Trace, Georgia on March 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edward J. Williams of Company G of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on March 26, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge and noted as captured at (Spelled as) Jach Trace, Georgia on March 1, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edward J. Williams of Company G of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio, who desire taking the oath of allegiance, June 10, 1864 and noted as captured at Jacktrace, Georgia on March 1, 1864.

Private Edward J. Williams died approximately 57 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 22, 1864 at St. Louis, Missouri the newspaper *The Daily Missouri Republican* reported: "BATT OF SUGAR VALLEY OR RESACCA SATURDAY MAY 14 – The heaviest fighting of the campaign has taken place today and though it was indecisive we, have come to be thankful at the results. Our line as formed last night was in the form of a semi-circle, to be northwest of Sugar Valley, while the Oostanaula River completes the circle on the southeast. Sugar Valley is a fertile little plain of about ten square miles in size, much broken by hills, which at this season of the year are covered by a dense undergrowth of small trees and vines, rendering them very difficult to penetrate. It was in this valley, between the projected Rome and Dalton Railroad and the river that encircles Resaca and Tilton that the enemy made a stand after being closely pressed on his retreat from Dalton. From our center to the river the distance this morning was about seven miles. Our line extends completely around the valley McPherson's right resting on the river near its junction with Oostanaula creek or Calhoun, while the left strikes the river north of Tilton near the junction of the river with Swamp creek that takes its rise in the hills of Sugar Valley. Lick and Camp creeks also burst out from the hills in the valley and empty their waters into the Oostanaula River which is very broad and deep but can be forded when the water is low at six points. The above is as intelligible a description of the field as can be given without the aid of a map."

And on Sunday, May 22, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) E. J. Williams of Company G of the 36th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"E. J. WILLIAMS CO. G 36 (BROYLES') GA. REG. C.S.A."**

2083) Private Elijah M. WILLIAMS - Inscription on tombstone #1846 reads ***“E. M. WILLIAMS CO. I 10 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner in Breathitt County, Kentucky in March 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Elizah but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Elijah Williams and will be noted this way. The census listed Elijah Williams, born about 1846 and living in the household of Jeremiah Williams, born about 1827 in Kentucky and noted he could not read nor write and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Ibby (A female) (Corrected to Abby by an ancestry transcriber) Williams, born about 1825 in Kentucky and noted she could not read nor write. Another family household member was Ann Williams, born about 1844 in Kentucky. The family household was living in District 2 in Perry County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 23, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Elijah Wms, (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Elijah Williams and will be noted this way) The census listed Elijah Williams born about 1844 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Aus (A male) Smith, born about 1815 in Kentucky and what appears to be his wife Sally Smith, born about 1815 in Kentucky. Other household members were: Betty Johnson, born about 1820 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Wm Johnson, born about 1852 in Kentucky and George Johnson, born about 1854 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Anna Wms but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Anna Williams, born about 1842 in Kentucky. The household was living in District 1 in Perry County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Hazard and the census was enumerated on July 3, 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 Elijah Williams of Company I of the 10th Kentucky Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was Annie Williams and listed her Post Office as Boonville, Kentucky.

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 560 the Post Office at Boonville and located in Owsley County, Kentucky.

The compiler notes Owsley and Perry and Breathitt Counties are all adjacent in Kentucky.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Elijah Williams served in Company I in the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“13th Cavalry Regiment [also called 10th and 11th Regiment Mounted Infantry] was assembled at Abingdon, Virginia. It was assigned to the Department of East Tennessee and later the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee. The unit confronted the Federals in Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia, and on April 27, 1865, surrendered at Louisa, Kentucky. The field officers were Colonel Benjamin E. Caudill, [Benjamin Everage Caudill – Find A Grave Memorial # 11131738] Lieutenant Colonel D. J. Caudill, [David Jesse Caudill – Find A Grave Memorial # 29584749] and Major John T. Chenoweth.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Elijah Williams of Company I of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Infantry* enlisted on August 29, 1863 in Whitesburg, (Kentucky) (Located in Letcher County and adjacent to Perry County) and enrolled for two years and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company I of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry. The regiment was known at various times as Caudill's Regiment Kentucky Infantry, 10th Regiment Kentucky Infantry, 10th Regiment Kentucky Mounted Riflemen, and 11th Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry. The 11th Regiment Kentucky Mounted became the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry by Special Order Number 44 Adjutant and Inspector General's Order dated February 22, 1865."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August to December 31, 1863 stated (Spelled as) Elijah Williams of Company I of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Mounted Riflemen and under remarks stated deserter.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. M. Williams of Company I of the 10th Regiment Kentucky "Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending March 25, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District Kentucky Louisville on March 25, 1864 and had been sent from Camp Nelson Kentucky and noted as captured in Perry County, Kentucky on March 8 1864 and noted as being on hand.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. M. Williams of Company I of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on March 24, 1864 and noted as captured in Breathitt County, Kentucky on March 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. M. Williams of Company I of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Infantry appeared on a roll 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 in Perry County, Kentucky on March 8, 1864 and under remarks state Camp Nelson.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. M. Williams of Company I of the 10th Regiment Kentucky 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, March 24, 1864 and noted as captured in Breathitt County, Kentucky on March 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. N. Williams (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on March 26, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge and noted as captured in Breathitt County, Kentucky on March 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. M. Williams of Company I of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio who desire taking

the oath of allegiance June 10, 1864 and noted as captured in Breathitt County, Kentucky on March 8, 1864 and under remarks stated deserter.

Private Elijah M. Williams died approximately 379 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 9, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: "Miss Mary A. Wright, First Sergeant, Crosby's scouts, is on the roll of enlisted men of the detachment. She is a guest of the Female Military Prison on Broadway and will be forwarded to Camp Chase in a day or two."

And on Sunday, April 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private E. M. Williams of Company I of the 10th Regiment Kentucky "Infantry" due to general debility.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules E. M. Williams did not own slaves in the State of Kentucky.

2084) Corporal George F. WILLIAMS - Inscription on tombstone #1979 reads "**CORP. G. F. WILLIAMS CO. E 36 ALA. REG. C.S.A.**" Federal POW Records on ancestry (38952) stated: He was taken prisoner at Dalton, Georgia on February 25, 1865.

Company E of the 36th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Mobile County, Alabama.

His service records are under George D. Williams of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry.

Company E of the 34th Regiment Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Tallapoosa County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. D. Williams of Captain Fielder's Company* enlisted on March 22, 1862 in Tallapoosa, (County Alabama) and enrolled by Captain (Marshall Lucius) Fielder for three years or the war and duty status not reported.

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

(Captain Marshall Lucius Fielder resigned in 1863 and after the war became a doctor and died in September 1911 and buried in Wetumpka, Alabama.)

