

2101) Private Anderson WILLOUGHBY through 2169) Sergeant William A. YOUNG

2101) Private Anderson WILLOUGHBY - Inscription on tombstone #836 reads **"A. WILLOUGHEY CO. A 54 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 28 years old based on the 1850 census.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Wiloby but the compiler believes it was Willoughby and will be noted this way. The census listed Anderson Willoughby, born about 1837 in Georgia and living in the household of William Willoughby, born about 1804 in Georgia and living with what appears to be his wife Hannah Willoughby, born about 1810 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Alfred Willoughby, born about 1840 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Mariam (A female) Willoughby, born about 1842 in Georgia and Mary L. Willoughby, born about 1844 in Georgia. The family household was living in Subdivision 93 in Wilkinson County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 21, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Anderson Willoughby served in Company A of the 54th Alabama Infantry and noted as overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

The inference for this being the correct soldier is according to Alabama, Civil War Soldiers, 1860-1865; Anderson (Spelled as) Willoby enlisted at age 25 at Coffee County, Alabama and served with Company A of the 54th Alabama Infantry.

Company A of the 54th Alabama Infantry had many former soldiers with Company H of the 40th Tennessee Infantry.

He was taken prisoner at Island Number Ten in 1862.

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

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Anderson Willoughby of Company A of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Anderson Willoughby of Company A of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Anderson Willoughby of Company A of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Anderson Willoughby of Company A of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Anderson Willoughby of Company A of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky 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) Anderson Willoughby of Company A of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive 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 Anderson Willoughby died approximately 167 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 22, 1865 in Washington, D.C., President Lincoln confers with Governor Reuben E. Fenton, of New York in regard to filling troop quotas for State.

And on Sunday, January 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Anderson Willoughby of Company A of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

2102) Private Jeremiah F. WILSON - Inscription on tombstone #1451 reads "**J. F. WILLSON**
CO. K 40 ALA. REG. C.S.A." He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Georgia Compiled Marriages, 1754-1850; Jeremiah Wilson married (Spelled as) Delila Roberts on November 27, 1845 in Coweta County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Jeremiah Wilson, born about 1825 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Delila Wilson, born about 1827 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Division 19 in Coweta County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 15, 1850.

His Compiled Military Service Records listed his name as Jerry F. Wilson.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jerry F. Wilson served in Company K of the 46th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"46th Infantry organized at Loachapoka, Alabama, in May, 1862, contained men from Randolph, Pike, Blount, Coosa, Macon, Montgomery, and Henry counties. Sent to East Tennessee, it sustained several casualties in the fight at Tazewell. After serving in the Kentucky Campaign, the unit was assigned to General Tracey's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. A number of men were disabled at Port Gibson and about half were captured at Champion's Hill, including all its field officers. The remaining men were captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized, the 46th was attached to General Pettus' Brigade and continued the fight with the Army of Tennessee. It was active at Chattanooga and Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and saw action at Kinston and Bentonville. The regiment lost 15 killed and 45 wounded at Vicksburg and 1 killed and 14 wounded at Chattanooga. It totalled [totalled] 367 men and 266 arms in December, 1863, had 174 present in January, 1865, and surrendered with no more than 75 in April. Colonel M. L. Woods, [Michael Leonard Woods – Find A

Grave Memorial # 55823177] Lieutenant Colonel Osceola Kyle, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26618013] and Majors George E. Brewer [Captain George Evans Brewer – Find A Grave Memorial # 93946981] and J. M. Handley [James Madison Handley – Find A Grave Memorial # 7489233] were in command.”

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

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. F. Wilson of Company K of the 46th Regiment Alabama appeared on a hospital muster roll of Direction Hospital at Griffin, Georgia from September 1 to November 30, 1863 and dated December 22 1863 and enlisted on February 15, 1863 in Randolph County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain (J. C.) Wright for three years and attached to the hospital on November 22, 1863 as a patient and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. F. Wilson of Company K 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 on 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. F. Wilson of Company K 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.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. F. Wilson of Company K of the 46th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864.

When Private Jeremiah F. Wilson of Company K 46th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Pettus's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jerry F. Wilson of Company K 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 16, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jerry F. Wilson of Company K 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 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) Jerry F. Wilson of Company K 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. 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) Jerry F. Wilson of Company K of the 46th Regiment Alabama 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 Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jerry F. Wilson of Company K of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for the oath of allegiance from January 16 to 31, 1865 and under remarks stated that he deserted and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Jeremiah F. Wilson died approximately 51 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 26, 1865 in Washington, D.C., Francis Bicknell Carpenter and party in Presidents Office see manuscript referred to as Second Inaugural address.

(The compiler notes Francis Bicknell Carpenter was an artist and best known for his painting *First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln* and Carpenter began his famous painting in February 1864).

And on Sunday, February 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. F. Wilson of Company K (And corrected on top of page to 46th) Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“J. F. WILSON CO. K 46 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

2103) Private Zachias M. WILSON - Inscription on tombstone #1454 reads **“Z. M. WILLSON CO. D 24 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The compiler notes Matthew Wilson was married twice prior to the war.

According to Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; Matthew Wilson married Elizabeth Russell on January 24, 1832 in Williamson County, Tennessee.

According to Tennessee Marriages, 1851-1900 Matthew Wilson married (Spelled as) Malisa Ann Scales on February 27, 1851 in Williamson County, Tennessee.

The 1860 United States census listed (Given name spelled as) Zack Wilson, born about 1841 in Virginia and living in the household of (Spelled as) J. H. (A male) White, born about 1830 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) M. J. (A female) White, born about 1831 in Virginia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) W. T. (A male) White, born about 1848 in Virginia and (Spelled

as) M. F. (A female) White, born about 1850 in Virginia and (Spelled as) G. M. (A male) White, born about 1852 in Virginia and (Spelled as) W. A. (A female) White, born about 1855 in Virginia and (Spelled as) S. E. (A female) White, born about 1857 in Virginia and Laura White, born about 1860 in Virginia and noted as four months old and Mat Wilson, born about 1808 in Virginia and (Spelled as) M. (A female) Wilson, born about 1817 in Virginia and G. (A female) Wilson, born about 1844 in Virginia and (Spelled as) J. T. (A male) Wilson, born about 1852 in Virginia and (Spelled as) M. F. (A female) Wilson, born about 1856 in Virginia and (Spelled as) L. R. (A male) Wilson, born about 1858 in Virginia and (Spelled as) S. (A female) Scales, born about 1842 in Virginia and Joseph Crafton, born about 1841 in Virginia. The household was living in the Eastern Subdivision of Williamson County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Jordan's Store and the census was enumerated on July 27, 1860.

According to Tennessee Marriages, 1851-1900; Z. M. Wilson married Mary M. (Spelled as) Chriswell on December 16, 1861 in Williamson County, Tennessee.

According to Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; Coleman G. Smithson married Mary Ann Wilson on March 4, 1866 in Williamson County, Tennessee.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Zacheus M. Wilson alternate name Z. M. Wilson served in Company D of the 24th Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"24th Infantry Regiment was assembled at Camp Trousdale, Sumner County, Tennessee, in August, 1861. Its companies were recruited in the following counties: Rutherford, Williamson, Macon, Sumner, DeKalb, Maury, Coffee, Hickman, and Wilson. After taking part in the conflicts in Shiloh and Perryville, the unit was attached to General Stewart's, Strahl's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It was active on many battlefields from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and saw action in North Carolina. This regiment took 406 effectives to Shiloh, had 68 disabled at Perryville, and lost twenty-three percent of the 344 at Murfreesboro. It reported 43 casualties at Chickamauga, 45 at Missionary Ridge, and totaled 257 men and 148 arms in December, 1863. Few surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Robert D. Allison, Hugh L.W. Bratton, and John A. Wilson; Lieutenant Colonels Thomas H. Peebles, Samuel E. Shannon, and John J. Williams; and Major William C. Fielding."

The compiler notes his given name may have been Zacchaeus which was a Biblical name.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is Company D of the 24th Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Williamson County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated August 24, 1861 at Camp Trousdale, Tennessee stated Private (Spelled as) Z. M. Wilson of Captain Jno. A. Wilson's Company 24th Regiment Tennessee Infantry* was mustered in and enlisted on August 24, 1861 at Camp Trousdale, (Tennessee) and enrolled for ten months and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company D of the 24th Regiment Tennessee Infantry. The 24th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized for State service August 6, 1861, with eleven companies A to L, and was transferred to the service of the Confederate States August 24, 1861. Company M was added in the early part of 1862. The regiment was re-organized and reduced to ten companies, A to K by consolidation May 2, 1862. It was consolidated with the 19th and 41st Regiments Tennessee Infantry about January 1865 and formed a temporary field organization. About April 9, 1865 the 4th, 5th, 19th, 24th, 31st, 33rd, 35th, 38th, and 41st Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 3rd Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865."

Compiled Military Service Records listed a letter. "Form 4; I certify that the within named Z. M. Wilson a private of Captain Jno A Wilson's Company D of the 24th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers born in Williamson County State of Tennessee age twenty-two years five feet two inches high fair complexion brown eyes brown hair and by occupation a farmer was enlisted by Captain by Captain Jno A. Wilson at Eagleville on the 8th day of July 1861 to serve one year and is now entitled to a discharge by reason of strangulated hernia which _____ him wholly unfit for the armies of a soldier. The said Z. M. Wilson was last paid by Colonel Bozas to include the 24th day of August 1861 and has pay due him from that date to the present date. Bowling Green October 13, 1861 Jno. A. Wilson commanding company. Said Z. M. Wilson was furnished while in Tennessee State service one cap one cotton shirt two flannel shirts one pair of drawer's one pair of shoes two pair of socks one blanket.

The compiler notes Eagleville, Tennessee was located in Williamson County, Tennessee until 1877 when it became a part of Rutherford County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 24 to October 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Z. M. Wilson of Captain John A. Wilson's Company of the 24th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on August 24, 1861 at Camp Trousdale, (Tennessee) and enrolled for ten months and under remarks stated discharged September 14, 1861.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Z. M. Wilson received a discharge on October 13, 1861.

The compiler notes there was another Zack Wilson, born about 1843 living in Humphreys County, Tennessee however he had been with Company K of the 50th Tennessee Infantry and Company K of that regiment had many members from Humphreys County and he had been sick at Fort Donelson, Tennessee in February of 1862 and made his escape from the Fort and was not heard from again.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 to December 31, 1862 stated Private Z. M. Wilson of Company D of the 24th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 22, 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) 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) Z. M. Wilson of Company D of the 24th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted

on November 22, 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) 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) Z. M. Wilson of Company D of the 24th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November "24", 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Teamster (Spelled as) Z. M. Wilson of Company D of the 24th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 22, 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) 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 Teamster (Spelled as) Z. M. Wilson of Company D of the 24th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 22, 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) for three years and last paid on September 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Z. M. Wilson of Company D of the 24th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 22, 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) for three years and last paid on November 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Z. M. Wilson of Company D of the 24th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 22, 1862 at McMinnville, (Tennessee) for three years and last paid on November 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Zachias M. Willson of Company D 24th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Strahl's Brigade in Brown'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.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Zachias M. Wilson of Company D of the 24th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1,

1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Zacheus M. Wilson of Company D of the 24th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Zacheus M. Wilson of Company D of the 24th Regiment Tennessee 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) Zacchus M. Wilson of Company D of the 24th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Zachias M. Wilson of Company D of the 24th Regiment Tennessee 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 Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Zachias M. Wilson died approximately 51 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 26, 1865 at New York City, New York, the newspaper *New York Times* printed the following article on page four. "The local trade in slaves appears to be anything but flourishing, if we judge from some of the latest authentic reports. We find a healthy negro, thirty-six years of age, going off at Salisbury, North Carolina, for \$4,900, which, at the latest quotations for Confederate money is about \$200; a negro girl, fifteen years, at the same time was knocked down for four hundred dollars less. Hiring rates, according to the Salisbury Watchman, are much higher in proportion than the selling prices. Black mechanics go off by the year at two thousand dollars in Confederate notes, or eighty dollars in money. This would seem to indicate that buyers think the hire of a negro for a year worth about half as much as his purchase for life. There is much meaning in this new proportion established between the hiring and purchasing rates in the slave market. In a business point of view, we think, the Salisbury dealers show great shrewdness. Getting the lease of the negro for one year is probably just as valuable an investment as getting a lease of him for life. A still more advantageous arrangement might be to hire these black hands, say for three or six months, or even a shorter term. Salisbury lies in line of General SHERMAN's march—doubtless."

And on Sunday, February 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Z. M. Wilson of Company "B" of the 24th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Z. M. Wilson did not own slaves in Williamson County, Tennessee.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"Z. WILSON CO. D 24 TENN. INF. C.S.A."**

2104) Private Abner Absalom WILSON - Inscription on tombstone #604 reads **"A WILSON ALA 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 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) A. (A male) Wilson, born about 1830 in Georgia and noted he could not read nor write and living in the household of Absalom Wilson, born about 1799 in South Carolina and living with his wife (Spelled as) E. (A female) Wilson, born about 1800 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) M. E. (A female) Wilson, born about 1832 in Georgia and (Spelled as) S. J. (A female) Wilson, born about 1834 in Georgia and (Spelled as) H. E. (A female) Wilson, born about 1836 in Georgia and (Spelled as) N. A. (A female) Wilson, born about 1839 in Georgia and (Spelled as) W. S. (A male) Wilson, born about 1842 in Georgia and (Spelled as) R. E. (A male) Wilson, born about 1845 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 42 in Henry County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 20, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Absalom Wilson, born about 1831 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$200.00 and a personal value of \$150.00 and noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and his wife Elizabeth Wilson, born about 1834 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Martha Wilson, born about 1852 in Georgia and Rebecca Wilson, born about 1854 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Lutha (A female) Wilson, born about 1856 in Georgia and Lorenzo Wilson, born about 1857 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Southern Division of Talladega County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as County Line and the census was enumerated on July 16, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private (Spelled as) Absalom Wilson served in Company F of 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 F of the 42nd Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Fayette County, Alabama.

He was taken prisoner at Yazoo City, Mississippi and paroled in 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Absolom Wilson of Company F of the 42nd Regiment Alabama appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured and paroled by the United States Forces at Yazoo City, Mississippi, on May 21, 1863. Roll dated Yazoo City, Mississippi, May 21, 1863 and noted a physical description. Age 33; Height 5' 7"; Eyes blue; Hair sandy; date of enlistment September 5, 1862 and had been born in Georgia.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. Wilson of Company F of the 42nd Regiment Alabama appeared on a list of paroled prisoners in Camp at Demopolis, Alabama on June 5, 1863, in charge of Major Henry C. Davis and noted as captured at Yazoo City on May 21, 1863 and paroled by Kendricks.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) A. Wilson of Company F of the 42nd Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter of 1864 and noted the date of issue was April 30, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) A. Wilson of Company F of the 42nd Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter of 1864 and noted the date of issue was June 30, 1864.

When Private Absalom Wilson of Company F 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 Absalom Wilson of Company F of the 42nd Regiment Alabama 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., District of Kentucky, at Louisville, Kentucky on August 15, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland, Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, on August 15, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Absalom Wilson of Company F of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky 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 by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Absolom Wilson of Company F of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at 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) Absalom Wilson of Company F 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 Absalom Wilson of Company F of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison at 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 Absalom Wilson of Company F of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 18, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Private Abner Absalom Wilson died approximately 116 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 12, 1864 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln directs Secretary of State Seward to study problem of seizure by Danish government of 2,200 carbines belonging to United States citizens.

And on Monday, December 12, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Absalom Wilson of Company F of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry at Camp Chase due to inflammation of the brain.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

His widow, Elizabeth Wilson received a Confederate widow's pension and stated her husband had been Abner Wilson and that she had died in the 1915 Alabama pensions for Coosa County, Alabama. The compiler further notes Elizabeth Wilson pension for November 7, 1892 stated her husband had been A. A. Wilson of Company F of the 42nd Alabama Infantry and that she lived in Coosa County, Alabama.