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. D. Williams 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 Provost Marshal General at Louisville, Kentucky on March 5, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on March 5, 1864 and noted as captured at Dalton, Georgia on May 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Geo. D. Williams of Company E of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 9, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky, Louisville on March 9, 1864 and noted as captured at Dalton, Georgia on May 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Geo. "C". Williams (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on March 11, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge and noted as captured at Dalton, Georgia on February 25, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 17, 1865 at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Pittsburgh Gazette* reported: "FUNERAL OF A SOLDIER – The funeral of Henry Glenn formerly a member of Company A 102nd Pennsylvania, who was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, took place yesterday afternoon, from the residence of his mother, on Fulton Street. The body had been brought to the city by Frank McClure, a member of the company, who buried him on the battlefield and marked the grave. The funeral procession was preceded by an excellent brass band. A squad of Captain Davis' Veteran Reserve Corps, together with the members of the Allegheny Fire Company, formed the escort, followed by the relatives of deceased and a large number of friends in carriages."

And on Wednesday, May 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

The so called Confederate dead book listed his name as George F. Williams of Company E of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry and had been captured on February 25, 1864 at Dalton, Georgia and taken to the hospital on April 26, 1865 and died on May 17, 1865 of chronic diarrhea.

The compiler notes the same records reported his death at Camp Chase on Wednesday, May 17, 1865 due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2085) Private George W. WILLIAMS - Inscription on tombstone #1007 reads "**G. W. WILLIAMS CO. B 1 MO. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

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

“1st Cavalry Regiment was formed during summer of 1861. Many of its members had served with the Missouri State Guard. The unit fought at Elkhorn Tavern, then moved east of the Mississippi River and was dismounted. After fighting at Iuka and Corinth, it was assigned to M. E. Green's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It took an active part in the fight at Big Black River Bridge and on July 4, 1863, was captured at Vicksburg. After the exchange it was assigned to General Cockrell's Brigade, and consolidated with the 3rd (Samuel's) Missouri Cavalry Battalion. It fought with the Army of Tennessee throughout the Atlanta Campaign and was part of Hood's operations in Tennessee. Later it was involved in the defense of Mobile. On May 4, 1862, the regiment contained 536 effectives and lost 9 killed and 54 wounded at Corinth. The 1st/3rd Battalion reported 25 killed, 80 wounded, and 3 missing during the Atlanta Campaign and sustained 56 casualties at Allatoona. The small command surrendered with the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonel Elijah Gates; [Elijah P. Gates – Find A Grave Memorial # 9901878] Lieutenant Colonels Richard B. Chiles, [Richard Ballinger Chiles – Find A Grave Memorial # 33424401] George W. Law, [George Washington Law – Killed while a sheriff of Callaway County, Missouri after the war – Find A Grave Memorial # 88109314] and William D. Maupin; and Majors Robert R. Lawther [Robert Richard Lawther according to his Compiled Military Service Records although Find A Grave currently has his middle as Ralston and with the 3rd Missouri Cavalry, both men born in 1836 – Find A Grave Memorial # 33710938] and William C. Parker.”

When Private George W. Williams of Company B of the 1st Missouri Dismounted Cavalry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Cockrell's Brigade in French's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

The compiler notes there were some discrepancies about his actual unit. Some of his records listed him in the 1st Maryland Cavalry and some in the 1st Missouri Cavalry. There were no Confederate Maryland units at the Battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee however the 1st Missouri Cavalry was at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee. His Camp Chase death records had his name and unit correct.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 2, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky the newspaper *The Courier-Journal* reported: “General Dick Taylor, who has superseded General Hood in command of the rebel Army of Tennessee, is a brother of Jefferson Davis's first wife and a son of General Zachary Taylor. Though an active and vigilant officer, his military career has not been marked by any great achievement. His services during the past two years have been confined to the Trans-Mississippi Department, which he controlled until superseded by Kirby Smith. Louisiana and Texas have been the theatre of his operations and there he has won whatever

reputation he is entitled to. 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. We are unable to say what disposal is to be made of General Hood. He will probably sink into obscurity for some time to come. Hood is a dashing officer, full of military ardor; but he lacks the mental strength and balance essential to the execution of an extensive campaign. Reckless of danger, he will rashly lead his men into disaster. As a division commander he has fine ability and as such he made the reputation which placed him where inevitable failure awaited him. General Hood transfers to General Taylor the remnant of a once splendid army, to which General Joe Johnston had given spirit and organization. Johnston alone knew the capacity of that army and had he continued its leader he might have saved its shattered ranks. General Taylor has an exceedingly difficult task entrusted to him. He stands at the head of the broken columns of an army which has felt all the loss and chagrin of repeated disaster. We are sure that General Thomas will prove as much superior to Taylor as he is to Hood."

And on Thursday, February 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) G. W. Williams of Company B of the 1st Regiment Missouri Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2086) Private George W. WILLIAMS - Inscription on tombstone #1952 reads "***GEO. W. WILLIAMS CO. C 5 MISS. CAV. C.S.A.***" Federal POW Records located at ancestry (38944) stated: He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George W. Williams served in Company C of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"5th Cavalry Regiment was assembled at Columbus, Mississippi during the summer of 1863. Many of the men had seen prior service in various state commands, and some were from Panola and Kemper counties. It was assigned to Chalmers', W. F. Slemons', R. McCulloch's, Mabrey's, and W. Adams' Brigade and confronted the Federals in Mississippi, Kentucky, West Tennessee, and Alabama. Companies C, D, E, H, and K were captured at Selma in April, 1865 and the remaining companies were included in the surrender of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. Its commanders were Colonel James Z. George; [James Zachariah George – Find A Grave # 7893930] Lieutenant Colonels James A. Barksdale, [Killed February 22, 1864] P. H. Echols, W. M. Reed, [Killed April 12, 1864] and Nathaniel Wickliffe; [Nathaniel Wickliffe Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 126081412 (And according to the Adjutant General's Office this appears to be correct) and Majors W. G. Henderson [William G. Henderson] and William B. Perry."

Associated unit:

19th (George's) Cavalry Battalion, organized during the late summer of 1863, totaled 350 effectives in

October. It served in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, then early in 1864 disbanded. Some of its members joined the 5th Mississippi Cavalry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel James Z. George [James Zachariah George – Find A Grave Memorial # 7893930] was its commander.”

Company C of the 5th Mississippi Cavalry was known as “Curtis’ Company and many men came from Carroll County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 7 to October 31, 1863 stated Private George W. Williams of Company C of George’s Regiment Mississippi Cavalry* enlisted on October 3, 1863 in Lafayette County, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Curtis for three years or war 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) Geo W. Williams of Company C of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on October 3, (1863) in Lafayette County, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain Curtis 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 March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) G. W. Williams of Company C of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on October 3, (1863) in Lafayette County, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain Curtis for three years or the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private George W. Williams of Company C 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.