The compiler notes he has a cenotaph tombstone in Coosa County, Alabama at Find A Grave Memorial #48904475.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Absalom Wilson neither in Henry County, Georgia or Talladega County, Alabama owned slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“A. A. WILSON CO. F 42 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

2105) Private Ethan A. WILSON - Inscription on tombstone #2083 reads *“THOS. MONDAY CO. K 9 LA. REG. C.S.A.”* / **“E. A. WILSON CO. K 9 LA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Huntsville, Alabama in April 1862.

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

According to Arkansas Marriages, 1820-1949; John (Spelled as) Willson, married Matilda Edens on December 19, 1825 in Hempstead County, Arkansas.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Ethen A. Wilson, born about 1835 in Louisiana and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of John Wilson, born about 1805 in Kentucky and his wife Matilda Wilson, born about 1807 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Elizabeth A. Wilson, born about 1830 in Louisiana and John M. Wilson, born about 1832 in Louisiana and Washington L. Wilson, born about 1834 in Louisiana and Alford K. Wilson, born about 1838 in Louisiana and Matilda C. Wilson, born about 1843 in Louisiana and Sarah V. V. Wilson, born about 1846 in Louisiana. The family household was living in Township 19 Ward 4 in Claiborne Parish, Louisiana and the census was enumerated on September 28, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private E. A. Wilson served in Company M in the 12th Louisiana Infantry however the compiler notes he was with Company K of the 9th Louisiana Infantry. The majority of Company K of the 9th Louisiana Infantry was captured at Huntsville, Alabama in April of 1862 and many were taken to Camp Chase, Ohio. After being exchanged by the Dix-Hill Cartel Agreement in November of 1862 Company K was incorporated into the 12th Louisiana Infantry and officially known as Company M2 and his Compiled Military Service Records can be located in the 12th Louisiana Infantry. The 9th Louisiana Infantry noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“9th Infantry Regiment was organized at Camp Moore, Louisiana, in May, 1861 and soon moved to Virginia. Its companies were recruited in the following parishes: Rapides, Bossier, Bienville, De Soto, Livingston, Jackson, Washington, Claiborne, East Carroll, and Madison. The unit served in General R. Taylor's Brigade during Jackson's Valley Campaign and the Seven Days' Battles, and then was assigned to Starke's, Hays', and York's command. It fought in many conflicts from Cedar Mountain to Cold Harbor, was involved in Early's operations in the Shenandoah Valley, and later shared in the Appomattox

Campaign. This regiment lost 4 killed and 36 wounded at Cross Keys and Port Republic, had 21 killed and 55 wounded at Sharpsburg and 25 killed and 57 wounded at Chancellorsville. It reported 14 casualties at Second Winchester, lost twenty-one percent of the 347 engaged at Gettysburg, and had 130 captured at Rappahannock Station. Only 4 officers and 64 men surrendered with the Army of Northern Virginia. The field officers were Colonels William R. Peck, [William Raine Peck – Find A Grave Memorial # 8724] E. G. Randolph, [Edward Graves Randolph – Find A Grave Memorial # 22614149] Leroy A. Stafford, [Died at the Battle of the Wilderness, Virginia – Find A Grave Memorial # 11080] and Richard Taylor; [Richard Scott Taylor – Find A Grave Memorial # 11085] Lieutenant Colonels John J. Hodges [Find A Grave Memorial # 131343844] and N. J. Walker; [Nathaniel J. Walker born about 1808] and Majors James R. Kavanaugh, A. A. Singletary, [Alfred A. Singletary – Find A Grave Memorial # 36024673] and Henry L. N. Williams. [Henry L. N. Williams - Died of wounds at Gettysburg – Find A Grave Memorial # 22630134]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. A. Wilson appeared on a muster roll of re-enlisted 12 months men formerly attached to the 9th Louisiana Regiment and of recruits now in camps at Jackson, Mississippi and under the command of Captain G. W. McCranie, (Exchanged prisoners) and roll dated September 22, 1862 and had enlisted on March 1, 1862 in Vernon, Louisiana and enrolled by J. R. Kavanah and under remarks stated died in prison at Camp Chase, Ohio.

“The re-enlisted men of Company K of the 9th Regiment Louisiana Infantry, while returning from furlough with a number of recruits were captured at Huntsville, Alabama about April 12, 1862. After having been exchanged at Vicksburg, Mississippi they were attached to the 12th regiment Louisiana Infantry and became (2nd) Company M of that regiment.”

The following newspapers one from the North and one from the South gives insight as to the capture of Private Ethan A. Wilson.

According to a newspaper article from the "Daily Democrat" in Louisville, Kentucky dated April 24, 1862 this is how Company K 9th Louisiana Infantry were captured.

"CAPTURE OF HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA" "An advance force of a hundred and fifty cavalry, together with a section of the battery, in charge of Captain Simonson himself, assisted by Lt. M. Allen, commanding the section, the whole directed by Colonel Kennett, first caught sight of Huntsville, and the lovely cedar surrounding it. They were advancing upon the town at a double-quick, when two locomotives, with trains attached, suddenly made their appearance upon the railroad. They were moving in the direction of Stephenson. A shot from one of Simonson's guns brought the first one to" [this is an error as the sentence just stops. I would speculate that the sentence should say brought the first one to a stop] "The Captain then turned to pay his respects to the second. A shot or two induced it also to haul up. In the meantime, the engineer of the first train was quietly getting on a full head of steam, and when nobody was suspecting such a thing, he suddenly started off. The cavalry went in pursuit, and actually chased the locomotive for a distance of ten miles. A few horsemen tried their carbines upon the second train, and an unfortunate colored person received one of the bullets in his neck. It was said, too, by the Secesh, that a rebel from Corinth, going home slightly wounded, was instantly killed. I am not certain whether this is true or not. I presume, however, that it is. The infantry had come up while this was going on, and Col. Mihalotzi, of the twenty fourth Illinois, sent a detachment to tear up a portion of the track in the

direction of Decatur. The escape of any more trains was thus effectually prevented. Three cavalrymen rushed into the town, found a large number of rebel soldiers sleeping in and around a number of cars, and actually made prisoners of one hundred and seventy men, including a major, six captains and three lieutenants. The most of these fellows belonged to the Ninth Louisiana regiment, and were on their way to join it in Virginia. The Major's name was Cavanaugh. His regiment did not all re-enlist when their time of service (one year) expired, and he had been home for recruits. He had succeeded in obtaining a hundred and forty, and was taking them to the Old Dominion, to fill up the ranks of his regiment. When he found both himself and his recruits were prisoners in the hands of the Yankees, his mortification was visibly expressed all over his countenance. When our troops advanced into the town, they found they had made a prize of seventeen locomotives (sixteen of them in fine running order), and about one hundred and fifty cars, passenger and freight. I shall not attempt to enumerate the other articles captured, and your readers may estimate the value of the rolling stock. The prisoners captured are a wretched looking set of men, and evidently belong to the lowest class of Southern society-which is, I admit, putting them down pretty low. They are nearly all sick of the business in which they are engaged. Many of them say they were forced to enlist. Others admit that they were influenced by leaders whom they believe to be bad men; and there is scarcely one who does not regret that he was induced to take up arms against the Government. One of them told me that if he were home once more, he would die in his tracks before he would again consent to fight against the old Union. ""I foolishly thought,"" said he ""that I was fighting for my country when I obeyed the mandates of Jeff Davis! now I see plainly that I was fighting against it""

"SOUTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF HUNTSVILLE" (from the **Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel**, April 13, 1862) posted in the Louisville, Kentucky **Daily Democrat** April 29, 1862.

"Sergeant E.E. Pritchard, of the Washington Artillery, arrived here last evening, and gives us some further particulars of the occupation of Huntsville. He was on his way to join his company at Corinth, but was turned back at Stevenson by the intelligence that the Federals had possession of Huntsville, and had cut off the railroad communication with Corinth. Mr. P informs us that he had a conversation with an engineer who succeeded in running the ""gauntlet,"" and who gave him the following statement.: He said that early of Friday morning, he came up the road from Decatur; that on arriving at Huntsville, he found the telegraph operator in waiting, who threw his apparatus on board and informed him that the Federalists were just coming into the town. The engineer then started his train, but before getting through the town he was fired upon by the Federal force and a shot was also fired at the train, but did not succeed in hitting it. His brother, also an engineer, was just behind him, with a long train of empty cars, which was returning from carrying troops to Corinth. The Federal Infantry fired a volley into the cab of the engine, and it was supposed killed the engineer, as the train was stopped and had not been heard from at Stevenson. The Federal force could not be ascertained, but consisted of cavalry, infantry and one piece of artillery. They have possession of the city, and have effectually cut off all communication by the route. The 5th Georgia regiment had passed over the road but a short time previous, and were all safely beyond Huntsville, except some few who were detailed to bring on baggage. Passengers by the Georgia Railroad last night report that Huntsville has been occupied by eleven thousand Federal troops. Two locomotives and trains of cars, loaded with troops going to reinforce Beauregard, were captured. All communication, except by way of Mobile, is cut off, if the report is true."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. A. Wilson of Company K of the 9th Regiment Louisiana appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured at Huntsville, Alabama on April 11, 1862 and under remarks stated died May 28, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. A. Wilson of Company K of the 9th Regiment Louisiana 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 captured at Huntsville, Alabama and died on May 28, 1862 at the General Hospital at Camp Chase, Ohio.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was not listed as buried at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio where the compiler would expect to find him for this time period. However Ethan A. Wilson died on the same date as Thomas Monday of Company K of the 9th Louisiana and Monday was reported as buried in grave number 13 at the East Cemetery. There are no listing for graves 12 and 14 and the compiler believes he was buried at one of those graves because of the chronological order of death.

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 Ethan A. Wilson may have been one of those reinterred.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records are listed with 2nd Company M of the 12th Louisiana Regiment.

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.

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 28, 1862 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln stops by Ford's Theatre, 511 10th Street NW., where Mrs. Lincoln and party are attending concert by opera star Clara Louise Kellogg.

And on Wednesday, May 28, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Ethan Wilson of Company K of the 9th Regiment Louisiana Infantry at Camp Chase General Hospital due to phthisis.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2106) Private George L. WILSON - Inscription on tombstone #628 reads "**GEO. WILSON CO. E GILMORE'S BATT'N. LA. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner in Frederick County, Virginia in April 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George L. Wilson served in Company F of the 2nd Battalion Maryland Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"2nd Cavalry Battalion was organized at Staunton, Virginia, in September, 1863, with six companies. After serving as partisan rangers, it was mustered into Confederate service in May, 1864. It fought with Early in the Shenandoah Valley, then late in 1864 moved to West Virginia to operate with Captain J. H. McNeill's Rangers. Lieutenant Colonel Harry W. Gilmor [Find A Grave Memorial # 5991838] commanded this unit."

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George L. Wilson of Company F Gilmore's Battalion appeared on a list of rebel prisoners of war forwarded to Wheeling, West Virginia. List dated Office Provost Marshal Harper's Ferry, West Virginia on May 9, 1864 and noted as captured near Winchester, Virginia on April 26, 1864 and a physical description was listed age 35; Height 5 feet 10 inches; Complexion dark; Eyes hazel; Hair brown.

Federal POW Records stated Private George L. Wilson of Company F 2nd Battalion Cavalry Maryland (Noted in pencil at top of page) appeared on a list of prisoners confined in Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (also known as Athenaeum Prison) on May 10, 1864 and listed a physical description. Age 35 and 5' 10" inches in height with a dark complexion and hazel eyes and auburn hair and told Union authorities prior to the war he had been an overseer and said his residence was Carroll Parish, Louisiana and listed as arrested by Lieutenant Cramer at Frederick County, Virginia on April 26, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio May 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private George L. Wilson of Company F 2nd Battalion Cavalry Maryland (Noted in pencil at top of page) appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on May 11, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted a physical description age 35; Height 5' 10" Complexion dark; Eyes hazel; Hair auburn and noted as captured in Frederick County, Virginia on April 26, 1864.

Private George L. Wilson died approximately 221 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 18, 1864 in New York the New York Herald newspaper carried the following: "REGISTRATION OF SOUTHERN CITIZENS" "the recent circular issued by Major General Peck, calling attention again to General Orders Numbers 80 and 93, requiring all persons coming from insurgent

States to report at headquarters for registry, is a gentle reminder to those persons holding back that the work is yet being pushed forward, and that they will be required to present themselves for that purpose. All who come under those orders would do well to set an early day for their appearance, as their obligations are imperative and will if further refusals are persisted in, be rendered unpleasantly so. Keepers of hotels and boarding houses are also notified that they are expected to continue their efforts towards handling the names of all persons from such States taking lodgings with them. Eleven hundred and seventy have registered up to today, but the number per day has very perceptibly fallen off, and it is feared that more stringent measurements must be taken before Southern citizens will recognize the importance of obeying orders.

And on Sunday, December 18, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo L. Wilson Company F Gilmor's Battalion due to erysipelas.

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“GEO. L. WILSON CO. F 2 MD. BATT’N (GILMOR’S) CAV. C.S.A.”**

2107) Private George W. WILSON - Inscription on tombstone #1384 reads **“GEO. W. WILSON CO. G 33 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service, Private George W. Wilson served in Company G of the 33rd Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“33rd Infantry Regiment was organized at Pensacola, Florida, in April, 1862. Its members were raised in Coffee, Butler, Dale, Montgomery, and Covington counties. The unit was ordered to Mississippi, then Kentucky, where it took an active part in the conflicts at Munfordsville and Perryville. Brigaded under Generals Wood, Lowrey, and in 1865, Shelley, the 33rd participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and fought at Bentonville. It lost eighty-two percent of the 500 engaged at Perryville, and reported 100 casualties at Murfreesboro and 149 at Chickamauga. On December 14, 1863, the regiment totaled 536 men and 385 arms. Many were lost during the Atlanta Campaign and of the 285 at Franklin, Tennessee sixty-seven percent were disabled. Very few surrendered in North Carolina. The regiment was commanded by Colonels Samuel

Adams [Find A Grave Memorial # 14686322] and Robert F. Crittenden, [Robert Flournoy Crittenden – Find A Grave Memorial # 55717244] and Lieutenant Colonels James H. Dunkin and Daniel H. Horn. [According to the Confederate Veteran Magazine Born 1822 died 1912]”

Company G of the 33rd Alabama Infantry was known as the “Daleville Blues” Many soldiers from Dale County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Confederate Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private George W. Wilson of Company G of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on December 1, 1863 at Montgomery, Alabama and enrolled for three years or the war and noted as present for duty.

It was noted that Private George W. Wilson of Company G of the 33rd Alabama Infantry was noted under a requisition for clothing on March 31, 1864 at Dalton, Georgia and was issued a pants at a cost of \$12.00 which was a dollar more than his monthly wage as a private.

When Private George W. Wilson of Company G of the 33rd Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 3, 1864 he had been in Lowrey’s Brigade in Cleburne’s Division in Hardee’s Corps with Joseph E. Johnston as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records reported Private Geo. W. Wilson of Company G of the 33rd Alabama Infantry appears on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under command of Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, Office Provost Marshal General, at Nashville on July 12, 1864 and noted Private Wilson as captured near Marietta, Georgia on July 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Private Geo. W. Wilson of Company G of the 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry appears on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending July 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky in July 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 at Marietta, (Georgia) on July 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Private George Wilson of Company G of the 33rd Alabama Infantry appears on a register of prisoner of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Marietta, Georgia on July 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Private Geo. W. Wilson of Company G of the 33rd Alabama Infantry appears on a roll of prisoners of war at the received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 14, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured at Marietta, Georgia on July 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Private George W. Wilson of Company G of the 33rd Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on July

17, 1864 from Louisville Military Prison. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 17, 1864 and noted as captured at Marietta, Georgia on July 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Private Geo. W. Wilson of Company G of the 33rd Alabama Infantry appears on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 4, 1864 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Marietta, Georgia on July 3, 1864.