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 10, 1865 at Woodsfield, Ohio the newspaper *The Spirit Of Democracy* reported: “Lieutenant Doherty, who commanded the detachment of the Sixteenth New York Cavalry, that captured Booth, has been made a Captain by the Governor of New York.” AND “The object of Chief Justice Chase in going South is to re-organize the United States Courts” AND “Ex-Governor Aiken, of South Carolina has been arrested by order of President Johnson, because he would not take the oath of allegiance.” AND “ORDERS TO MUSTER OUT – The War Department has sent orders to General Richardson, in command at Camp Chase, to muster out of service the eight companies already raised to form the 198th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.” (Colonel/General William Pitt Richardson was living in Woodsfield, Ohio as a lawyer in the 1860 United States census. He may have read this very newspaper)

And on Wednesday, May 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) G. W. Williams of Company C of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2087) Private Jesse B. WILLIAMS - Inscription on tombstone #1425 reads **“J. B. WILLIAMS DARDEN’S BATT’Y GA. 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 Jesse B. Williams served in Darden’s Company Mississippi Light Artillery (Jefferson Artillery) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“Jefferson Light Artillery was organized at Fayette, Mississippi, in May, 1861, with men from Jefferson County. There it entered Confederate service with about 90 officers and men. It fought at Shiloh and in the Kentucky Campaign, then was assigned to S.C. Williams' and J.D. Myrick's Battalion of Artillery, Army of Tennessee. The battery participated in many battles of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, moved with Hood into Tennessee, and was active in North Carolina. This unit had 8 wounded of the 70 at Shiloh, 2 wounded at Perryville, 6 wounded at Murfreesboro, and 1 killed and 2 wounded at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 77 effectives, had 55 present in April, 1864, and surrendered with fewer than 40. Captains William L. Harper [William Lewis Harper - Find A Grave Memorial # 23782319] and Putnam Darden [Find A Grave Memorial # 35846283] were in command.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to November 17, 1864 and dated November 17, 1864 in the field near Florence, Alabama stated Private (Spelled as) J. B. Williams appeared on a Muster Roll of detailed men from King’s and Scogin’s Batteries, Georgia Light Artillery now serving with Captain Putnam Darden’s Battery, Mississippi Light Artillery and enlisted on April 23, 1864 at Resaca, Georgia and enrolled by Scogin for the war and never paid and noted as present for duty.

When Private Jesse B. Williams of Captain Darden’s Company Mississippi Light Artillery (Jefferson Artillery) was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been 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 Private Jesse B. Williams of Darden’s 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 December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse B. Williams of Darden's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse B. Williams of Darden's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse B. Williams of Darden's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse B. Williams of Darden's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 25, 1865 at Charlotte, North Carolina the newspaper *The Evening Bulletin* reported: "FROM FLORIDA – The following is from Lake City: Captain Dickinson captured eighty-five prisoners, including one colonel three captains and one lieutenant; also then wagons, sixty horses, one ambulance, arms, etc. The enemy lost in killed five including their adjutant; four wounded including the colonel. Not one of Captain Dickinson's company hurt."

And on Saturday, February 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Jesse B. Williams of Darden's Battery due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"J. B. WILLIAMS (DARDEN'S CO. LGT. ART.) MISS. C.S.A."**

2088) Corporal John Z. WILLIAMS - Inscription on tombstone #1907 reads **"CORP. J. Z WILLIAMS CO. B 56 GA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal John Z. Williams served in Companies B and D in the 56th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“56th Infantry Regiment [also called 55th Regiment] was organized during the late spring of 1862. Some of the men were from Carroll, Chattahoochee, and Dooly counties. The unit served at Cumberland Gap, then moved to Mississippi. Here it was assigned to T. H. Taylor's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and after fighting at Champion Hill was captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Exchanged and assigned to General Cummings' Brigade, the 56th was involved in the operations of the Army of Tennessee from Chattanooga to Bentonville. It reported 74 casualties at Chattanooga, totalled [totalled] 434 men and 277 casualties in December, 1863, and during January, 1865, when it was consolidated with Glenn's 36th Regiment, 232 were present. Few surrendered in April. The field officers were Colonel E. P. Watkins, [Elihu Pinson Watkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 68062407] Lieutenant Colonel J. T. Slaughter, [John Thomas Slaughter – Originally a private in Company I of the 56th Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 21590150] and Majors James P. Bewster [James Pendleton Brewster – Find A Grave Memorial # 68194311] and M. L. Pool.[Marcus Lafayette Pool – Find A Grave Memorial # 14877036]”

Company D of the 56th Georgia Infantry had many soldiers from Hall County, Georgia.

Compiled Military Service Records stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) J. Z. Williams of Company D of the “55th” Regiment Georgia Infantry* appeared on a Pay Roll of the organization named above showing payment of bounty for June 13, 1862 and volunteered on May 12, (1862) at Crossroads, Georgia and enrolled by Colonel E. P. Watkins for three years and \$50.00 paid and signed by J. Z. Williams.

The above asterisk stated “This regiment subsequently became the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry.”

When 4th Corporal John Z. Williams of Company D of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Alfred Cumming's 2nd Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 8, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, J. Z. Williams a 4th corporal of Company D Regiment 56th Georgia Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as J. Z. Williams and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8, day of July 1863.

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

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) J. Z. Williams of Company D of the 56th Regiment Georgia Volunteers appeared on a list of effective men, of the 56th Regiment Georgia Volunteers present and furloughed at Enterprise, Mississippi on July 23, 1863.

When Corporal John Z. Williams of Company D of the 56th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Cumming's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jno Z. Williams of Company D of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jno Z. Williams of Company D of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jno Z. Williams of Company D of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) John Z. Williams of Company D of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) John Z. Williams of Company D of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jno. Z Williams of Company D of the 56th 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 died approximately 109 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 23, 1865 at New York, New York the newspaper *The New York Daily Herald* reported: "THE PRESIDENT'S RESIDENCE – President Johnson has removed his quarters from his hotel to the residence of the Honorable Samuel Hooper, on H Street. Mr. Hooper is away with the funeral cortege of the late President." AND "CONDITION OF MRS. LINCOLN – Mrs. Lincoln has not sufficiently recovered to remove from the White House. She is more composed, however and is undecided whether to return to Illinois or not."

And on Sunday, April 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) John Z Williams of Company "B" of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"CORP. J. Z. WILLIAMS CO. D 56 GA. INF. C.S.A."**

2089) Private James WILLIAMS - Inscription on tombstone #1673 reads **"JNO. WILLIAMS CO. D 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A." WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner at Beverly, West Virginia in October 1864.

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

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; John Williams married Mary J. Powers on September 5, 1833 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed James Williams born about 1846 in Virginia living in the household of John S. Williams, born about 1804 in Virginia and his wife Mary Williams, born about 1809 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Williams, born about 1835 in Virginia and John E. Williams, born about 1836 in Virginia and Mary J. Williams, born about 1840 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Melania (A female) Williams, born about 1849 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 52 in Randolph County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 22, 1850.

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

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

According to www.familysearch.org the majority of soldiers from Company I of the 19th Virginia Cavalry came from Pocahontas and Randolph Counties in (West) Virginia. The compiler also notes he reported his age as eighteen upon his capture in 1864 putting his birth year around 1846.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 30 to February 27, 1863 and dated February 29, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) James Williams of Company I of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on December 1, 1863 at Huntersville, (West) Virginia (Located in Pocahontas County) and enrolled by (Captain) J. W. Marshall for three years or war and pay due upon enlistment and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated mounted and bounty due.

“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 State Line.”

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private James Williams of Company I of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter 1864 and issued on March 22, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to August 31, 1864 and dated August 31, 1864 stated Private James Williams of Company I of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on December 12, 1863 at Huntersville, (West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain J. W. Marshall for the war and last paid by Captain (F. G.) Rocke 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 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private James Williams of Company I of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on December 12, 1863 at Huntersville, (West Virginia) and enrolled by Captain J. W. Marshall for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated on detached duty and one hundred dollars bounty due.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Williams of Company I of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured at Beverly, West Virginia by the 8th Ohio Cavalry and forwarded November 2, 1864, from Clarksburg, West Virginia to the Wheeling, West Virginia Military

Prison en route for Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. Roll dated Headquarters Forces West of Piedmont Clarksburg, West Virginia on November 2, 1864 and noted as captured at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, 1864 and told Union authorities his residence was in Giles County, Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Williams of Company I of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a tri-monthly report of prisoners of war received at Headquarters Forces West of Piedmont. Report dated Clarksburg, West Virginia on November 5, 1864 and a physical was noted; Age eighteen; Height five feet nine inches; Complexion dark; Eyes black; Hair dark; and told Federal authorities he had been born in Kentucky and had been a farmer and his residence was in Giles County, Virginia and enrolled on October 1, 1861 in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia and noted as being in Jackson's Brigade and noted as captured on October 29, 1864 in Beverly, (West Virginia) by the 8th Ohio Cavalry and under remarks stated sent to Wheeling, (West Virginia) on November 2, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Williams of Company I of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and also listed a physical description; Age 18; Height 5' 9"; Complexion dark; Eyes dark; Hair dark; and by occupation had been a farmer and listed his residence as Giles County, Virginia and arrested by the 8th Ohio Cavalry at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, (1864) and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on November 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Williams of Company I of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received and transferred in the Department of West Virginia from October 1, 1864 to January 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on November 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Williams of Company I of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from November 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived on November 4, 1864 and noted as captured at Beverly, West Virginia on October 29, 1864.

Private died approximately 131 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 15, 1865 at Marysville, Ohio the newspaper *The Weekly Marysville Tribune* reported: "A PREDICTION VERIFIED – Ten years ago William H. Seward gave the utterance to this prediction – Slavery must disappear from this continent and you and I may live to see it. For uttering it he was denounced as a fanatic and visionary. Many of his friends thought his judgment was clouded by his enthusiasm. They could not believe that a revolution so tremendous could take place in so short a time."

And on Wednesday, March 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas. Williams of Company "F" of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JAS. WILLIAMS CO. I 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

2090) Private John WILLIAMS - Inscription on tombstone #366 reads **“JNO. D. WILLIAMS CO. B 56 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** His Camp Chase death records are listed under John Williams Company D 4th Alabama Cavalry.

He only has one page of Federal POW Records and are his death records at Camp Chase.

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 27, 1864 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper *The Daily Ohio Statesman* reported: “RETURNED FROM ANDERSONVILLE – A soldier of this city, arrived a day or two ago from the rebel prison at Andersonville, Georgia, having been among the fortunate two thousand recently exchanged by General Sherman. He says all descriptions of the horrors endured by our soldiers at Andersonville fall short of the reality. Seventeen hundred prisoners died within five days shortly before he left and so rapid are the deaths that a train of carts are kept busy carrying out the bodies for burial-the ceremony of interment consisting of the bodies being thrown into a trench indiscriminately.”

And on Thursday, October 27, 1864 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno Williams of Company D of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2091) Private Luke B. WILLIAMS - Inscription on tombstone #1269 reads **“L. B. WILLIAMS CO. C 1 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 18 years old.

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; William L. Williams was married to (Spelled as) Thursey H. Williams on December 6, 1827 in Jasper County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Luke Williams, born about 1846 in Georgia living in the household of William S. Williams, born about 1804 in Georgia and his wife (Spelled as) Thurza Williams, born about 1804 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Mary Williams, born about 1831 in Georgia

and Thomas Williams, born about 1833 in Georgia and James Williams, born about 1836 in Georgia and William Williams, born about 1838 in Georgia and Nathan Williams, born about 1841 in Georgia and Nancy Williams, born about 1850 in Georgia and noted as three months old. The family household was living in District 46 in Jasper County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Luke B. Williams, born about 1846 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of William S. Williams, born about 1805 in Georgia and his wife (Spelled as) Thurza H. Williams, born about 1807 in Georgia. Other household members were: N. M. (A male) Williams, born about 1841 in Georgia and Mary J. Leverett, born about 1831 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Emer D. (A female) Leverett, born about 1853 in Georgia. The household was living in Jasper County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Monticello and the census was enumerated on October 13, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Luke B. Williams served in Company C in the 1st Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“1st Battalion Sharpshooters was organized with four companies during the spring of 1862. Some of the men were from De Kalb County. It served on the Georgia coast and was part of the garrison that defended Fort McAllister in February, 1863. During May the unit moved to Mississippi and under General Wilson took its place in the trenches of Jackson. Later it was transferred to the Army of Tennessee and attached to General C. H. Stevens' and H. R. Jackson's Brigade. For a time the battalion was united with the 25th Georgia Regiment and in December, 1863, the consolidated command totalled [totalled] 341 men and 151 arms. It fought on many battlefields of the army from Chickamauga to Nashville and ended the war in North Carolina. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered with less than 35 officers and men. Majors Robert H. Anderson and Arthur Shaaff [Find A Grave Memorial # 130403350] were in command.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) L. B. Williams of Company C of the 1st Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters enlisted on May 25, 1864 in Dalton, (Georgia) and enrolled by (2nd) Lieutenant (Richard Cuyler) King for the war and pay due from enlistment and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent 26 days with leave.

When Private Luke B. Williams of Company C of the 1st Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters 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 the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Luke B. Williams of Company C of the 1st 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 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 Luke B. Williams of Company C of the 1st 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 Luke B. Williams of Company C of the 1st 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 discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Luke B. Williams of Company C of the 1st Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters 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) Lucken B. Williams of Company C of the 1st Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Luke B. Williams died approximately 40 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 15, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "A LAKE ERIE PIRATE TO BE HUNG – New York, February 14 – Captain James Y. Beall, convicted of being a spy and guerilla and being one of the Lake Erie pirates will be hung on Saturday morning at Governor's Island, New York. The sentence has been fully approved by General Dix."

And on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Luke B. Williams of Company C of the 1st Battalion Georgia Sharp Shooters due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Luke B. Williams did not own slaves in Jasper County, Georgia.

2092) Corporal Nelson WILLIAMS - Inscription on tombstone #1892 reads ***"N. WILLIAMS CO. F 65 GA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to the North Carolina Marriage Index, 1741-2004; Nelson G. Williams married Sally (Spelled as) Delinger on January 10, 1837 in Lincoln County, North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed Nelson Williams, born about 1841 in North Carolina and living in the household of Nelson Williams, born about 1805 in North Carolina and his wife Sally Williams, born about 1810 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: William Williams, born about 1832 in North Carolina and David Williams, born about 1834 in North Carolina and Martin Williams, born about 1838 in North Carolina and Sarah Ann Williams, born about 1840 in North Carolina and Peggy Williams, born about 1843 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Orsborn (A male) Williams, born about 1845 in North Carolina and Franklin Williams, born about 1846 in North Carolina and Robert Williams, born about 1850 in Georgia and noted as one month old. The family household was living in District 85 in Union County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 15, 1850.