Federal POW Records reported Private George W. Wilson of Company G of the 33rd Alabama Infantry name appears on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have made application for the oath of allegiance, from December 16, to December 31, 1864. And noted he was captured on July 3, 1864 at Marietta, Georgia and under remarks reported "States that he was conscripted and forced into service."

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 22, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln asks Secretary of War Stanton if anything can be done regarding appeal from citizens of Philadelphia that enforcement of draft be delayed one week.

And on Wednesday, February 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Wilson of Company G 33rd Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2108) Private Jackson WILSON - Inscription on tombstone #1719 reads "***J. WILSON CO. B 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner in Marshall County, Alabama in January 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jackson Wilson served in Company B of 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 he only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jackson Wilson of Company B of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshal County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jackson Wilson of Company B of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshal County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jackson Wilson of Company B of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 25, 1865. 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 Marshal County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jackson Wilson of Company B of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry 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 in Marshal County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jackson Wilson of Company B 13th Kentucky Cavalry at appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 23, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshal County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jackson Wilson of Company B of 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 25, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Marshal County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Private Jackson Wilson died approximately 54 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 20, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln grants request of Granville Moody, Ohio clergyman and appoints Joseph M. Patterson, one-armed soldier, postmaster.

And on Monday, March 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Jackson Wilson of Company B of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2109) Private James C. WILSON - Inscription on tombstone #920 reads **“J. C. WILSON CO. C 24 S.C. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James C. Wilson alternate name J. C. Wilson served in Company C of the 24th South Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“24th Infantry Regiment was organized during the winter of 1861-1862 with men from Charleston and the counties of Marion and Edgefield. The unit served in the Charleston area, fought at Secessionville, and in May, 1863, moved to Mississippi. Assigned to General Gist's Brigade, it was engaged at Jackson, and then joined the Army of Tennessee. The 24th participated in the campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations, and saw action in North Carolina. It lost 3 killed, 7 wounded, and 2 missing at Secessionville, had 105 killed or wounded at Jackson, and reported 43 killed, 114 wounded, and 12 missing at Chickamauga. The regiment totalled [totalled] 430 men and 342 arms in December, 1863. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 6 to July 18, it reported 21 killed, 80 wounded, and 18 missing, and on July 27, there were 53 disabled. Of the 285 engaged at Franklin, fifty-three percent were killed, wounded, or missing. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Ellison Capers [Find A Grave Memorial # 8961] and C. H. Stevens; [Clement Hoffman Stevens – Find A Grave Memorial # 9503] Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Jones; [Jesse Stancel Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 89239822] and Majors M. T. Appleby, [Morgan Thomas Appleby – Find A Grave Memorial # 25175365] Andrew J. Hammond, [Andrew Jackson Hammond – Find A Grave Memorial # 162553344] D. F. Hill, [David F. Hill] and C. B. Sigwald. [Christian Baker Sigwald – Find A Grave Memorial # 60769139]”

The compiler notes the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry was organized and the field officers designated by Special Order Number 23 of the Adjutant & L. G. O., State of South Carolina dated Columbia, April 1, 1862. Most of the companies appear to have been in the service of the State prior to their acceptance into the service of the Confederate States.

Company C of the 24th South Carolina Infantry had many soldiers from Colleton District, South Carolina.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Wilson of Company C of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on April 13, 1862 at Camp Gist and sworn in by C. H. Stevens for the duration of the war 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) J. C. Wilson of Company C of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on April 13, 1862 at Camp Gist and sworn in by C. H. Stevens for the duration of the war and was last paid on April 30, 1862 by R. H. Kingman and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Wilson of Company C of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on April 13, 1862 at Coles Island and sworn in by Captain Appleby for the duration of the war last paid by Kingman 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. C. Wilson of Company C of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on April 13, 1862 at Coles Island and sworn in by Captain Appleby for the duration of the war and last paid by R. H. Kingman and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes Cole's Island was located between Folly and Kiawah in Charleston, South Carolina and was the site of Fort Palmetto. Most of Cole's Island was destroyed in a hurricane in 1911 and the remnants are preserved by the South Carolina Battleground Preservation Trust. Cole's Island is accessible only by boat at high tide. However, the remnants of Fort Palmetto are only visible at low tide.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Wilson of Company C of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on April 13, 1862 at Coles Island and sworn in by Captain Appleby for the duration of the war and last paid by Major Porcher on December 31, 1862 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Wilson of Company C of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on January 7, 1862 at Georges Station and sworn in by Captain Appleby for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain Addison on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes Georges Station is known today at Saint George, South Carolina and today is located in Dorchester County, South Carolina. Prior to 1897 Saint George was located in Colleton County, South Carolina.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Wilson of Company C of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers and was sworn in by Captain Appleby for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain Addison 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. C. Wilson of Company C of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted

on January 7, 1862 at Georges Station and sworn in by Captain Appleby for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain Addison on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Wilson of Company C of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on January 7, 1862 at Georges Station and sworn in by Captain Appleby for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain Addison on August 31, 1863 and noted as absent and on furlough, wounded September 20, 1863 at Chickamauga, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Wilson of Company C of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on January 7, 1862 at Georges Station and sworn in by Captain Appleby for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain Addison on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Wilson of Company C of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on January 7, 1862 at Georges Station and sworn in by Captain Appleby for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain Addison on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Wilson of Company C of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Volunteers enlisted on January 7, 1862 at Georges Station and sworn in by Captain Appleby for the duration of the war and last paid by Captain Addison on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

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

The 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.

Federal POW Records stated Private James C. Wilson of Company C 24th South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C., (Additional Aide De Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. C. Wilson of Company C of the 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James C. Wilson of Company C 24th Regiment South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky, transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. C. Wilson of Company C 24th South Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private James C. Wilson died approximately 24 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 28, 1865 at Washington, D.C., An official engagement prohibit President Lincoln from attending Mrs. Lincoln's afternoon reception.

And on Saturday, January 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. C. Wilson of Company C of the 24th Regiment South Carolina due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2110) Corporal James Franklin WILSON - Inscription on tombstone #833 reads "**CORP. J. F. WILSON CO. E 6 FLA. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1860 United States census listed James Wilson, born about 1842 in Florida and living in the household of Isaac Perkins, born about 1807 in Georgia and living with what appears to be his wife Martha Perkins, born about 1820 in Georgia. Other household members were: William Perkins, born about 1844 in Georgia and Isaac Perkins, born about 1846 in Georgia and Thomas Perkins, born about 1848 in Florida and Mary Perkins, born about 1850 in Florida and Emma Perkins, born about 1854 in Florida and William A. Wilson, born about 1846 in Florida and Sarah E. Wilson, born about 1848 in Florida and (Spelled as) Geo W. Wilson, born about 1853 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 26, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that he enlisted in Marianna, Florida in Company E of the 6th Florida Infantry.

The compiler notes Jackson and Gadsden Counties in Florida are adjacent.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James F. Wilson and discharged as a corporal served in Company E of 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 E of the 6th Florida Infantry had many soldiers from Jackson County, Florida.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 28 to April 30, 1862 and dated July 8, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas L. Wilson of Captain Basset's Company 6th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on May 12, (1862) and enrolled by (Captain Henry) O Basset for three years or during war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

When Private James F. Wilson of Company E of the 6th Florida Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 3, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Hardee's Corps with Joseph E. Johnston as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jas F. Wilson of Company E of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jas F. Wilson of Company E 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 August 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jas Wilson of Company E of the 6th 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 August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) James F. Wilson of Company E of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 12, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) James F. Wilson of Company E of the 6th Regiment Florida 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 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) James F. Wilson of Company E of the 6th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 14, 1864 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 5, 1864.

Corporal James Franklin Wilson died approximately 160 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 21, 1865 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln receives word from General Grant suggesting that Robert join his headquarters staff with rank of captain.

And on Saturday, January 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal James F. Wilson at Camp Chase due to rubeola.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James Wilson living in either Gadsden or Jackson County, Florida did not own any slaves. The compiler notes James L. and James M. Wilson did but they were not the same soldier.

2111) Private Joseph Jones Abernathy WILSON - Inscription on tombstone #751 reads “**JNO. A. WILSON CO. A LEWIS BATT’N CAV. ALA. C.S.A.**” He was taken prisoner at Lafayette, Georgia in June 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Joseph Wilson, born about 1830 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a carpenter and living in the household of William Guinn, born about 1821 in Alabama and living with his wife (Spelled as) Rossman (A female) but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Roseanna Guinn, born about 1822 in Alabama. Other household members were: Elizabeth Guinn, born about 1843 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Wm Guinn, born about 1848 in Alabama and Charles (Spelled as) Tarr, born about 1832 in Alabama. The household was living in the (Spelled as) Cahawba Beat in Dallas County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 5, 1850.

According to Alabama County Marriages, 1809-1950 as found at family search; Joseph J. Wilson married Mary E. High on October 9, 1851 in Dallas County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) J. A. Wilson, born about 1831 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a carpenter with a personal value of \$200.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary E. Wilson, born about 1836 in Alabama. Other family household members were: William H. Wilson, born about 1853 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Texand (A female) but believed to be Texana Wilson, born about 1856 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Reubin Wilson, born about 1858 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Cahaba Beat in Dallas County and the nearest Post Office was reported as Cahaba and the census was enumerated on August 7, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Joseph A. Wilson served in Company D in the Lewis Battalion Alabama Cavalry.

The compiler notes Private Joseph A. Wilson’s Service Records are in three different places. Number one with the 4th Alabama Volunteer Militia and number two with Lewis’ Battalion Alabama Cavalry and number three under miscellaneous on fold 3 which contain Federal POW Records.

Private Joseph Abernathy Wilson originally enlisted in Company G of the 4th Alabama Volunteer Militia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 31 to June 25, 1862 stated Private J. A. Wilson enlisted in Company G of Byrd’s Regiment Ninety Day Troops which subsequently became Company G of the 4th Regiment Alabama Volunteer Militia on March 31, 1862 at Cahaba, (Alabama) for a period of 90 days. And under remarks stated he was transferred to Captain J. H.

Lewis Company A of the Partisan Rangers by order of Brigadier General J. H. [Unable to translate surname] number 126 dated May 29, 1862.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private J. A. Wilson of Company G of the 4th Alabama State (Militia) name appeared on a register of payments to discharged soldiers and the date of discharge was noted as May 29, 1862 and date of payment was July 7, 1862 and was paid by G. W. Holt.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated June 30, 1862 stated Private Joseph A. Wilson enlisted in Captain Lewis' Company A of the Lewis' of the Partisan Rangers Cavalry which subsequently became Company D Lewis' Battalion Alabama Cavalry on May 31, 1862 at Cahaba, (Alabama) by Captain Lewis for the duration of the war.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated through April 30, 1863 stated Private Joseph A. Wilson enlisted in Captain Lewis' Company A in Lewis' Squadron, Partisan Rangers which subsequently became Company D Lewis' Battalion Alabama Cavalry on May 31, 1862 at Cahaba, (Alabama) by Captain Lewis for three years and was last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated through June 11, 1864 stated Private Joseph A. Wilson enlisted in Captain Brooks' Company A in Lewis' Battalion which subsequently became Company D Lewis' Battalion Alabama Cavalry on May 31, 1862 at Cahaba, (Alabama) by Captain Lewis for three years and noted he was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated from June 30th to August 31, 1864 stated Private Joseph A. Wilson enlisted in Company D in Lewis' Battalion Alabama Cavalry on May 31, 1862 at Cahaba, (Alabama) by Captain Lewis for three years and noted he was last paid in December 1863 and under remarks stated he was absent and captured in action on June 24, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 31, 1864 stated Private Joseph A. Wilson enlisted in Company D in Lewis' Battalion Alabama Cavalry on May 31, 1862 at Cahaba, (Alabama) by Captain Lewis for three years and noted he was last paid in December 31, 1863 and under remarks stated he was absent and captured in action at Lafayette, Georgia on June 24, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private J. A. Wilson of Lewis' Battalion appeared on a list of the killed and wounded of General Pillow's command, in action at Lafayette, Georgia in June 1864 and noted he had severely been wounded in the thigh and was a prisoner of war.

A Georgia Historical Marker at Lafayette, Georgia gives insight to the Battle. "On June 18, 1864, during Gen. Sherman's campaign for Atlanta, Col. Louis D. Watkins, commanding the 3rd Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, occupied Lafayette with about 450 men of the 4th, 6th and 7th Kentucky cavalry regiments "to endeavor to rid the country of several guerilla bands." His headquarters were in the Court House, then in the center of the square, and his men were quartered in adjacent buildings.

On June 24th, about 3 A.M. he was attacked by Brig. Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, CSA, who, with about 1600 cavalry was moving to North Georgia to burn the railroad bridges over Chickamauga Creek and harass Gen. Sherman's communications.

Although surprised, Watkins men barricaded their quarters and fought stubbornly: but without water, and with ammunition running low, their plight was becoming desperate when, about 8:30 A.M., relief arrived. Escaping the Confederate encirclement, one of the Union pickets had ridden for help and, at Rock Springs Church Col. John T. Croxton, encamped for the night.

Riding hard to Lafayette, Croxton surprised in turn Pillow's heavily engaged force and stampeded many of their horses. Uncertain of Croxton's strength, and with his own ammunition depleted, Pillow abandoned the attack and withdrew.

Losses: USA: 4 killed, 7 wounded, 53 captured; total 64

CSA: 24 killed, 53 wounded, 78 captured; total 155"

The compiler further notes after the battle the Presbyterian Church at Lafayette, Georgia was used as a field hospital for Confederates and Union troops. Long tables and planks placed over the pews were used as beds and operating tables.

Keeping in chronological order the compiler will now list the Federal POW Records as found in the miscellaneous files on fold 3 under Joseph A. Wilson which two pages are relevant.

Federal POW Records stated Private Joseph A. Wilson of Lewis' Battalion was admitted on July 16, 1864 to the number two United States Army General Hospital in ward four section three located in Chattanooga, Tennessee due to a gun-shot wound in the left hip and was noted as age 34.

Federal POW Records also located on miscellaneous stated Private Joseph A. Wilson was transferred to Nashville, Tennessee where he was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital number one on August 2, 1864 and noted he had been wounded at Lafayette, Georgia by a Con. ball. [The compiler notes many in the medical field referred to the minie ball as a conical ball hence con. ball] Records stated he had a severe flesh wound to the left hip and required water dressings.

The compiler notes once doctors felt he was well enough to be transferred from the Union hospital he would have been released to the Provost Marshall.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph A. Wilson of Company A of the Lewis Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on September 7, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on September 7, 1864 and noted as captured at Lafayette, Georgia on June 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos. A. Wilson of Company A of the Lewis Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 12, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Lafayette, Georgia on June "22", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Witson (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the Lewis Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on September 8, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on September 9, 1864 and noted as captured at Lafayette, Georgia on June 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. A. Wilson of Company A of (Spelled as) Louis Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison, Louisville, Kentucky on September 9, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 9, 1864 and noted as captured at Lafayette, Georgia on June 24, 1864.

The compiler notes the prison at Louisville, Kentucky was a holding prison for Confederates until another northern prison could accept them. The decision was normally done by Colonel Hoffman at this time period of the Commissary-General of Prisoners in a series of telegraphs at his Washington D.C. office to other northern commanders of northern prison camps. In this particular case Colonel William Pitt Richardson of Camp Chase accepted Private Joseph A. Wilson to his prison.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jos A. Wilson of (Spelled as) Louis' Battalion Cavalry was taken prisoner on June 24, 1864 at Lafayette, Georgia and sent to Camp Chase on September 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James A. Wilson of Company A of the Lewis Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on September 10, 1864 and noted as captured at Lafayette, Georgia on June 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records located on ancestry (23223) reported his name as Jno. A. Wilson of Company A of Lewis' Battalion Alabama Cavalry taken prisoner on June 24, 1864 at Lafayette, Georgia admitted to the Camp Chase Hospital on January 9, 1865 due to pneumonia and died at the hospital on January 12, 1865 and buried in grave number 751.