According to Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; Nelson Williams married Elizabeth (Spelled as) Gamino on February 12, 1857 in Lumpkin County, Georgia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Nelson Williams was discharged as a corporal and served in Company F 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 F of the 65th Georgia Infantry had many soldiers from White County, Georgia.

The compiler notes Lumpkin and Union and White Counties in Georgia are all adjacent.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31 1862 to April 30, 1863 stated Private Nelson Williams of Company F of Fain's Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 15 1862 in Loudsville, Georgia (Located in White County) and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (James J) Goodrum on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

“The Infantry Battalion of Smith’s Legion Georgia Volunteers was increased to a regiment in March 1863 and designated Fain’s Regiment Georgia Infantry, which subsequently became the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private Nelson Williams of Company F of Fain’s Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Loudsville, Georgia and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (James J) 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 Nelson Williams of Company F of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Loudsville, Georgia and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (James J) Goodrum on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick in Loudon Hospital. The compiler notes this was Loudon, Tennessee.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) N. Williams of Company “A” of the 65th Georgia Regiment appeared on a report of a Guard mounted at Knoxville, Tennessee on July 30, 1863 and relived on July 31, 1863 and posted as police guard.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Nelson Williams of Company F of the 65th Regiment appeared on a report of a Guard mounted at Knoxville, Tennessee on August 1, 1863 and relived on August 2, 1863 and was posted at the jail.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Nelson Williams of Company F of the 65th Regiment appeared on a report of a Guard mounted at Knoxville, Tennessee on August 3, 1863 and relived on August 4, 1863 and was posted at the jail.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private Nelson Williams of Company F of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Loudsville, Georgia and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (James J) Goodrum on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private Nelson Williams of Company F of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Loudsville, Georgia and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) 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 Nelson Williams of Company F of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Loudsville, Georgia and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (James J) Goodrum on December 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 4th Corporal Nelson Williams of Company F of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Loudsville, Georgia and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain

(James J) Goodrum on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted to "3^d" Corporal April 1, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1864 stated 4th Corporal Nelson Williams of Company F of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 15, 1862 at Loudsville, Georgia and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (James J) Goodrum on February 29, 1864 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated promoted to "4th" Corporal on April 1, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) N. Williams of Company F of the 65th Georgia Volunteers appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 3^d quarter 1864 and issued on August 8, 1864.

When Corporal Nelson Williams of Company F of the 65th Georgia 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 Gist's Brigade in Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Nelson Williams of Company F of the 65th Regiment Georgia Rebel was admitted on December 26, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had transferred from Franklin, Tennessee and diagnosed for a simple flesh wound at hip se caused by a con-ball which was short for conical ball which was a medical word for minie ball and had been wounded at Franklin, (Tennessee) on November 30, 1864 and transferred to the Provost Marshal on March 7, 1865 and listed as age thirty.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Nelson Williams of Company F of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 7, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Nelson Williams of Company F of the 65th 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 March 7, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on March 7, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Nelson Williams of Company F of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending March 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on March 11, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Nelson Williams of Company F of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on March 8, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on March 10, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Nelson Williams of Company F of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on March 10, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Nelson Williams of Company F of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on March 12, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

The compiler notes he had been wounded at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 in the right hip by a bullet and it was noted he was thirty years old.

The compiler notes he was taken prisoner at a hospital in Franklin, Tennessee as a result of the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee.

Private died approximately 36 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On Monday April 17, 1865 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Philadelphia Inquirer* reported: "SUMMARY OF NEWS – A nation mourns its honored President. Abraham Lincoln at the time of his death was aged 56 years, 2 months and 2 days. President Johnson is nearly two months older than President Lincoln was."

And on Monday, April 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of "Private" Nelson Williams of Company F of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to gun-shot wound.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"CORP. N. WILLIAMS CO. F 65 GA. INF. C.S.A."**

2093) Private Obadiah WILLIAMS - Inscription on tombstone #1609 reads **"O. WILLIAMS CO. F 20 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** Federal POW Records located at ancestry (38951) stated: He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Obadiah Williams served in Company E of the 6th Alabama Infantry.

His records are with the 6th Alabama Infantry and listed him taken POW at Franklin, Tennessee. The 6th Alabama Infantry was with the Army of Northern Virginia. However the 20th Alabama was with Hood's Campaign in Tennessee.

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

When Private Obediah Williams of Company F of the 20th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, 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.

The compiler notes he only has one page of Federal POW Records with the 20th Alabama Regiment and that is his one page of death records. His surname is listed as Williamson in Company F of the 20th Alabama Regiment.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 9, 1865 at Dallas, Texas the newspaper *The Dallas Daily Herald* reported: "Captain C. L. Jordan of Weatherford, Parker County, just returned from the Yankee prison at Johnson's Island, Ohio after a residence of near twenty months there, furnishes the Houston Telegraph with a list of Texans now in that prison, from which we copy the following list of those from this immediate vicinity. Among the list is Colonel Graham, ex-member of Congress from this District, who was well and in good spirits. Captain E. E. (Emerson G) Noble and Lieutenant's (William) M. Moon and (Henry) P. Teague, 3rd Texas Cavalry; Captain's (William) A. Bledsoe and (Robert) H. Hopkins and Lieutenants (William) S. George and (William) F. (T) Basye, 18th Texas Cavalry. There may be others from this section in the list but we do not recognize any of the other names."

And on Thursday, March 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as)

The above citation also stated he died on pneumonia on Thursday, March 9, 1865 and was buried at the Camp Chase Cemetery in grave 1609.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2094) Private Robert J. WILLIAMS - Inscription on tombstone #1396 reads "***R. J. WILLIAMS***
CO. C 7 ALA. CAV. 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 Robert J. Williams alternate name R. J. Williams served in Company C in the 7th Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“7th Cavalry Regiment was formed at Newborn, Alabama, during July, 1863, with companies were raised in the counties of Randolph, Shelby, Greene, Pickens, and Montgomery. For a year the unit served in the Pollard area assigned to General Clanton's Brigade. In July, 1864, it contained 451 men, but was not serving as one command; two companies were with General Page, and eight rode with Colonel I. W. Patton. The 7th was later attached to B. M. Thomas', W. W. Allen's, and Bell's Brigade. It took part in the raid on Johnsonville and was engaged in the fighting as Hood moved toward Nashville. In April, 1865, it had less than 300 effectives and half that number surrendered at Gainesville, Alabama, in May. The field officers were Colonel Joseph Hodgson, [Joseph Hodgson Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 109825191] and Lieutenant Colonels Turner Clanton, Jr., [15913057] Henry J. Livingston, [Henry James Livingston – Find A Grave Memorial # 13517181] and F. C. Randolph. [Francis C. Randolph]”

Company C of the 7th Alabama Cavalry had many soldiers from Montgomery County, Alabama.

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 April 30 to June 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. J. Williams of Company C of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry enlisted on March 13, 1864 at Gonzalia, Alabama and enrolled for the war and pay due from enlistment and under remarks stated bounty due and noted as present for duty.

When Private Robert J. Williams of Company C of the 7th Alabama Cavalry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Rucker's Brigade in Chalmers' Division in Forrest's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robert J. Williams of Company C of the 7th Regiment Alabama (Rebel) was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 in Nashville,

Tennessee on January 20, 1865 and diagnosed for typhoid fever and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 23, 1865 and listed as age eighteen.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt J. Williams of Company C 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 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 Private (Spelled as) Robt J. Williams of Company C of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 26, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt J. Williams of Company C of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt J. Williams of Company C of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry 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 Private (Spelled as) Robt J. Williams of Company C of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 25, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Williams of Company C of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky on January 27, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private Robert J. Williams died approximately 27 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 23, 1865 at Millersburg, Ohio the newspaper *The Holmes County Farmer* reported: "A SAD DEATH – The Newark Advocate records the death of a young lady, of Newark, Ohio from accidentally swallowing a thimble. Her name was Maggie Elliott and on the evening previous to her decease, Maggie left her father's house, in company with her young associates, for an evening visit at the residence of a neighbor. While amusing themselves in Hunting the thimble, Maggie became possessor of it and placing it in her mouth to hide it from the others, accidentally swallowed it. Every exertion by her kind associates

proved unavailing. She breathed her last in fifteen minutes after the occurrence. The young companions who took her from her home joyous and happy, in a few hours afterward brought her home a corpse.”

And on Thursday, February 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Robt Williams of Company C of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2095) Private Samuel WILLIAMS - Inscription on tombstone #495 reads **“SAM'L WILLIAMS CO. B 23 BATT'N VA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Lexington, Virginia in June 1864.

“23rd Cavalry Regiment was organized in April, 1864, by consolidating seven companies of the 41st Cavalry Battalion and two companies of O'Ferrall's Battalion. The unit served in Imboden's Brigade and was involved in various conflicts in the Shenandoah Valley. It disbanded during April, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Robert White, [Find A Grave Memorial # 135964844] Lieutenant Colonel Charles T. O'Ferrall, [Charles Triplett O'Ferrall – Find A Grave Memorial # 6991838] and Major Fielding H. Calmese. [Fielding Helm Calmes – Find A Grave Memorial # 138375661]”

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sam Williams of Company B of the 23rd Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by General Hunter's forces and sent to Wheeling, West Virginia from Cumberland, Maryland. Roll dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General Cumberland, Maryland on July 12, 1864 and noted as captured at Lexington, Virginia on June 11, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Wheeling, West Virginia on June 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Samuel Williams of Company E 23rd Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. name appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as the Athenaeum Prison) and noted a physical description on July 1, 1864. Age 18; 5 feet 8 and one half inches in height with a dark complexion and brown eyes and sandy hair and told Federal authorities he had been a farmer prior to the war and told Union authorities his residence was Prince Edward, Virginia. Private Williams had been arrested by General Hunter at Staunton, Virginia on June 10, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 2, 1864.

Company B of the 23rd Virginia Cavalry had many soldiers from Rockingham County, Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Samuel Williams of Company E of the 23rd 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 order of Captain Ew Over [The compiler

notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured at Staunton, Virginia on June 10, 1864.

Private died approximately 140 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, Indianapolis &c, 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) Saml Williams Company E 23rd Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"SAM'L WILLIAMS CO. B 23 VA. CAV. C.S.A."**

2096) Private W. H. WILLIAMS - Inscription on tombstone #1259 reads **"W. H. WILLIAMS CO. F 6 MO. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Island Number 10 in March 1864.

"7th Cavalry Regiment [also called 10th Regiment] was organized on July 9, 1863, using Kitchen's Missouri Cavalry Battalion as its nucleus. The unit was assigned to C. Greene's, Marmaduke's, and J. B. Clark's Brigade, Trans-Mississippi Department. It was active in Marmaduke's operations in Missouri, skirmished in Arkansas, then was part of Price's Missouri Expedition. It lost 1 killed, 9 wounded, and 2 missing with Marmaduke and 13 killed, 39 wounded, and 69 missing with Price. However, 13 officers and 252 men deserted on October 25, 1864. The regiment was included in the surrender in June, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel Solomon G. Kitchen, [Solomon George Kitchen – Find A Grave Memorial # 18453] Lieutenant Colonel Jesse Ellison, and Major James A. Walker.

Associated unit:

Kitchen's Cavalry Battalion was organized in April, 1863, in Greene County, Arkansas, with eight companies. The unit served in General Shelby's Brigade, Trans-Mississippi Department, and was active in Marmaduke's Expedition into Missouri and the attack at Helena. It lost 2 killed and 2 wounded with Marmaduke, and on July 9, 1863, it merged with the 7th Missouri Cavalry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Solomon G. Kitchen was in command."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Williams of Company A Kitchen's Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on April 29, 1864 and sent from Cairo, Illinois by order of Colonel John J. Rinaker (122nd Illinois Infantry) and noted as captured at Island Number 10, Tennessee on March 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. H. Williams of Company A Kitchen's Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have made application for the oath of allegiance, from December 16 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Island Number 10 on March 24, 1864.

Private died approximately 292 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 15, 1865 at Lancaster, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Daily Evening Express* reported: "RAILROAD EMPLOYEES ON A STRIKE – A difficulty exists between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and their employees in Pittsburgh in relation to the kind of money paid to them for their wages. It is stated that the paymaster has been in the habit of paying out to the employee's notes of banks which are at a discount and that since the movement in that city to throw out all notes below par, considerable inconvenience and loss have been experienced by them. The employees accordingly resolved to refuse to take anything but par money. On Monday when the paymaster came to pay them they carried their resolve into execution and declined to receive the funds offered them and demanded either Pittsburgh money or greenbacks. The paymaster, not having other funds at his command, was unable to accede to the demand and telegraphed cast for instructions. No definite understanding had been arrived at on Monday evening but it quite probable that the reasonable request of the workmen will be compiled with."

And on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. H. Williams of Company A Kitchen's Cavalry at the hospital due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"W. H. WILLIAMS CO. A 7 MO. CAV. C.S.A."**

2097) Sergeant William Larkin WILLIAMS - Inscription on tombstone #338 reads **"SGT. W. L. WILLIAMS CO. C 15 CONFED. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

William L. Williams had prior duty with Company G of the 2nd (Walker's) Tennessee Infantry and will be noted.