Private Joseph Abernathy Wilson died approximately 124 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 12, 1865 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln interviews Mr. Duncan of Montreal, who has a discovery for protection of wood against fire.

And on Thursday, January 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records located on ancestry (38939) reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno. A. Wilson [Of Company A of Lewis'

Battalion Cavalry taken prisoner at Lafayette, Georgia on June 24, 1864] at Camp Chase due to pneumonia and was buried in grave number 751.

According to the 1870 United States census the wife of Joseph A. Wilson, Mary Wilson, born about 1835 in Alabama is listed as an inmate of the poor house with her two young children Reuben Wilson, born about 1858 in Alabama and George Wilson, born about 1861 in Alabama. The census was enumerated on July 26, 1870 and the poor house was located in the town of Cahaba in Dallas County, Alabama.

The compiler believes Mary E. Wilson died prior to the establishment of the Confederate widow's pensions.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Joseph A. Wilson of Dallas County, Alabama did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JOS. J. A. WILSON CO. D LEWIS’
BATT’N CAV. ALA. C.S.A.”**

2112) Private Omar WILSON - Inscription on tombstone #795 reads **“OMAR WILSON CO. K
7 ALA. 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.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Willson but the compiler believes it was Wilson and will be noted this way. The census listed Omar Wilson, born about 1847 in Alabama living in the household of (Spelled as) W. W. (A male) Wilson, born about 1810 in South Carolina and his wife Mary Wilson, born about 1815 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Rush Wilson, born about 1839 in Alabama and William Wilson, born about 1841 in Alabama and Osceola (A male) Wilson, born about 1845 in Alabama. The family household was living in Clarke County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 29, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Oma (A male) Wilson, born about 1847 in Alabama and noted as attended school within the year and living in the household of William W. Wilson, born about 1805 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Benjamin R. Wilson, born about 1838 in Alabama and William B. Wilson, born about 1841 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Oceola Wilson, born about 1845 in Alabama and Albert Wilson, born about 1850 in Alabama and Walter Wilson, born about 1854 in Alabama. The family household was living in Clarke County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Grove Hill and the census was enumerated on June 1, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Omar Wilson served in Company K of the 7th Alabama Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“7th Cavalry Regiment was formed at Newborn, Alabama, during July, 1863, with companies were raised in the counties of Randolph, Shelby, Greene, Pickens, and Montgomery. For a year the unit served in the Pollard area assigned to General Clanton's Brigade. In July, 1864, it contained 451 men, but was not serving as one command; two companies were with General Page, and eight rode with Colonel I. W. Patton. The 7th was later attached to B. M. Thomas', W. W. Allen's, and Bell's Brigade. It took part in the raid on Johnsonville and was engaged in the fighting as Hood moved toward Nashville. In April, 1865, it had less than 300 effectives and half that number surrendered at Gainesville, Alabama, in May. The field officers were Colonel Joseph Hodgson, [Joseph Hodgson Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 109825191] and Lieutenant Colonels Turner Clanton, Jr., [15913057] Henry J. Livingston, [Henry James Livingston – Find A Grave Memorial # 13517181] and F. C. Randolph. [Francis C. Randolph]”

The compiler notes there were two units from Alabama called the 7th Alabama Cavalry. The first 7th Alabama Cavalry was only known as this unit designation in the field. However the Confederate authorities did not recognize the first 7th Alabama Cavalry designation. The Confederate authorities then recognized the first 7th Alabama Cavalry as the 9th Alabama Cavalry (Malone's). However many soldier's in the first 7th Alabama Cavalry refused to acknowledge the Confederate War Departments decision to reclassify them as the 9th Alabama Cavalry. The following is what is said about the 9th Alabama Confederate Cavalry.

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

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private Omar Wilson of Company K 7th Alabama Cavalry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864 he had been with 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 Omar Wilson of Company K 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 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 Omar Wilson of Company K of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry name appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Omar Wilson of Company K of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry name appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Omar (Spelled as) Whitson (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) 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 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Omar Wilson of Company K of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry name appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Private Omar Wilson died approximately 11 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 17, 1865 the Great Southern Comet of 1865 was discovered by Francis Abbott at Hobart, Tasmania.

And on Tuesday, January 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Omar Wilson of Company K of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Omar Wilson of Clarke County, Alabama did not own slaves.

2113) Private Pleasant Perry WILSON - Inscription on tombstone #997 reads ***“P. P. WILSON CO. A 66 GA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Pleasant “C” Wilson served in Company A in the 66th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company A of the 66th Georgia Infantry had some soldiers from Bibb County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 1, 1863 to January 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) P. P. Wilson of Company A of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on October 8, 1863 at Macon, (Georgia) and enrolled for the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) P. P. Wilson of Company A of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry and noted as absent and under remarks stated in hands of enemy.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) P. P. Wilson of Company A of the 66th Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 16th Army Corps and forwarded for exchange by Captain H. L. Burnham, Provost Marshal, from May 1 to August 15, 1864. It further stated he had been captured on July 22, 1864 at Atlanta, Georgia and forwarded to the Provost Marshal at Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Pleasant P. Wilson of Company A of the 66th 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. District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Pleasant P. Wilson of Company A of the 66th 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 Pleasant P. Wilson of Company A of the 66th 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 Pleasant P. Wilson of Company A of the 66th Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at 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 Pleasant P. Wilson of Company A of the 66th Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to

Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Pleasant P. Wilson of Company A of the 66th Georgia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private Pleasant Perry Wilson died approximately 183 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 1, 1865 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln signs a joint resolution that proposed the 13th amendment to the United States Constitution. The amendment was made to outlaw slavery and was ratified on December 18, 1865.

(The compiler notes on June 30, 1948 President Harry Truman signed a bill to proclaim February 1st as the first official National Freedom Day in the United States. National Freedom Day is an observance but it is not a public holiday in the United States.)

And on Wednesday, February 1, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Pleasant P. Wilson of Company A of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry at due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2114) Private Seaborn L. WILSON - Inscription on tombstone #104 reads ***"S. L. WILSON CO. B & VA. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Lewisburg, West Virginia in November 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled given name as) Sebron Wilson, born about 1842 and living in the household of John Wilson, born about 1791 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Nancy Wilson, born about 1810 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Archabas (A male) Wilson, born about 1834 in South Carolina and Charleston Wilson, born about 1838 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Milliage (A male) Wilson, born about 1843 and Calvin Wilson, born about 1847 and William Wilson, born about 1849 and Ann Wilson, born about 1836 and Mary S. Wilson, born about 1845. The family household was living in Division 60 in Monroe County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 1, 1850.

The compiler notes a John Wilson died of typhoid fever in August of 1860 in Coweta County, Georgia. It is assumed this might have been the head of household in the 1850 census in Monroe County, Georgia as he does not show up in any future census reports with his family and it was mentioned in the Mortality Schedule that John Wilson had been born in South Carolina.

The 1860 United States census listed (Given name spelled as) Seaborn Wilson, born about 1840 in Georgia and living in the household of Nancy Wilson, born about 1808 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Arch Wilson, born about 1833 in Georgia and Georgia (A female) Wilson, born about 1835 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Milledge (A male) Wilson, born about 1843 in Georgia and Mary S. Wilson, born about 1845 in Georgia and Calvin Wilson, born about 1847 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Wm C. Wilson, born about 1850 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Russellville Georgia Militia District 559 in Monroe County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Russellville and the census was enumerated on July 11, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Seaborn L. Wilson served in Company B of the 8th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

The inference for this being the correct soldiers is stated on Seborn L. Wilson's Federal POW Records with Company B of the 8th Virginia Cavalry he stated his age in 1863 as twenty-two and his place of residence had been Monroe County, Georgia. The compiler further notes no soldiers by the name of Sebron or Seaborn Wilson are found serving in the Confederate Army in Georgia.

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

He only has Federal POW Records.

Private Seaborn L. Wilson Company B 8th Virginia Cavalry appears on a list of prisoners confined in Military Prison at Wheeling (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) on November 20, 1863 and noted a physical description. Age 22; 5' 9" with a light complexion and blue eyes and sandy hair and said his former occupation was a farmer and listed his residence as Monroe County, Georgia and was arrested by Brigadier General Duffie at Lewisburg, [(West) Virginia] on November 7, 1863 and sent to Camp Chase on November 20, 1863 from Wheeling, (West) Virginia.

(The compiler notes Brigadier Union General Alfred N. Duffie would later promise to capture the “Gray Ghost” John Singleton Mosby and bring him back to Washington, D. C. but instead was taken prisoner by Mosby and incarcerated in a southern prison. Union General Philip Sheridan requested Duffie’s dismissal from the army and stated “He was captured by his own stupidity.”)

Federal POW Records stated Private Seaborn L. Wilson of Company B of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on November 21, 1863 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain W. C. Thorpe and noted another physical description and was age 22; Height 5’ 9” ; Eyes blue; Hair sandy; Complexion light and noted as captured at Lewisburg, (West) Virginia on November 7, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Seaburn S. Wilson of Company B of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry was admitted to the Chase United States Army General Hospital at Camp Chase near Columbus, Ohio on January 28, 1864 for small-pox.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 4, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln transmits to Senate correspondence between Union and Confederate authorities on exchange of prisoners.

And on Thursday, February 4, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Seaborn L. Wilson of Company B of the 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Seaborn Wilson of Monroe County, Georgia did not own any slaves.

2115) 2nd Lieutenant Zebedee Wiseman WILSON - Inscription on tombstone #2080 reads **“LIEUT. Z. W. WILSON 1 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee in April 1862.

Approximate age of death was 39 years old.

The photograph below is a pre war photograph of Zebedee Wiseman Wilson.



Added by: [Martha Reid 19 UDC](#)

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900, Saphronia Elizabeth Bracken and noted her birth year as 1828 and birth place as Alabama, married Zebedee Wiseman Wilson and noted his birth year as 1823 and birth place as North Carolina and the marriage year was 1849.

The 1850 United States census listed R. W. Wilson but corrected to Z. W. Wilson by an ancestry transcriber. The census reported Z. W. Wilson, born about 1824 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living with his wife (Spelled as) Saphronia Wilson, born about 1820 but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to 1829 and born in Alabama. The family household was living in District 10 in Warren County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on November 29, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the surname spelled as Welson but corrected to Wilson by an ancestry transcriber. The census listed a Z. (A male) Wilson, born about 1822 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1000.00 and a personal value of \$400.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Safrona Wilson, born about 1829 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: William Wilson, born about 1851 Tennessee and Manly Wilson, born about 1852 in Tennessee and Tennessee Wilson, born about 1854 in Tennessee and Mary Wilson born about 1856 in Tennessee and Margaret Wilson, born about 1858 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Warren County, Tennessee with the nearest Post Office noted as McMinnville and the census was enumerated on June 5, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Z. W. Wilson served in Company G and was discharged as a lieutenant in the 35th Tennessee Infantry (5th Infantry) (1st Mountain Rifle Regiment) and noted an overview:

"35th Infantry Regiment formerly the 5th Tennessee Regiment Provisional Army, [also called 1st Mountain Rifle Regiment] was organized during September, 1861, at Camp Smartt, near McMinnville, Tennessee. Its men were from the counties of Grundy, Warren, Van Buren, Cannon, Sequatchie, DeKalb, Hamilton, and Bledsoe. It fought at Shiloh, Shelton's Hill, Richmond, Perryville, then moved to Knoxville, Shelbyville, and later Murfreesboro. During the war it was assigned to General L.E. Polk's, Granbury's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee, and from September, 1863, to April, 1864, consolidated with Nixon's 48th Regiment. The 35th participated in many battles from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee with Hood, and saw action in North Carolina. It had 369 engaged at Shiloh, lost nine percent of the 295 in the Richmond fight, and sustained 25 casualties at Murfreesboro. Twenty-nine percent of the 215 at Chickamauga were disabled and in December, 1863, the 35th/48th totaled 251 men and 207 arms. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered. The field officers were Colonel Benjamin J. Hill; [Benjamin Jefferson Hill – Find A Grave Memorial # 10896] Lieutenant Colonels R. B. Roberts, [Riley Bradford Roberts – Find A Grave Memorial # 16011863] Joseph A. Smith, and John L. Spurlock; [John Lyle Spurlock – Find A Grave Memorial # 27616628] and Majors Joseph Brown, William W. J. Brownlow, [Brownlow] and G. S. Deakins [George S. Deakins – Find A Grave Memorial # 16267865]."

He died on Friday, May, 23, 1862 due to unknown reasons. The compiler notes his unit was one of those known by several names. It was officially known as the 35th Tennessee Infantry Regiment and also called the 1st Tennessee Mountain Rifle Regiment and as the 5th Tennessee Infantry Regiment, Provisional Army.

The compiler notes the bulk of his records are listed in Company G of the 35th Tennessee Infantry Regiment. The compiler notes he was listed as a prisoner at Fort Donelson, Tennessee and at the Battle of Shiloh.

Since the 35th Tennessee was not at Fort Donelson but was at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee. The compiler notes from reading the field reports of the 35th Tennessee at Shiloh it suffered greatly and gallantly during the two day battle and reports mention Lt. Wilson as being killed.

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

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

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

The compiler notes that some Confederates thought to have been killed at Shiloh would later turn up at northern hospitals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And now my song is ended about those bloody plains;
I hope the sight by mortal man may ne'er be seen again!
But I pray to God, the Saviour, "If consistent with Thy will,
To save the souls of all who fell on bloody Shiloh Hill."

The compiler notes many of the soldiers thought to be killed at Shiloh would later turn up in northern hospitals. The compiler further notes Lieutenant Wilson stands out for a couple of reasons. His photograph is only one of a handful as a Confederate having a tombstone at Camp Chase and his photo may be viewed at Find A Grave Memorial #75278368.

The second is Lieutenant Wilson apparently suffered from what we call today as post traumatic stress syndrome. While in prison at Camp Chase he was transferred to the lunatic asylum in Columbus, Ohio and died at the asylum on Friday, May 23, 1862.

2nd Lieutenant Zebedee Wiseman Wilson died approximately 81 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 23, 1862 at Aquia Creek, Virginia General McDowell and Colonel Henry Haupt, aide-de-camp to McDowell and chief of construction and transportation on military railroads, meet President Lincoln and party at Aquia Creek, Virginia and accompany them in baggage care to McDowell's headquarters on north side of Rappahannock. President reviews various divisions and rides along lines with hat off as men cheer, leaves headquarters at 9 P. M.

The compiler notes his grave was not listed at the East Cemetery where we would expect to find it at this particular time period. It is also plausible that his body was buried at the lunatic asylum under a grave of an unknown where many are noted as having graves. The compiler notes he may have gone from a Federal problem at Camp Chase to a State problem when transferred to the lunatic asylum.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"2ND LIEUT. Z. W. WILSON CO. G 35 TENN. REG. C.S.A."**

2116) Private Benjamin Thomas WINDHAM - Inscription on tombstone #1482 reads **"B. T. WINDHAM CO. E 38 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

He was one of the youngest to die at Chase and if family genealogy is correct he died three weeks and two days after his 17th birthday.