The compiler notes his records are under William Williams of the 9th Confederate Infantry which was also known as the 5th Confederate Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 22 to November 1, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) W. L. Williams of Company G of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Volunteers* enlisted on September 9, (1861) at Fort Pillow, Tennessee and enrolled by J. Knox Walker for one year and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This regiment was organized for State service about May 11, 1861 and transferred to the service of the Confederate States in August 1861. It was consolidated into four companies May 11, 1862 and on July 21, 1862 it was consolidated with the 21st Regiment Tennessee Infantry by Special Order Number 101 Headquarters Department Number 2 dated July 1, 1862 and formed the 9th Regiment Confederate Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and not dated stated Private (Spelled as) W. L. Williams of Company G of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Volunteers and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records on July 19, 1863 Chattanooga, Tennessee and noted as age twenty-three stated Private (Spelled as) W. L. Williams of Company G of the 2nd Regiment Tennessee Volunteers enlisted on September 9, 1861 at Fort Pillow, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel (J. Knox) Walker for one year and noted: An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service to be returned to the Adjutant General's Office with a view of have the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound book. Signed W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee and under remarks stated in Company D 5th Confederate Regiment.

The compiler notes his service in the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm. Williams of Company D of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on April 26, 1861 at Memphis, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel (J. Knox) Walker for one year and last paid on July 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

"The 9th Regiment Confederate Infantry (Also known as the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry and as the 5th Confederate Regiment Tennessee Infantry) was organized July 21, 1862, with eight companies, A to H. It was formed by consolidation of the 2nd (Walker's) Regiment Tennessee Infantry and the 21st Regiment Tennessee Infantry per Special Order Number 101, Headquarters Department Number 2 dated July 1, 1862. Companies A, D, E, and F were formed of members of the 2nd (Walker's) Regiment Tennessee Infantry and Companies B, C, G, and H of members of the 21st Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The remnant of this regiment finally became Company I, 3rd Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry, which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records corrected at the bottom of the page to read from September 1 to October 31, 1862 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm Williams of Company D of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on April 26, "1862" at Memphis, Tennessee and

enrolled by Colonel (J. Knox) Walker for one year and last paid on September 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 and dated December 31, 1862 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm Williams of Company D of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on April 26, 1861 at Memphis, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel (J. Knox) Walker for one year and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) W. L. Williams of Company D of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on April 26, 1861 at Memphis, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel (J. Knox) Walker for one year and last paid 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 and dated August 31, 1863 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) W. L. Williams of Company D of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on April 26, 1861 at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled for one year and last paid by (J. R.) Boswell 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 October 31, 1863 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) W. L. Williams of Company D of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on April 26, 1861 at Memphis, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel (J. Knox) Walker for one year and last paid by (J. R.) Boswell 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 and dated December 31, 1863 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) W. L. Williams of Company D of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on April 26, 1861 at Memphis, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel (J. Knox) Walker for one year and last paid by (J. R.) Boswell on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 and dated February 29, 1864 stated 3rd Sergeant (Spelled as) W. L. Williams of Company D of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry enlisted on April 26, 1861 at Memphis, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel (J. Knox) Walker for one year and last paid by (J. R.) Boswell on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) W. L. Williams of Company D of the 5th Confederate Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued in April 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) W. L. Williams of Company D of the 5th Confederate Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued in June 1864.

When Sergeant William L. Williams of Company D of the 5th Confederate Infantry (Tennessee) was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Smith's Brigade in Cleburne's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) W. L. Williams of Company D of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 15th Army Corps and forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Department of the Cumberland from May 9 to September 8, 1864 and specifically forwarded on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm L. Williams of Company D of the 5th Regiment Confederate 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 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm L. Williams of Company D of the 5th Regiment Confederate 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 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm L. Williams of Company D of the 5th Regiment Confederate 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 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm L. Williams of Company D of the 5th Regiment Confederate 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 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm L. Williams of Company D of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio of July 30, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm L. Williams of Company D of the 5th Regiment Confederate Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 1, 1864 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) William L. Williams of Company D of the 5th Regiment Confederate (Infantry) was admitted on October 3, 1864 to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio for small-pox and had been transferred from Camp Chase and listed as age twenty-five.

Sergeant William L. Williams died approximately 78 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 18, 1864 at Rock Island, Illinois the newspaper *The Rock Island Argus* reported: "As an evidence that the republicans political leaders regard the soldiers as cattle to be driven to the ballot-box as some of their military leaders drive them to the slaughter pens, we may state the fact on Tuesday last, as the men in Camp Chase, at Columbus, Ohio, were voting almost unanimously for Mr. Cox, the democratic candidate for congress, the polls were destroyed by order of the officers, and Cox's friends were ordered to Camp Todd barracks and not allowed to distribute democratic tickets. So it is that the soldiers are insulted, maltreated and outraged in their dearest rights and the purity of the elective franchise prostituted in open day."

And on Tuesday, October 18, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) W. L. Williams of Company D of the 5th Regiment Confederate 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: **"SGT. Wm. L. WILLIAMS CO. D 5 CONFED. INF. C.S.A."**

2098) Private Jonah WILLIAMSON - Inscription on tombstone #7 reads **"J. WILLIAMSON CO. I 8 KY. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Pike County, Kentucky in July 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Jonah Williamson, born in 1834 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$500.00 and living in the household of (Spelled as) Sam'l McCoy, born about 1784 and what appears to be his wife Nancy A. [Maiden name Williamson] McCoy, born about 1797 in Virginia and Jane McCoy, born about 1833 in Kentucky and Louisa Williamson, born about 1835 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Jerremiah (A male) Williamson, born about 1839 in Kentucky. The household was living in Pike County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 31, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Jonah Williamson, born about 1834 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$550.00 and a personal estate value of \$1,000.00 and listed as he could not read nor write listed and as the head of the household with his wife Mary A. Williamson, born about 1837 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: James H. Williamson, born about 1854 in Kentucky and Victoria Williamson, born about 1856 in Kentucky and John W. Williamson, born about 1859 in Kentucky. The family household was living in District 1 in Pike County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on July 21, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jonah Williamson served in Company H 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]”

Federal POW Records stated Private Jonah Williamson of Company H of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 20, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Kemper Barracks, (Ohio) by order of Colonel Eastman and noted as captured in Pike County, Kentucky on July 7, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Jonah Williamson of the 5th Regiment Kentucky appeared on a list of the rebel and political prisoners confined at Kemper Barracks, Cincinnati, Ohio the morning of July 20, including those released on July 19, 1863 and confined on July 18, (1863) by Brigadier General White and released on July 19, (1863) by Lieutenant Colonel Eastman and charged as a prisoner of war and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio.

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

Juxtaposition:

On August 18, 1863 at Chicago, Illinois the newspaper *The Chicago Tribune* reported: “REBELS COMING TO CHICAGO – Captain Potter received information on Saturday night that the six or eight thousand prisoners now confined at Camp Chase would be almost immediately transferred to Camp Douglas and we may expect that motley crowd of gray-backs at any time during the present week. The barracks are now being put in proper condition for their reception and we suppose our local Copperheads will find themselves happy in the anticipated pleasure of association with their misguided Southern brethren.”