According Georgia Marriages to 1850; Aaron Windham married Amanda M. Murphy on May 26, 1840 in Crawford County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Benjamin Windham, born about 1848 in Georgia and living in the household of Aaron Windham, born about 1817 in Georgia and his wife Amanda Windham, born about 1816 in Georgia. Other family household members were: William C. Windham, born about 1841 in Georgia and George Windham, born about 1844 in Georgia (The compiler notes his old brother George was also in Company E of the 38th Alabama and also taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee and would also join his younger brother Benjamin at Camp Chase and would be released from Chase on June 18th 1865 and was noted when he left Chase he was 21 years old) and (Spelled as) Lorah (A female) Windham [but corrected to an ancestry transcriber to Sarah] and Martha Windham, born about 1846 in Georgia and Martha (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Henrietta) Windham, born about 1850 in Georgia and noted as three months old. The family household was living in Division 57 in Marion County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 27, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Benj. Windham, born about 1849 in Georgia and living in the household of Aaron Windham, born about 1818 in Georgia and his wife Amanda Windham, born about 1821 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Wm. Windham, born about 1842 in Georgia and Geo. Windham, born about 1844 in Georgia (The compiler notes his old brother George was also in Company E of the 38th Alabama and also taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee and would also join his younger brother Benjamin at Camp Chase and would be released from Chase on June 18th 1865 and was noted when he left Chase he was 21 years old) and Sarah Windham, born about 1846 in Georgia and Martha Windham, born about 1848 in Georgia and Henrietta Windham, born about 1851 in Georgia and James Windham, born about 1852 in Georgia and Caroline Windham, born about 1853 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Jno Windham, born about 1855 in Georgia and Charles Windham, born about 1857 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Robt Windham, born about 1860 in Georgia and noted as four months old. The family household was living in Conecuh County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Evergreen and the census was enumerated on June 12, 1860.

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

“38th Infantry Regiment was organized at Mobile, Alabama, in May, 1862, and remained there until February, 1863. Men of this command were raised in the counties of Clarke, Washington, Conecuh, Mobile, Wilcox, and Fayette. It was assigned to Clayton's, then Holtzclaw's Brigade, and took an active part in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville. Transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, it suffered many hardships defending Spanish Fort. The regiment lost thirty-seven percent of the 490 engaged at Chickamauga, reported 214 casualties at Chattanooga, and totaled 272 men and 71 arms in December, 1863. During the Atlanta Campaign, May 7-27, it lost 12 killed, 88 wounded, and 24 missing, had 236 fit for duty in November,

1864, and surrendered about 80 on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Charles T. Ketchum [Charles Thomas Ketchum – Find A Grave Memorial # 16042300] and A. R. Lankford, [Augustus R. Lankford – Find A Grave Memorial # 38194669] Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Hearin, [William Jefferson Hearin – Find A Grave Memorial # 50541657] and Major Origen S. Jewett. [Origen Sibley Jewett – Killed at Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 91258835]”

Company E of the 38th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Miller Guards” Many soldiers from Conecuh County, Alabama.

Confederate Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) B. T. Windham of Company E of the 38th Alabama Infantry name appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 and was issued the clothing on April 14, 1864.

When Private Benjamin T. Windham of Company E 38th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee 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.

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.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj T. Windham of Company E of the 32nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Ben T. Windham of Company E of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending 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) Ben T. Windham of Company E of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and received at 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) Bnj. F Windham of Company E of the 38th 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) Benj. F Windham of Company E of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Benjamin Thomas Windham died approximately 53 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 28, 1865 in Washington, D.C., President Lincoln transmits to Senate communication from Secretary of War and report of court of inquiry into explosion on mine in front of Petersburg, Virginia.

And on Tuesday, February 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Benj. T. Windham of Company E of the 38th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Benjamin T. Windham did not own slaves in Conecuh County, Alabama.

2117) Private Stephen Wesley WINDHAM - Inscription on tombstone #1995 reads **"S. W. WINDHAM CO. F 23 MISS. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Winham but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Windham which the compiler agrees and will list the surname as Windham. The census listed Stephen Windham, born about 1844 in Alabama and living in the household of Simeon Windham, born about 1811 in Georgia and his wife (Spelled as) Elander Windham, born about 1812 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: William Windham, born about 1831 in Alabama and Nancy Windham, born about 1833 in Alabama and Mary Windham, born about 1835 in Alabama and Benjamin Windham, born about 1837 in Alabama and Simeon Windham, born about 1839 in Alabama and Andrew Windham, born about 1841 in Alabama and Margaret Windham, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Southern Division of Tishomingo County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on November 28, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Windom however the compiler believes it was Windham and will be listed that way. The census listed Stephen W. Windham, born about 1845 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farm laborer and living in the household of Simeon Windham, born about 1811 in Georgia and his wife (Spelled as) Elanor Windham, born about 1811 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Benjamin F. Windham, born about 1838 in Alabama and Simeon M. Windham, born about 1840 in Alabama and Andrew J. Windham, born about 1842 in

Alabama and (Noted he was counted twice in the census from the previous page) Margaret Windham, born about 1848 in Mississippi and Susan J. Windham, born about 1851 in Mississippi and Ann Windham, born about 1853 in Mississippi and Harriet Windham, born about 1857 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Tishomingo County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Blackland and the census was enumerated on June 27, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Stephen W. Windham alternate name S. Wesley Windham served in Company F of the 23rd Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“23rd Infantry Regiment [also called 2nd or 3rd Regiment] was assembled at Corinth, Mississippi, during the fall of 1861. The men were from Franklin, Tippah, Alcorn, (The compiler notes Alcorn County, Mississippi was not created until 1870) and Monroe counties. Sent to Tennessee, the unit was captured at Fort Donelson. In this fight it lost 5 killed and 46 wounded of the 546 engaged. After being exchanged, it served in General Tilghman's and J. Adams' Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and was active in various engagements during the siege of Vicksburg. Later it joined the Army of Tennessee, served under Generals J. Adams and Lowrey, and fought in the Atlanta and Tennessee Campaigns and in North Carolina. The regiment reported 20 casualties at Coffeeville and 7 at Champion's Hill and surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Thomas J. Davidson [Thomas Jefferson Davidson – Find A Grave Memorial # 23618862] and Joseph M. Wells, [Joseph Moorehead Wells – Find A Grave Memorial # 17343183] Lieutenant Colonel Moses McCarley, [Find A Grave Memorial # 16133712] and Majors George W. B. Garrett [George Washington Brooks Garrett – Find A Grave Memorial # 9791796] and W. E. Rogers. [William Earlton Rogers – Find A Grave Memorial #9791957]”

Company F of the 23rd Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Blackland Gideonites” Musterd into service in Tishomingo County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated February 28 to June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. W. Windham of Company F of the 23rd Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 12, 1863 at Jackson, Mississippi by Captain Flint for the duration of the war and under remarks noted he was sent to the country sick on June 23, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. W. Windham of Company F of the 23rd Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 12, 1863 at Jackson, Mississippi by Captain Flint for two years and was last paid on October 31, 1862 and was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. W. Windham of Company F of the 23rd Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 12, 1863 at Jackson, Mississippi by Captain Flint for three years and was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) S. W. Windham of Company F of the 23rd Mississippi Volunteers enlisted

on April 1, 1863 at Jackson, Mississippi by Captain Flint for two years and was last paid by Captain Decker on October 31, 1863 and was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) S. Wesley Windham of Company F of the 23rd Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 1, 1863 at Marietta, Mississippi by Captain Warren for two years and was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) S. W. Windham of Company F of the 23rd Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 1, 1863 at Marietta, Mississippi by Captain Warren for three years and was last paid by Captain Thompson on December 31, 1863 and was noted as absent and captured July 28, 1864.

When Private Stephen W. Windham of Company F of the 23rd Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 28, 1864 he had been in Adams' Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen W. Windham of Company F of the 23rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) 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 Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen W. Windham of Company F of the 23rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 5 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 6, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen W. Windham of Company F of the 23rd 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 September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen W. Windame (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 23rd Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on September 1, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen W. Windham of Company F of the 23rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison

in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 2, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Stephen N. Window (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 23rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Private Stephen Wesley Windham died approximately 261 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 22, 1865 at Fortress Monroe in Virginia former President of the Confederacy Jefferson Davis is imprisoned.

And on Monday, May 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Stephen W. Window (With an X above surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 23rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Stephen Windham did not own slaves in Tishomingo County, Mississippi.

2118) Private Isaac WINDSOR - Inscription on tombstone #2096 reads "*P. B. HEAVENER CO. A 1 VA. REG. C.S.A.*" / "**ISAAC WINDSOR VA. RANGERS C.S.A.**" **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Fayette County, (West) Virginia in November 1862.

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

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; Albert Windsor married Eleanor (Spelled as) Sannor on October 6, 1839 in Fayette County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Isaac Windsor, born about 1843 and living in the household of Albert Windsor, born about 1812 and his wife (Spelled as) Ellenor Windsor, born about 1822. Other family household members were: Anderson Windsor, born about 1841 and Elizabeth Windsor, born about 1845 and Virginia Windsor, born about 1847 and Julia Windsor, born about 1849. The family household was living in District 14 in Fayette County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 6, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Isaac Windsor, born about 1846 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Albert Windsor, born about 1815 in Virginia and his wife (Spelled as) Elenor Windsor, born about 1821 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Charles Windsor, born about 1833 in Virginia and Anderson Windsor, born about 1844 in Virginia (Anderson also served in the same Company and unit and survived the war) and Mary E. Windsor, born

about 1847 in Virginia and Virginia Windsor, born about 1848 in Virginia and Julia F. Windsor, born about 1849 in Virginia and Irena Windsor, born about 1850 in Virginia and Albert Windsor, born about 1859 in Virginia and Minerva Windsor, born about 1856 in Virginia and Salina Windsor, born about 1858 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 2 in Fayette County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Fayetteville and the census was enumerated on June 21, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Isaac Windsor served in Hounshell's Battalion, Virginia Cavalry (Partisan Rangers)

The second soldier should be Private Isaac Windsor of Captain Thurmond's Company Hounshell's Battalion, Virginia Cavalry (Partisan Rangers) Isaac Windsor was born about 1844 in Fayette County (West) Virginia.

His parents were Albert G. Windsor 1812-1886 and Elenanor (spelled as Elendor) Windsor (madien name Sanner) born September 22, 1821 and died on September 23, 1891. Elendor is buried at the Prosperity Cemetery in Raleigh County West Virginia see Find-A-Grave memorial #34535421. His father's burial place is not mentioned.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 26, 1862 to March 1, 1863 and dated March 1, 1863 stated Private Isaac Windsor of Captain (William) D. Thurmond's Company Partisan Rangers* enlisted on September 19, 1862 at Fayetteville, Virginia and enrolled by Captain William Thurmond for the war and pay due from enlistment and under remarks stated deserted October 28, 1862.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Captain W. D. Thurmond's Company, Hounshell's Battalion Virginia Cavalry."

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Isaac Windser 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 November 30, 1862. Age seventeen; Height five feet seven and one half inches; Complexion dark; Eyes gray; Hair brown; and by former occupation had been a farmer and told Union authorities his residence was Fayette (County West) Virginia and had been arrested by the 8th (West) Virginia Regiment in Fayette County (West) Virginia on November 11, (1862) and had been conscripted into the C. S. A. and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on December 2, (1862).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac Windsor appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on December 2, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac Windsor of Thurmons Company Virginia Rangers appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on December 2, 1862 and noted another physical description; age 17; Height 5' 7 ½; Eyes gray; Hair dark brown; Complexion dark and noted as captured in Fayette County, (West) Virginia on November 15, 1862 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Major Joseph Darr and in charge of Corporal Higgins.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac Windsor of Thuman's Company Virginia Rangers appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to Cairo, Illinois, on December 2, 1862, for exchange by order of Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners in charge of 2nd Lieutenant A. L. Anderson Governor Guards dated December 2nd 1862 and under remarks stated not sent retained in hospital sick and also noted name cancelled by line on list and noted as captured in Fayette County, (West) Virginia on November 11, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Isaac Windsor of Thurmond's 1st Virginia Rangers appeared on a list of Confederate prisoners who had died in General Hospitals in the Department of the Ohio. List dated Department of the Ohio Medical Director's Office, Cincinnati, Ohio on April 20, 1863 and noted as captured at Fayette County, (West) Virginia and died due to chronic diarrhea on December 10, 1862 and the Camp Chase, Ohio General Hospital.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Isaac Windsor of the Virginia Rangers appeared on a register of Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Confederate States who were killed in battle or who died of wounds or disease and noted deceased at Camp Chase, Ohio December 10, 1862 and information was received on August 31, 1863.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (22988) stated his name as Isaac Windsor and he died on Wednesday, December 10, 1862 due to pneumonia.

He was buried at the East Cemetery in Columbus, Ohio in grave number 56 according to the Ohio Adjutant General's report in 1866-1868.

Private Isaac Windsor died approximately 8 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 10, 1862 at Washington, D. C., Senator Wilmot of Pennsylvania asks President Lincoln to appoint his son, Thomas M. Wilmot, to West Point.

And on Wednesday, December 10, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Isaac Windsor at Camp Chase due to chronic diarrhea.

Private Isaac Windsor was buried in grave #56 at the East City Cemetery. His body may have re-interred to the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery by Captain Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department in May of 1869 and may be double buried with 2nd Lieutenant Peter S. Hevener 2nd Company D 62nd Regiment, Virginia Mounted Infantry (1st Regiment Virginia Partisan Rangers)

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 Isaac Windsor may have been one of those reinterred.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“ISAAC WINDSOR (THURMONDS’) CO. HOUNSHELL’S BATT’N VA. CAV. (PARTISAN RANGERS) C.S.A.”**

2119) Sergeant James Monroe WINDSOR - Inscription on tombstone #553 reads **“SGT. J. M. WINDSOR CO. H 18 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Cartersville, Georgia in September 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Monroe Windsor, born about 1838 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Jesse Windsor, born about 1808 in South Carolina and his wife Elizabeth Windsor, born about 1807 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Celia Windsor, born about 1829 in Georgia and Emilia Windsor, born about 1831 in Georgia and Drusilla Windsor, born about 1834 in Georgia and Jefferson Windsor, born about 1836 in Georgia and William H. Windsor, born about 1840 in Georgia and Caroline Windsor, born about 1842 in Georgia and Stephen D. Windsor, born about 1844 in Georgia and Catherine Windsor, born about 1846 in Georgia. The family household was living in Division 12 in Cass County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 8, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Winter but corrected by an ancestor transcriber to Windsor and in this census will be listed as Windsor. The census listed James M. Windsor, born about 1839 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted he could not read nor write and living in the household of Elizabeth Windsor, born about 1806 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: William H. H. Windsor, born about 1840 in Georgia and Susan C. Windsor, born about 1842 in Georgia and Stephen D. Windsor, born about 1846 in Georgia and Catherine Windsor, born about 1848 in Georgia and David P. Windsor, born about 1850 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Georgia Militia District 827 in Cass County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Cassville and the census was enumerated on June 29, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James M. Windsor was discharged as a sergeant in Company H of the 18th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview:

“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.”

The compiler notes Cass County, Georgia was renamed as Bartow County, Georgia in December of 1861 because of the namesake of Cass County, Lewis Cass had an alleged anti-slavery position and that Cartersville, Georgia where he was noted as captured was and is located in Bartow County, Georgia.

The compiler notes the 18th Georgia Infantry was in the Army of Northern Virginia and not at the Atlanta Campaign.

Company H of the 18th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Rowland Highlanders”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 2 to October 2, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Windsor of Company H of the 18th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on June 13, 1861 at Camp McDonald, (Georgia) and enrolled for three years and last paid on August 3, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 2 to October 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Windsor of Company H of the 18th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on June 13, 1861 at Camp McDonald, (Georgia) and enrolled for three years and last paid on October 2, 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. M. Windsor of Company H of the 18th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on June 13, 1861 at Camp McDonald, Georgia and enrolled for three years and last paid by James Vaughn on November 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) J. M. Windsor of Company H of the 18th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on June 13, 1861 at Camp McDonald, Georgia and enrolled for three years and last paid by Captain (James) Vaughn on January 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) J. M. Windsor of Company H of the 18th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on June

13, 1861 at Camp McDonald, Georgia and enrolled for three years and last paid on July 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent wounded at Sharpsburg, Maryland.

The compiler notes the Battle of Sharpsburg was known in the North as the Battle of Antietam.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James M. Windsor of Company H of the 18th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on October 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on October 20, 1864 and noted as captured near Cartersville, Georgia on September 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) James M. Windsor of Company H of the 18th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending October 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, October 26, 1864 and 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 Cartersville, Georgia on September 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) James M. Windsor of Company H 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 October 22, 1864 and noted as captured near Cartersville, Georgia on September 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) James M. Windsor of Company H of the 18th Regiment Georgia 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 on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured near Cartersville, Georgia on September 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) James M. Windsor of Company H of the 18th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured near Cartersville, Georgia on September 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jas M. Windsor of Company H of the 18th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on October 24, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Cartersville, Georgia on September 28, 1864.

Sergeant James Monroe Windsor died approximately 51 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 14, 1864 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Annie L. Ash writes a letter to Abraham Lincoln in which some of the excerpts of the letter are noted. "His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, Mr. President, Permit me, in deep affliction at my irreparable loss and my Mother's extreme illness to refer to your communication of May 19, (1864) of which I have the honor to be in receipt in answers to my letter in reference to the recovery of the remains of my precious Brother Captain Joseph P. (Penrose) Ash 5th Regular Cavalry who was killed in battle near Spotsylvania, (Virginia) May 8, (1864) and to ask you if the time has not now arrived when we may receive them. Oh! Mr. President, may I implore of you to have the body of my brother reach us at once. I tremble for the effect the disappointment of delay would have upon my mother in her condition."

(The compiler notes Union Captain Joseph Penrose Ash's body was returned home after the war).

And on Wednesday, December 14, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Jas M. Windsor of Company H of the 18th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2120) Private Jackson A. WINE - Inscription on tombstone #983 reads "**J. A. WINES CO. C 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Braxton County, West Virginia in November 1864.

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

During the war the surname was spelled in various ways such as Wine/Wines/Wins and Wyne. Only one page of Confederate Records stated the spelling as Wyne. Federal POW Records listed both spellings Wine and Wines and one page as Wins. Tracing through family records the compiler believes the correct spelling was Wine.

Sometimes a 1st sergeant would spell names as he thought they should be spelled. However the 1st sergeant would have known what company they had been assigned to and in the case of Confederate Records they were assigned to Company B.

Throughout the decades of the census reports after the war the vast majority of the spelling of the surname was Wine.

The 1880 United States census listed John Peyton Wine, born about 1879 in Braxton County, West Virginia living in the household of Benjamin Wine and Nancy Wine and noted he was the grandson. (The compiler believes he was named after John Peyton Wine who had died during the war)

United States World War I Draft Registration Cards also listed his name as John Peyton Wine and listed his residence as Braxton County, West Virginia.

The United States Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; stated John P. Wine SSN# 235-54-6102 and died on February 15, 1966 last known address in Calhoun County, West Virginia.

The West Virginia death Index also listed his name as John Peyton Wine and died 1966.

An obituary appeared on February 22, 1966 in the Charleston Daily Mail on page eight. "John Peyton Wine" "Grantsville – A retired farmer, John Peyton Wine, 85, died Monday at his home here. He was a former Braxton County resident and member of the Methodist church. Surviving; wife, Ona, daughter, Mrs. Allie Riffle of Vienna; sister, Mrs. Lena Crawford of Sutton. Funeral will be held Wednesday at 2 p.m. in Marple Funeral Home at Sutton by the Rev. Charles Wyatt. Burial will be in Skidmore Cemetery."

The compiler notes if John P. Wine of Company B of the 19th Virginia Cavalry was spelled as Wine so too should Jackson A. Wine have the same spelling.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Wine. The census reported Jackson Wine, born about 1841 in Virginia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Benijah (Corrected to Benjamin by an ancestry transcriber) Wine, born about 1813 in Virginia and living with his wife Nancy Wine, born about 1817 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Sarah Wine, born about 1837 in Virginia and George Wine, born about 1838 in Virginia and Mary Wine, born about 1844 in Virginia and John P. Wine, born about 1846 in Virginia (His brother John P. Wine also in same unit and died at Camp Chase) and James Wine, born about 1849 in Virginia. The family household was living in the Western District of Nicholas County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 20, 1850.

The 1860 United States census spelled the surname as Wine. The census reported Jackson Wine, born about 1841 in Virginia and living in the household of Benjamin Wine, born about 1823 in Virginia and his wife Nancy Wine, born about 1824 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Wine, born about 1843 in Virginia and Payton Wine, born about 1846 in Virginia and James Wine, born about 1848 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Adison (A male) Wine, born about 1851 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Phebe (A female) Wine, born about 1854 in Virginia and "Not named Wine" (A male) born about 1860 in Virginia and noted as three months old. The family household was living in Braxton County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Braxton and the census was enumerated on July 13, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 38 which noted Private Jackson Wine of Company C of the 19th Virginia Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was Benjamin Wine and listed his Post Office as Bulltown, Virginia.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 48 the Post Office at Bulltown was located in Braxton County, (West) Virginia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jackson A. Wines alternate name Jackson Wyne served in Company B of 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 [Jenkins’] and W. L. Jackson's Brigade and confronted the Federals in western Virginia. Later the unit took part in the operations in the Shenandoah Valley and disbanded during April, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel William L. Jackson, [William Lowther Jackson Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 8927] Lieutenant Colonel William P. Thompson, [Find A Grave Memorial # 79083067] currently has him incorrectly listed as being with the 19th Virginia Infantry] and Majors George Downs [Find A Grave Memorial # 13271916] and Joseph K. Kesler. [Joseph R. Kessler]”

The compiler notes the surname spelled as Wyne on his Confederate Compiled Military Service Records.

Compiled Military Service Records within a company muster roll for September and October 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private Jackson (Spelled as) Wyne of Company B 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted in September 1863 at Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia for three years and noted he had not been paid and under remarks stated “Not entitled to \$100.00 bounty.” He was listed as “deserted November 5, 1863.”

Federal POW Records stated Private Jackson (Spelled as) Wines Company C of the 19th Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 17th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, at Bulltown in Braxton County, West Virginia. It was noted he was captured near Bulltown, West Virginia on November 8, 1864 and forwarded to Clarksburg, West Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jackson Wins Company C 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appearing on a tri-monthly report of prisoners of war captured within the limits of Forces West of Piedmont, West Virginia and received at headquarters, Clarksburg, West Virginia. Report dated Clarksburg, West Virginia, November 15, 1864. A physical description of Jackson (Spelled as) Wins; Age 23 and six foot in height with a fair complexion and grey eyes and light hair and prior to the war was a farmer and born in Braxton County, (West) Virginia and listed residence as same. Taken prisoner in Braxton County on November 5, 1864 by the 17th West Virginia Infantry and prisoner belonged to Jackson’s Brigade and sent to Wheeling, West Virginia on November 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jackson (Spelled as) Wine of Company C 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a list of prisoners confined in Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (also known as Athenaeum Prison and noted a physical description. Age 23 and 6 foot in height with a fair complexion and grey eyes and dark hair and had been a farmer prior to the war and said his residence was Braxton County, West Virginia. Arrested by the 17th West Virginia Infantry in Braxton County, West Virginia on November 5, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on November 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jackson (Spelled as) Wine of Company C 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry arrived at Camp Chase on November 30, 1864 and desired to take the oath of allegiance.

The compiler further notes he was the older brother of John P. Wines.

Private Jackson A. Wine died approximately 62 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 30, 1865 at Washington, D. C. Walt Whitman writes a letter to his brother in New York.

“Thomas Jefferson Whitman

Washington | January 30 1865

My dear brother,

Your letter has only just reached me though I see the Brooklyn post office stamp is January 27—I was gratified with Babcock’s and Smith’s letters, though I am very sorry they neither of them mentioned the date of Lt. Caldwell’s letter from Danville. If it should be much later than George’s, which was November 27th, it would be a relief to know it—but I presume it was one of the same batch. Jeff, I have this morning written to Capt. Mason, telling him where George is, & asking him, as that would be ten times more likely to get through, if he will have (or direct some proper person) to put up a box of things to eat, & given him George’s address to send it through the lines, & said that I or you would pay the bill of course, & be most deeply obliged to him & that I would have enclosed the money in the letter I sent him, but thought it safer to wait & see whether it reached him. I have written to George since I have been here in Washington. Also a few lines to Han. We have had very cold mean weather here ever since I arrived till to-day—it is now moderated & very pleasant overhead.

I am quite comfortable, have a comfortable room enough, with a wood stove, & a pile of wood in the room, a first rate & good big bed, & a very friendly old secesh landlady whose husband & son are off in the Southern army—she is different from any I have found yet here, is very obliging, starts my fire for me at 5 o’clock every afternoon, & lights the gas, even, & then turns it down to be ready for me when I come home. I get my meals where I can—they are poor & expensive—You speak of the Indian office—it is a Bureau in the Department of the interior, which has charge of quite a large mass of business relating to the numerous Indian tribes in West & Northwest, large numbers of whom are under annuities, supplies, &c for the government. All I have hitherto employed myself about has been making copies of reports & Bids, &c. for the office to send up to the Congressional Committee on Indian Affairs. It is easy enough—I take things very easy—the rule is to come at 9 and go at 4—but I don’t come at 9, and only stay till 4 when I want, as at present to finish a letter for the mail—I am treated with great courtesy, as an evidence of which I have to inform you that since I began this letter, I have been sent for by the cashier to receive my PAY for the arduous & invaluable services I have already rendered to the government—I feel quite well, perhaps not as completely so as I used to was, but I think I shall get so this spring—as I did indeed feel yesterday better than I have since I was taken sick last summer.

I spent yesterday afternoon in Armory Square Hospital, & had a real good time, & the boys had too. Jeff, you need not to be afraid about my overdoing the matter. I shall go regularly enough, but shall be on my guard against trouble. I am also going to some of the camps about here, there is a great chance among them to do good, & they are interesting places every way, for one who goes among the men. I have thought every day of Mother—dear Mother, I hope she gets along well this bitter weather—(about the hoop iron, I think it was the right thing to do—the least they can do is to take it off)—My dear brother, you must by all means come & see me—Martha, my dear sister, I send you & the dear little torments my

*best, best love—Jeff, give my respects to Mr. Lane & Dr Ruggles—
Walt”*

And on Monday, January 30, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Jackson A. Wines of Company C of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Jackson Wines or the surname of Wyne of Braxton County, (West) Virginia did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“J. A. WINE CO. B 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

2121) Private John Peyton WINE - Inscription on tombstone #1137 reads **“JNO. P. WINES CO. C 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Braxton County, West Virginia in November 1864.

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

During the war the surname was spelled in various ways such as Wine/Wines/Wins and Wyne. Only one page of Confederate Records stated the spelling as Wyne. Federal POW Records listed both spellings Wine and Wines and only one page as Wins. Tracing through family records the compiler believes the correct spelling was Wine.

Sometimes a 1st sergeant would spell names as he thought they should be spelled. However the 1st sergeant would have known what company they had been assigned to and in the case of Confederate Records they were assigned to Company B.

Throughout the decades of the census reports after the war the vast majority of the spelling of the surname was Wine.

The 1880 United States census listed John Peyton Wine, born about 1879 in Braxton County, West Virginia living in the household of Benjamin Wine and Nancy Wine and noted he was the grandson. (The compiler believes he was named after John Peyton Wine who had died during the war)

United States World War I Draft Registration Cards also listed his name as John Peyton Wine and listed his residence as Braxton County, West Virginia.

The United States Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014; stated John P. Wine SSN# 235-54-6102 and died on February 15, 1966 last known address in Calhoun County, West Virginia.

The West Virginia death Index also listed his name as John Peyton Wine and died 1966.

An obituary appeared on February 22, 1966 in the Charleston Daily Mail on page eight. “John Peyton Wine” “Grantsville – A retired farmer, John Peyton Wine, 85, died Monday at his home here. He was a

former Braxton County resident and member of the Methodist church. Surviving; wife, Ona, daughter, Mrs. Allie Riffle of Vienna; sister, Mrs. Lena Crawford of Sutton. Funeral will be held Wednesday at 2 p.m. in Marple Funeral Home at Sutton by the Rev. Charles Wyatt. Burial will be in Skidmore Cemetery.”

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Wine. The census reported John P. Wine, born about 1846 in Virginia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Benijah (Corrected to Benjamin by an ancestry transcriber) Wine, born about 1813 in Virginia and living with his wife Nancy Wine, born about 1817 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Sarah Wine, born about 1837 in Virginia and George Wine, born about 1838 in Virginia and Jackson Wine, born about 1841 in Virginia (His brother Jackson Wine also in same unit and died at Camp Chase) and Mary Wine, born about 1844 in Virginia (His brother Jackson Wine also in same unit and died at Camp Chase) and James Wine, born about 1849 in Virginia. The family household was living in the Western District of Nicholas County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 20, 1850.

The 1860 United States census spelled the surname as Wine. The census reported Payton Wine, born about 1846 in Virginia and living in the household of Benjamin Wine, born about 1823 in Virginia and his wife Nancy Wine, born about 1824 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Jackson Wine, born about 1841 in Virginia and Elizabeth Wine, born about 1843 in Virginia and James Wine, born about 1848 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Adison (A male) Wine, born about 1851 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Phebe (A female) Wine, born about 1854 in Virginia and “Not named Wine” (A male) born about 1860 in Virginia and noted as three months old. The family household was living in Braxton County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Braxton and the census was enumerated on July 13, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 38 which noted Private Payton Wine of Company C of the 19th Virginia Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was Benjamin Wine and listed his Post Office as Bulltown, Virginia.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 48 the Post Office at Bulltown was located in Braxton County, (West) Virginia.

The compiler further notes he was the younger brother of Jackson A. Wines who also died at Camp Chase.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John P. Wines alternate name Peyton Wyne served in Company B 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 [Jenkins’] and W. L. Jackson's Brigade and confronted the Federals in western Virginia. Later the unit took part in the operations in the Shenandoah Valley and disbanded during April, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel William L. Jackson, [William Lowther Jackson Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 8927] Lieutenant Colonel William P. Thompson, [Find A Grave Memorial #

79083067] currently has him incorrectly listed as being with the 19th Virginia Infantry] and Majors George Downs [Find A Grave Memorial # 13271916] and Joseph K. Kesler. [Joseph R. Kessler]"

The compiler notes the surname spelled as Wyne on his Confederate Compiled Military Service Records.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private Peyton (Spelled as) Wyne of Company B of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted in September 1863 at Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia for three years and noted he had not been paid and under remarks stated "Not entitled to \$100.00 bounty." He was listed as "deserted November 5, 1863."

Federal POW Records stated Private John P. (Spelled as) Wines Company C of the 19th Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 17th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, at Bulltown in Braxton County, West Virginia. It was noted he was captured near Bulltown, West Virginia on November 8, 1864 and forwarded to Clarksburg, West Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Private John P. Wins Company C 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appearing on a tri-monthly report of prisoners of war captured within the limits of Forces West of Piedmont, West Virginia and received at headquarters, Clarksburg, West Virginia. Report dated Clarksburg, West Virginia, November 15, 1864. A physical description of Jackson (Spelled as) Wins; Age 19 and 5' 11" in height with a fair complexion and blue eyes and light hair and prior to the war was a farmer and born in Braxton County, (West) Virginia and listed residence as same. Taken prisoner in Braxton County on November 5, 1864 by the 17th West Virginia Infantry and prisoner belonged to Jackson's Brigade and sent to Wheeling, West Virginia on November 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John P. (Spelled as) Wine of Company C 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a list of prisoners confined in Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (also known as Athenaeum Prison and noted a physical description. Age 19 and 5' 10" in height with a fair complexion and blue eyes and dark hair and had been a farmer prior to the war and said his residence was Braxton County, West Virginia. Arrested by the 17th West Virginia Infantry in Braxton County, West Virginia on November 5, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on November 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. P. Wine of Company C 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry arrived at Camp Chase on November 30, 1864 and desired to take the oath of allegiance.

Private John Peyton Wine died approximately 71 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 9, 1865 at Richmond, Virginia the newspaper the Richmond Dispatch advertizes their subscription rates. "Daily Paper, for one year, one hundred dollars, six months, fifty dollars, three months twenty-five dollars, one month ten dollars. All orders must be accompanied with the money, to insure attention; and all remittance by mail will be at the risk of those who make them."