And on Tuesday, August 18, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of (Spelled as) Jonah Williamson of Company “I of the 8th” Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to unknown reasons.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (22210 of 54896) stated Private Jonah Williamson of the 5th Kentucky Cavalry was received at Camp Chase, Ohio on July 20, 1863 and died on August 18, 1863.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (21805 of 54896) stated Private Jonah Williamson of Company I of the 8th Kentucky Cavalry was captured in Pike County, Kentucky and noted as captured on July 7, 1863 and died August 18, 1863.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (34819 of 54896) stated Private Jonah Williamson of Company H of the 5th Kentucky was captured in Pike County, Kentucky on July 7, 1863.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (34819 of 54896) stated Private Jonah Williamson of Company I of the 8th Kentucky Cavalry and died August 18, 1863.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (22990 of 54896) stated Private Jonah Williamson of Company I of the 8th Kentucky Cavalry died on August 18, 1863.

The compiler notes upon checking other sites Company H of the 5th Kentucky Cavalry appeared of have originated in the Fayette County areas and Company I of the 8th Kentucky Cavalry came from various counties in Eastern Kentucky and that Pike County, Kentucky is in Eastern Kentucky. Both the 5th Kentucky and 8th Kentucky Regiments of Cavalry were with General Morgan on his Ohio raid.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Jonah Williamson did not own slaves in Pike County, Kentucky.

2099) Captain James H. WILLIS - Inscription on tombstone #2076 reads "*CAPT. J. H. MILLS 51 TENN. REG. C.S.A.*" / "***CAPT. J. M. WILLIS 51 VA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner in Virginia in 1862.

The 1860 United States census listed James H. Willis, born about 1834 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a saddler and had a real estate value of \$1,000.00 and a personal value of \$300.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Martha A. Willis, born about 1831 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Charles H. Willis, born about 1853 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Tuisa (A female) Willis, born about 1856 in Virginia and John P. Willis, born about 1858 in Virginia. The family household was living in Magisterial District 8 in Frederick County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Newtown and Stephensburg and the census was enumerated on August 3, 1850.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 13 to 20, 1861 and dated December 23, 1861 stated Captain (Spelled as) James H. Willis of Company C of the 51st Regiment Virginia Militia enlisted on June 13, (1861) in Frederick County, (Virginia) and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated in service 13 and 14 released called out and in service 18, 19, 20 and released.

A regimental return within his Compiled Military Service Records for September 1861 stated Captain (Spelled as) James H. Willis of Company C of the 51st Regiment Virginia Militia was present for duty at Berkley County, (West) (Virginia)

A regimental return within his Compiled Military Service Records for October 1861 stated Captain (Spelled as) James H. Willis of Company C of the 51st Regiment Virginia Militia was present for duty and duty station listed as Lockhart.

A regimental return within his Compiled Military Service Records for November 1861 stated Captain (Spelled as) Jas H. Willis of Company C of the 51st Regiment Virginia Militia was present for duty in Bath (County, Virginia).

Federal POW Records stated Captain (Spelled as) J. H. Willis of the 51st Regiment Virginia appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as arrested at Fredericksburg, Virginia

Captain James H. Willis died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 2, 1862 at Tiffin, Ohio the newspaper *The Tiffin Tribune* reported: "THE PAROLED SECESH AT CAMP CHASE – Secretary Stanton has disposed of the vexed question in regard to the paroled secesh officers at Camp Chase, by ordering them all to be taken at once to Johnson's Island. He seems to regard Columbus as not the place to keep that kind of animal, it being rather too near their traitor sympathizing friends of the legislature. The slavery question connected therewith has so been disposed of by not allowing any of their servants to accompany them."

And on Friday, May 2, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of He died on Friday, May 2, 1862 due to unknown reasons at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1867-1868 he was listed as buried in grave number 6 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio.

The compiler notes the Ohio Adjutant General's Report of 1867-1868 listed him as Capt. J. H. Willes of the 51st Virginia.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio.

Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department was sent to Columbus, Ohio in May of 1869 for this purpose. In a report found at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Agent Irving wrote a letter to his superior General Bingham of the Great Lakes Department and stated that he had dug fifty-eight Confederate graves at the East Cemetery and eight of them were empty. He removed fifty Confederates to the Chase Cemetery but who the fifty were remains in question.

Captain James H. Willis may have been one of those reinterred.

The compiler notes the 51st Virginia Infantry was at Fort Donelson, Tennessee however the 51st Virginia Militia was not.

In the compiler's opinion he was taken prisoner and brought to Camp Chase about the same time the Fort Donelson prisoners arrived at Camp Chase in late February and early March of 1862.

He has no service records with the 51st Virginia Infantry but does with the 51st Virginia Militia.

The vast majority of the 51st Militia came from Frederick County, Virginia.

According to unit information he was the Captain of Company C of the 51st Virginia Militia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"CAPT. JAS. H. WILLIS CO. C 51 VA. MIL. C.S.A."**

2100) Private John S. WILLIS - Inscription on tombstone #1998 reads **"J. S. WILLIS CO. I 31 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to the Georgia Compiled Marriages, 1754-1850; William B. Willis married Mary Ann Stamper on May 8, 1842 in Pike County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed John S. Willis, born about 1845 in Georgia and living in the household of William B. Willis, born about 1813 in Georgia and his wife Mary M. Willis, born about 1823 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Juliann Willis, born about 1846 in Georgia and Amanda R. Willis, born about 1849 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 68 in Pike County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 21, 1850.

According to records located at the Alabama Department of History and Archives in Montgomery, Alabama "Private J. S. Willis was born in Spaulding, Georgia" (The compiler believes this was Spaulding County, Georgia) "Private J. S. Willis enlisted in Company I of the 31st Alabama Infantry on September 29, 1863" and had a physical description: "age 18 and was six foot and one inch in height with black eyes."

The compiler notes Pike and Spaulding Counties are adjacent. The compiler further notes Spaulding County was created in 1851 from Fayette, Henry, and Pike Counties in Georgia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John S. Willis served in Company I in the 31st Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company I of the 31st Alabama Infantry had some soldiers from Montgomery County, Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. S. Willis of Company I of the 31st Alabama Infantry on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter of 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records reported Private (Spelled as) J. S. Willis of Company I of the 31st Alabama Infantry on a Hospital Muster Roll dated for March and April 1864 and dated on April 30, 1864 at the Empire Hotel Hospital in Atlanta, Georgia and further noted Private J. S. Willis had enlisted on September 30, 1863 in Randolph (County) Alabama and noted he was present.

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

When Private John S. Willis of Company I 31st Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Pettus's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno S. Willis of Company I of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and 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 S. Willis of Company I of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno S. Willis of Company I of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John S. Willis of Company I of the 31st 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 John S. Willis died approximately 141 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 25, 1865 at Washington, D.C., the newspaper *The Evening Union* reported: "The White House" "This morning, for the first time since the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, the White House was thrown open to visitors. Workmen are engaged today in removing the (Spelled as) catafalque on which President Lincoln's remains were laid in state, and taking down the draping of mourning in the East Room, which, we understand, are to be disposed of to the highest bidder. Hundreds of strangers now in the city visited the East, Green, and Blue Rooms today, which are to be refitted as soon as possible. It is understood that President Johnson's family will not occupy the mansion until September."

And on Thursday, May 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. S. Willis of Company I of the 31st Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John S. Willis did not own slaves in Pike County, Alabama.