(The compiler notes as the Union blockage tightened and loss of vital railroad lines in the lingering months of the war it dramatically drove up prices to make the newspapers)

(The compiler further notes as of December 27, 2016 the Richmond Times Dispatch is asking \$272.60 for a yearly subscription to their newspaper.)

And on Thursday, February 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno P. Wines of Company D of the 19th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John P. Wines or the surname as Wyne of Braxton County, (West) Virginia did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JOHN P. WINE CO. B 19 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

2122) Private John B. WINGARD - Inscription on tombstone #257 reads **“J. B. WINGARD CO. I 63 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed John Wingard, born about 1844 in South Carolina and living in the household of Robert W. Wingard, born about 1825 in South Carolina and his wife Mary Wingard, born about 1829 in South Carolina. Other household members were: James Wingard, born about 1848 in South Carolina and William T. Wingard, born about 1850 in Georgia. The family household was living in Division 12 of Cass County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on August 20, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John Wingard, born about 1846 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a day laborer and had attended school within the year and living in the household of Robert Wingard, born about 1824 in South Carolina and his wife Mary Wingard, born about 1829 in South Carolina. Other household members were: The family household was living in District 17 in Cass County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office reported as Stilesboro and the census was enumerated on July 17, 1860.

The compiler notes the transcription of the Post Office as Statesboro was incorrect and that Cass County, Georgia had been renamed to Bartow County in 1861.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John B. Wingard served in Company I in the 63rd Georgia Infantry and noted in an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“63rd Infantry Regiment was organized at Savannah, Georgia, in December, 1862, using the 13th Georgia Infantry Battalion as its nucleus. With more than 1,100 officers and men, the unit was assigned to the Departments of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. It served as infantry and heavy artillery at Thunderbolt and Rosedew [Rose Dew] Island, and Companies B and K were engaged at Battery Wagner near Charleston. Later the regiment was placed in General Mercer's and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. Now serving as infantry, it participated in the Atlanta Campaign, July 20 to September 1, this unit reported 10 killed, 61 wounded, and 39 missing and in December, 1864, totalled [totalled] 143 effectives. Very few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel George A. Gordon, [George Anderson Gordon – Find A Grave Memorial # 92640886] Lieutenant Colonel George R. Black, [George Robison Black – Find A Grave Memorial # 6586388] and Majors Joseph V. H. Allen [Find A Grave Memorial # 22935239] and John R. Giles. [Find A Grave Memorial # 7091160]”

Company I of the 63rd Georgia Infantry had many soldiers from Bartow County and other counties.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January to February 1863 stated Private J. B. Wingard of Company I of Gordon's Regiment, Georgia Infantry (Which subsequently became Company of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry) stated he enlisted on December 16, 1862 at Thunderbolt (Near Savannah, Georgia) by Colonel Gordon for three years or the war and was last paid by Captain W. J. Neville on January 1, 1863 and noted he was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April to May 1863 stated Private J. B. Wingard of Company I of Gordon's Regiment, Georgia Infantry (Which subsequently became Company of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry) stated he enlisted on December 16, 1862 at Thunderbolt (Near Savannah, Georgia) by Colonel G. A. Gordon for three years or the war and was last paid by Captain C. J. White on March 1, 1863 and noted he was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1, 1863 to June 30, 1863 stated Private J. B. Wingard of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry stated he enlisted on December 16, 1862 at Thunderbolt (Near Savannah, Georgia) by Colonel Gordon for three years or the war and was last paid by Captain C. J. White on February 28, 1863 and was noted as present for duty and under remarks noted he was on special service 24 hours.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July and August 1863 stated Private J. B. Wingard of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry stated he enlisted on December 16, 1862 at Thunderbolt (Near Savannah, Georgia) by Colonel Gordon for three years and was last paid by Captain C. J. White on June 30, 1863 and under remarks noted he was absent and at General Hospital August 28.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September and October 1863 stated Private J. B. Wingard of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry stated he enlisted on December 16, 1862 at Thunderbolt (Near Savannah, Georgia) by Colonel Gordon for three years and was last paid by Captain White and under remarks noted he was absent and sent to General Hospital on August 28, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1863 to December 31, 1863 stated Private J. B. Wingard of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry stated he enlisted on December 16, 1862 at Thunderbolt (Near Savannah, Georgia) by Colonel Gordon for three years or the war and was last paid on October 31, 1863 and under remarks noted he was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January and February 1864 stated Private J. B. Wingard of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry stated he enlisted on this time as December 23, 1862 at Thunderbolt (Near Savannah, Georgia) by Colonel Gordon for three years and was last paid by Captain C. J. White on December 31, 1863 and under remarks noted he was present for duty.

When Private John B. Wingard of Company I of the 63rd Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Mercer's Brigade in Walker's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private J. B. (Spelled as) Wingband of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 16th Army Corps and forwarded for exchange by Captain H. L. Burnham, Provost Marshal, from May 1 to August 15, 1864 and noted he was taken prisoner on July 22, 1864 at Atlanta, Georgia and forwarded to the Provost Marshal at Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John B. Wingard of Company I of the 63rd 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., District of Kentucky, at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland, Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, on July 29, 1864 and noted he was captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

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

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

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

Private John B. Wingard died approximately 49 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On September 20, 1864 at Washington, D. C. the Cabinet meets. Secretary of War Stanton announces capture of two steamers on Lake Erie by Confederates from Canada.

And on Tuesday, September 20, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private John B. Wingard of Company I of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry due to dysentery.

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

2123) Private William WINGFIELD - Inscription on tombstone #1172 reads ***“Wm. WINGFIELD CO. A 37 VA. BATT’N 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 33 years old.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wm Wingfield, born about 1830 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a clerk and noted his personal value at \$1,500.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Sarah Wingfield, born about 1838 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Alice Wingfield, born about 1856 in Virginia and Nancy Wingfield, born about 1858 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Thos Wingfield, born about 1860 and noted as four months old. The family household was living in Henry County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Leatherwood and the census was enumerated on July 6, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Wingfield served in Company A of the 37th Battalion, Virginia Cavalry (Dunn’s Battalion Partisan Rangers) and

noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“37th Cavalry Battalion was organized in August, 1862, as Dunn's Partisan Rangers. The battalion contained four companies and in November was changed to regular cavalry. It was assigned to W. E. Jones', McCausland's and W. L. Jackson's Brigade. During April, 1864, it totalled [totalled] 300 effectives and by June had increased its strength to ten companies. It was involved in various operations in western Virginia and East Tennessee, and then saw action in the Shenandoah Valley. The unit disbanded in mid-April, 1865. Lieutenant Colonel Ambrose C. Dunn and Major J. R. Claiborne [James Robert Claiborne – Find A Grave Memorial # 8303181] were in command.”

Company A of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry had many soldiers from Franklin County, Virginia.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that Franklin and Henry Counties in Virginia are adjacent and his physical description of age and residence match.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September and October 1864 and specially dated October 31, 1864 stated Private William Wingfield of Company A of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 1, 1862 at Rocky Mount and sworn in by Captain Claiborne for the duration of the war and last paid on February 28, 1863 by Captain Duncan and under remarks noted he was captured on August 7, 1864.

“The 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry (Also known as Dunn’s Battalion Partisan Rangers) was organized about August 2, 1862. Company B was composed of former members of the 4th Regiment South Carolina Infantry, Company F of North Carolinians and Company K was formerly Captain Pack’s Company, 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Company H was transferred to Swann’s Battalion Virginia Cavalry by Special Order Number 130 Headquarters Department West Virginia and East Tennessee dated December 28, 1864.”

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Wingfield Company A 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry appearing 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 Provost Marshal at Harper’s Ferry, on August 28, 1864 and noted he was captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Wingfield Company A 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry appearing on a list of prisoners confined in Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (also known as Athenaeum Prison) dated August 10, 1864 and noted a physical description. Age 33 and 6 foot in height with a dark complexion and grey eyes and brown hair and by occupation had been a farmer

listed his residence as Henry County, Virginia and was arrested by Union General (William W.) Averell at Moorefield (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and the prisoner was sent to Camp Chase on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Wingfield Company A 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry appearing on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio. It further noted he was arrested at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and was received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 12, 1864 from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E. W. Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry].

Private William Wingfield died approximately 182 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 10, 1865 at Charleston, South Carolina the last fight for Charleston took place known as the Battle of Grimball's Causeway and also known as the Battle of James Island. From Wikipedia "Early on the morning of February 10, four Union gunboats shelled the Confederate rifle pits while General Schimmelfennig's troops began their landing. The 144th New York Infantry led the main attack against the center of the Confederate line along the causeway. At the same time the 54th New York Infantry made a charge against the right flank of the Confederate line. Manigault detached a small force from the 2nd South Carolina Artillery along the causeway to reinforce the right. The attack of the 144th New York began to falter but the flank attack succeeded and the Confederates began to give way. Major Manigault was severely wounded and taken prisoner during the fighting. The official records reported his death after the amputation of his leg, though the major survived. The Union forces occupied the Confederate rifle pits." And also from Wikipedia "The battle proved to be inconclusive when both sides eventually withdrew after making no significant gains. As William T. Sherman's army moved through South Carolina the Confederates evacuated Charleston. Then on February 18 Schimmelfennig accepted the city's surrender from the mayor."

(The compiler notes this was the same Union General Schimmelfennig that hid during the 1st day of Gettysburg and remained hidden until after the battle.)

And on Friday, February 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Wingfield at Camp Chase due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules (Spelled as) Wm Wingfield owned one Mulatto female age 17 in Henry County, Virginia in 1860.

2124) Private Andrew J. WINNETT - Inscription on tombstone #1858 reads "**A. J. WINNETT CO. I 4 TENN. CAV. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Chapel Hill, Tennessee in September 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Given name spelled as) Andree Winnett, born about 1844 in Tennessee (The compiler notes after looking at the actual script it looks like Andrew) and living in the household of Jacob Winnett, born about 1807 in North Carolina and his wife (Spelled as) Francis Winnett, born about 1812 in Tennessee. (Frances Winnett has a Find A Grave Memorial at 122678752) Other family household members were: Thomas Winnett, born about 1830 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Malenda (A female) Winnett, born about 1832 in Tennessee and Rebecca Winnett, born about 1836 in Tennessee and Norman Winnett, born about 1838 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Tahitha (A female) Winnett, born about 1840 in Tennessee and Rachael Winnett, born about 1843 in Tennessee and William Winnett, born about 1846 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Civil District 6 in Coffee County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 17, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Andrew J. Winnett, born about 1844 and noted his occupation as a farm hand and living in the household of Joe (Corrected to Jacob by an ancestry transcriber) Winnett, born about 1810 in North Carolina and his wife (Still spelled as Francis, a female) Winnett, born about 1812 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: William Winnett, born about 1848 and George W. Winnett, born about 1857. The family household was living in Civil District 6 in Coffee County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Manchester and the census was enumerated on June 29, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Andrew J. Winnett served in Company I of the 4th Tennessee Cavalry.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private Andrew J. Winnett of Company I of the 4th 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 September 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on September 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Chapel Hill, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

The compiler notes Chapel Hill, Tennessee was and is located in Marshall County, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Andrew J. Winnett of Company I of the 4th Regiment Tennessee 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 sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Chapel Hill, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) And'w J. Winnett of Company I of the 4th 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 September 15, 1864 and noted as captured at Chapel Hill, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew Winnett of Company I of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on September 14, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on September 15, 1864 and noted as captured at Chapel Hill, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) And'w J. Winnett of Company I of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 15, 1864 and noted as captured at Chapel Hill, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Andrew J. Winnett of Company I of the 4th Regiment Tennessee 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 at Chapel Hill, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

Private Andrew J. Winnett died approximately 208 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 13, 1865 in Washington, D.C., President Lincoln lives his last full day in good health. The next night the President would be shot at Ford's Theatre.

And on Thursday, April 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) And. J. Winnett of Company I of the 4th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Andrew J. Winnett of Tennessee did not own slaves.

2125) Citizen Ellis G. WINSTEAD - Inscription on tombstone #142 reads "**1ST LT. E. G. WINSTEAD CO. E 4 ARK. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner at Waverly, Tennessee in March 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) E. G. (A male) Winsted, born about 1830 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a grocer and living in the household of John A. Amonett, born about 1834 in Alabama and what appears to be his wife Julia A. Amonett, born about 1842 in Alabama. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Margeret Amonett, born about 1857 in Texas and (Spelled as) Benj W. Amonett, born about 1859 in Texas and Sally Amonett, born about 1860 in Arkansas and noted as five months old and (Spelled as) B. F. (A male) Amonett, born about 1826 in Alabama and John W. Foreman, born about 1832 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Jessee Winsburn, born about 1836 in Alabama.

The household was living in Hempstead County, Arkansas and the nearest Post Office was reported as Washington and there was no date for enumeration in 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service 2nd Lieutenant Ellis G. Winstead was discharged as a 1st lieutenant in Company E of the 4th Arkansas Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“4th (McNair's) Infantry Regiment [also called Southwestern Arkansas Regiment], assembled at Miller's Springs, Lawrence County, Arkansas, recruited its companies in Calhoun, Hempstead, Lafayette, Montgomery, Pike, and Polk counties. After fighting at Elkhorn Tavern, the unit was sent to Kentucky where it was active at Richmond. It then was assigned to General McNair's and D. H. Reynold's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. Soon after the Battle of Murfreesboro, the 4th Arkansas Battalion merged into the regiment and in August, 1863, the 31st Arkansas transferred to the 4th. It was involved at Jackson, participated in the campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, saw action in Tennessee under Hood, and was engaged at Averasboro and Bentonville. This unit was organized with 695 men, and reported 55 casualties at Elkhorn Tavern, 23 at Richmond, and 79 at Murfreesboro. The 4th/31st/4th Battalion lost twenty-four percent of the 385 engaged at Chickamauga. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Henry C. Bunn [Henry Gaston Bunn – Find A Grave Memorial # 8594193] and Evander McNair, [Find A Grave Memorial # 11034] Lieutenant Colonels James H. May [James Hicks May – Find A Grave Memorial # 88284517] and Samuel Ogden, and Major Jos. B. McCulloch.[Joseph B. McCulloch – Find A Grave Memorial # 140445175]”

Company E of the 4th Arkansas Infantry was known as the “Confederate Guards” Many soldiers from Hempstead County, Arkansas.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records was mustered into service on August 17, 1861 stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) Ellis G. Winstead of Captain Rowles' Company South Arkansas Regiment* enlisted on August 17, 1861 at Camp near Mount Vernon, Missouri and enrolled by Captain (John A.) Rowles for twelve months and travelling to place of rendezvous was 380 miles.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company E of the 4th Regiment Arkansas Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 17, to November 1, 1861 stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) Ellis G. Winstead of Company E (Confederate Guard) South Arkansas Regiment enlisted on August 17, 1861 at Camp near Mount Vernon, Missouri and enrolled for twelve months and had not been paid and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1861 to January 1, 1862 stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) Ellis G. Winstead of Company E (Confederate Guard) South Arkansas Regiment enlisted on August 17, 1861 at Camp Etter Head of Spring River, Missouri and enrolled for twelve months and had not been paid and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) Ellis G. Winstead of Company E of the 4th Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on August 17, 1861 at Camp near Mount Vernon, Missouri and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain (George) Walker on October 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes Mount Vernon, Missouri was located in Lawrence County.

Compiled Military Service Records stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) Ellis G. Winstead of Company E of the 4th Regiment of Infantry appeared on a report of an election held May 8, 1862 in the regiments composing the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, Army of the West, in accordance with General Order Number 39, Army of the Mississippi. Report dated Camp Churchhill Clark May 10, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to June 30, 1862 stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) Ellis G. Winstead of Company E of the 4th Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on August 17, 1861 at Head of Spring River, Missouri and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) Ellis G. Winstead of Company E of the 4th Regiment Arkansas Infantry enlisted on August 17, 1861 at Head of Spring River, Missouri and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) Ellis G. Winstead of Company E of the 4th Regiment Arkansas Regiment enlisted on August 17, 1861 at Head of Spring River, Missouri and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) Ellis G. Winstead of Company E of the 4th Regiment Arkansas Regiment enlisted on August 17, 1861 at Head of Spring River, Missouri and enrolled for twelve months and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent with leave.

Compiled Military Service Records stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) E. G. Winstead of the 4th Arkansas Regiment was paid from August 17, 1861 to August 31, 1862 in the amount of \$1,059.67 on November 13, 1862. The compiler notes the pay breakdown was \$519.67 for six months and fifteen days for pay as 2nd Lieutenant and 540.00 for six months as pay as 1st Lieutenant. (The compiler further notes a Confederate 2nd Lieutenant was paid \$80.00 per month and a Confederate 1st Lieutenant as \$90.00 per month.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) Ellis G. Winstead of Company E of the 4th Regiment Arkansas Regiment enlisted on August 17, 1861 at Spring River, Missouri and enrolled for twelve months and under remarks stated sick in camp went on detail to Arkansas November 17, 1862 returned February 12, 1863 and also noted as his name does not appear in column of names present.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Lieutenant (Spelled as) E. G. Winstead of Company E of the 4th Arkansas Regiment appeared on a report of officers absent without leave in 2nd Division, Smith's Corps, Major General McCown and report dated February 1, 1863 and period of leave for sixty days and without leave for twenty-four days and left command on November 17 and under remarks stated reported for duty wince last muster February 1st.

Compiled Military Service Records stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) E. G. Winstead appeared on a report of officers absent without leave at last muster in Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee and dated February 12, 1863 and was in McCown's Division in the 3rd Brigade and under remarks stated detailed to procure clothing for their companies by order of Lieutenant General Smith on November 16, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) Ellis G. Winstead of Company E of the 4th Regiment Arkansas Regiment and noted as absent and under remarks stated on sick leave for 30 days from April 12 special order number 96.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) Ellis G. Winsted of Company E of the 4th Regiment Arkansas Regiment and under remarks stated resigned April 25, 1863.

The compiler notes during the war a commissioned officer could choose to resign for various reasons and be discharged from the Confederate military. Only on rare circumstances could the once commissioned officer join the enlisted ranks.

Compiled Military Service Records stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) E. G. Winstead of Company E of the 4th Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a register containing rosters of Commissioned Officers, Provisional Army Confederate States. Date of appointment March 1, 1862 and date resigned April 25, 1863.

In a letter 1st Lieutenant Eillis G. Winstead explains why he resigned: "Camp near Shelbyville, Tennessee April 6th 1863.

General Samuel S. Cooper

I hereby most respectfully tender my resignation as first lieutenant of Company E 4th Arkansas Regiment on account of ill health. I further certify that I am in debt to the Confederate States nothing nor have I any public property in my charge and there is no charges against me to affect my wages.

Very Respectfully Your obedient servant E. G. Winstead 1st Lieutenant Company E 4th Arkansas Regiment."

It is the compilers opinion after his resignation was accepted he was a civilian and held no military rank. If he was too sick to be an officer he would have been too sick to be enlisted.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Willes G. Winsted (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and

forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 16, 1864 and noted as captured at Waverly, Tennessee on March 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Ellis G. Winstead of Company E of the 4th Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on March 16, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on March 16, 1864 and noted as captured at Waverly, Tennessee on March 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Ellis G. Winstead of Company E of the 4th Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending on March 20, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville, March 21, 1864 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 Waverly, Tennessee on March 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elias G. Winstead of Company E of the 4th Regiment Arkansas 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 Waverly, Tennessee on March 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elias (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) G. Winstead of Company E of the 4th Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on March 16, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on March 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Waverly, Tennessee on March 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elias G. Winstead of Company E of the 4th Regiment Arkansas 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 District of Kentucky, Louisville on March 24, 1864 and noted as captured in Waverly, Tennessee on March 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elias G. Winstead of Company E of the 4th Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on March 26, 1864 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge and noted as captured at Waverly, Tennessee on March 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Elias G. Winstead of Company E of the 4th Regiment Arkansas Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio, who desire taking the oath of allegiance on June 10, 1864 and noted as captured at Waverly, Tennessee on March 10, 1864.

Elias G. Winstead died approximately 28 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 23, 1864 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln accepts proposition of governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin to raise 85,000 men to serve 100 days in approaching campaign.

And on Saturday, April 23, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) E. G. Winstead of Company E of the 4th Regiment Arkansas Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Ellis G. Winstead did not own slaves in Arkansas.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"CITIZEN E. G. WINSTEAD"**

2126) Private Henry WIRT- Inscription on tombstone #543 reads **"HENRY WIRT CO. C 54 VA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Greenbrier County, West Virginia in December 1863.

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

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; Andrew Wirt married Anna (Spelled as) Consolver on February 7, 1829 in Montgomery County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Henry Wirt, born about 1835 in Virginia and living in the household of Andrew Wirt, born about 1804 in Virginia and his wife Ann Wirt, born about 1805 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Sarah Wirt, born about 1828 in Virginia and John Wirt, born about 1831 in Virginia and James Wirt, born about 1833 in Virginia and Catherine Wirt, born about 1838 in Virginia and George Wirt, born about 1840 in Virginia and Russell Wirt, born about 1842 in Virginia and Andrew Wirt, born about 1846 in Virginia and Wade Wirt, born about 1847 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 41 in Montgomery County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on October 9, 1850.

According to the Virginia Select Marriages, 1785-1940; Henry Wirt married Sarah A. Williams on March 24, 1859 in Montgomery County, Virginia.

The 1860 United States census listed Henry Wirt, born about 1836 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and had a personal value of \$115.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Sarah A. Wirt, born about 1840 in Virginia. Another household member was John A. Wirt, born about 1860 and noted as four months old. The family household was living in Montgomery County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Christiansburg and Alleghany Springs and the census was enumerated on the 18th and 21st days of June 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 16 which noted Private Henry Wirt of Company C of the 54th Virginia Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Andrew Wirt and listed his Post Office as (Spelled as) Christiansburgh, Virginia.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 52 the Post Office at Christiansburg was located in Montgomery County, Virginia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Henry Wirt served in Company C of the 54th Virginia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“54th Infantry Regiment was organized in October, 1861. It was soon ordered to Kentucky and took an active part in the engagement at Middle Creek. Later the unit was assigned to Trigg's, Reynolds', Brown's and Reynolds' Consolidated, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It participated in many battles of the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter operations, and fought in North Carolina. On April 9, 1865, it merged into the 54th Battalion Virginia Infantry. This regiment sustained 47 casualties at Chickamauga, totaled 390 men and 329 arms in December, 1863, and had 128 present in December, 1864 and 212 in January, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Robert C. Trigg; [Robert Craig Trigg – Find A Grave Memorial # 9720756] Lieutenant Colonels Henry A. Edmundson, [Henry Alonzo Edmundson – Find A Grave Memorial # 12133826] William B. Shelor, and John J. Wade; [Find A Grave Memorial # 7115929] and Majors John S. Deyerle, [John Scott Deyerle – Find A Grave Memorial # 16282138] Austin Harman, [Find A Grave Memorial # 10295937] and James C. Taylor. [James Craig Taylor – Find A Grave Memorial # 30655890]”

Company C of the 54th Virginia Infantry had many soldiers from Montgomery County, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 10, 1861 to January 1, 1862 and dated December 31, 1861 stated Private Henry Wirt of Company C of the 54th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on September 10, (1861) at Christiansburg, (Virginia) (Located in Montgomery County) and enrolled by (Captain James) C. Taylor for one year and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 9, 1863 to December 31, 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) H. Wirt of Company C of the 54th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on September 10, 1861 at Christiansburg, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (James) C. Taylor for the war and under remarks it stated “Deserted August 22, 1863 at Bells Bridge, Tennessee.” (The compiler notes Bells Bridge was located in eastern Tennessee and not too be confused with Bells Bridge in Crockett County, Tennessee)

The compiler notes a letter about this time period concerning Bells Bridge, Tennessee. “Bells Bridge, Tennessee August 1, 1863.” “Captain J. N. Galleher, Assistant Adjutant General's Department of East Tennessee Knoxville, Tennessee. Captain, I have the honor to inclosure a letter from a woman living in Madison County, North Carolina to a soldier in the Sixty-fourth North Carolina Volunteers. This is only a specimen of similar epistles received by men of the North Carolina regiments. These troops are deserting quite fast, and it appears difficult to catch them on the road, as the people harbor and feed along the whole route. The last party I sent in pursuit were told that they had better desert. There are now in Madison County, North Carolina, 106 men of the Sixty-fourth Regiment who are absent without leave. Many of them are living openly at home, and have made crops this season. Would it not be well

to send up a party to bring back these men? I would respectfully submit that these North Carolina troops are too near home. I am, captain your obedient servant, Jno. W. Frazer, Brigadier General Commanding.”

Federal POW Records stated Henry (Spelled as) Wort (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 54th Virginia Infantry on a list of prisoners confined in Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (also known as the Athenaeum Prison) on December 24, 1863 and noted a physical description. Age 27 and 6 foot in height with a fair complexion and brown eyes and light hair by prior to the war had been a farmer and listed his residence as Montgomery County, Virginia and had been captured on December 13, 1863 in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia by U.S. Troops and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on December 26, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry Wirt of Company C of the 54th Regiment Virginia “Cavalry” appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on December 27, 1863 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain W. C. Thorpe and noted as physical description. Height six feet; age twenty-seven; eyes brown; hair light; complexion fair and noted as captured in Montgomery County, Virginia on December 13, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry Wirt of Company C of the 54th Virginia “Battalion” 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 Montgomery County, Virginia on December 13, 1863 and under remarks stated conscript and deserter.

Private Henry Wirt died approximately 341 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 2, 1864 at Washington D. C., President Lincoln confers with Congressman Colfax of Indiana who urges appointment of Salmon P. Chase as Chief Justice of Supreme Court.

And on Friday, December 2, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Henry Wirt of Company C of the 54th Regiment Virginia Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Henry Wirt of Montgomery County, Virginia did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“HENRY WIRT CO. C 54 VA. INF. C.S.A.”**

2127) Private Henry William WISECARVER - Inscription on tombstone #573 reads **“H. W. WISECARVER CO. H 11 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Frederick County, Virginia in March 1864.

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

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; Joseph Wisecarver married Margaret Morrison on October 19, 1837 in Frederick County, Virginia. And according to Virginia Marriages, 1785-1940; Joseph Wisecarver and Margaret Wisecarver had a child named Henry William Wisecarver.

The 1850 United States census listed Henry W. Wisecarver, born about 1838 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Joseph Wisecarver, born about 1814 in Virginia and his wife Margaret Wisecarver, born about 1812 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Mary E. Wisecarver, born about 1841 in Virginia and Margaret A. Wisecarver, born about 1844 in Virginia and John H. Wisecarver, born about 1847 in Virginia and Joseph F. Wisecarver, born about 1849 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 16 in Frederick County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on November 8, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Henry W. Wisecarver, born about 1840 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farm hand and living in the household of Joseph Wisecarver, born about 1814 in Virginia and his wife Margaret Wisecarver, born about 1812 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Margaret A. Wisecarver, born about 1845 in Virginia and John M. Wisecarver, born about 1847 in Virginia and Joseph T. Wisecarver, born about 1849 in Virginia and James H. Wisecarver, born about 1852 in Virginia. The family household was living in Magisterial District 7 in Frederick County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Mountain Falls and the census was enumerated on June 28, 1860.

According to Virginia Select Marriages, 1785-1940; Henry William Wisecarver married Mary Margaret Mowery on January 21, 1864 in Frederick County, Virginia. The source also stated Henry William Wisecarver was age 24 when married and the son of Joseph and Margaret Wisecarver.

He had prior duty with Company D of the 51st Virginia Militia and will be noted.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for June 1861 stated Private Henry W. Wisecarver of Company D of the 51st Regiment Virginia Militia served five days in June 1861 and duty status not reported.

A Regimental return for October 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) H. W. Wisecarver of Company D of the 51st Regiment Virginia Militia was absent and sick.

A Regimental return for November 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) H. W. Wisecarver of Company D of the 51st Regiment Virginia Militia was absent and sick.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Henry W. Wisecarver served in Company H of the 11th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“11th Cavalry Regiment was organized in February, 1863, by consolidating the 17th Battalion Virginia Cavalry, one company from the 24th Battalion Virginia Cavalry, and two companies of the 5th Regiment

Virginia Cavalry, and two companies of the 5th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. The unit served in W.R. Jones', Lomax's, Rosser's, and J. Dearing's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. It was active in the conflicts at Upperville, Fairfield, Bristoe, and Mine Run. Later the regiment participated in The Wilderness Campaign, the defense of Richmond, and Early's Shenandoah Valley operations. It then disbanded as there were no members of the 11th at Appomattox. The field officers were Colonels Oliver R. Funsten and Lunsford L. Lomax, Lieutenant Colonel Matt D. Ball, and Majors William H. Harness and Edward H. McDonald.

Predecessor unit:

17th Cavalry Battalion [also called 1st Battalion] was organized in June, 1862, with seven companies. The unit was assigned to B.H. Robertson's and W.E. Jones' Brigade, and fought in western Virginia and in the Maryland Campaign. During February, 1863, it merged into the 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel Oliver R. Funsten and Major William Patrick were in command."

Company H of the 11th Virginia Cavalry had many soldiers from Frederick County, Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Henry W. Wisecarver of Company H of the 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 15, 1862 in Frederick County, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Adolphus M.) Pierce for the war and had not been paid and under remarks stated deserted before reporting sick October 10, 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 dated 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."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Henry W. Wisecarver of Company H of the 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 15, 1862 in Frederick County, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Adolphus M.) Pierce for the war and not paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated detached service provost guard.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry W. Wisecarver of Company H of the 11th Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by General Sullivan's Forces and sent to Wheeling, West Virginia on March 15, 1864 and noted a physical description; Age twenty-four; Height five feet nine inches; Complexion florid; Eyes hazel; Hair dark and told Union authorities he has been born in Frederick County, Virginia and under remarks stated wishes to take the oath and noted as captured near Winchester, (Virginia) on March 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry W. Wisecarver of Company H of the 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was taken on March 16, 1864; Age

24; Height 5' 9"; Complexion florid; Eyes hazel; Hair dark and told Federal authorities by occupation had been a farmer and listed his residence as Frederick County, Virginia and had been arrested by the 21st New York Cavalry in Frederick County, Virginia on March 10, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry W. Wisecarver of Company H of the 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on April 5, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted another physical description; Age 24; Height 5' 9"; Eyes hazel; Hair dark; Complexion florid and noted as captured in Frederick County, Virginia on March 10, 1864.

Private William Henry Wisecarver died approximately 239 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 8, 1864 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln writes a telegram from the White House to Major General William S. Rosecrans suspending the execution of John and James Berry until further notice. Lincoln's Secretary John Hay also issued a note to Major Eckert requesting this message to be sent immediately because the execution was scheduled for the next day December 9, 1864.

And on Thursday, December 8, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm H. (With an X by the given name and middle initial indicating an incorrect entry) Wisecarver of Company H of the 11th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Henry William Wisecarver of Frederick County, Virginia did not own slaves.

2128) Private William J. WISDOM - Inscription on tombstone #930 reads ***"W. J. WISDOM CO. B 11 TEX. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner near Florence, Alabama in October 1864.

According to Missouri Marriages to 1850; Thomas Wisdom married Charity (Spelled as) Ballue on January 19, 1832 in St. Francois (The compiler believes it should have been St. Francis) County, Arkansas.

The 1850 United States census listed William J. Wisdom, born about 1840 in Missouri and living in the household of Thomas Wisdom, born about 1802 in Tennessee and his wife Charity Wisdom, born about 1812 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Charity E. Wisdom, born about 1835 in Missouri and David F. Wisdom, born about 1837 in Missouri and (Spelled as) Margret Wisdom, born about 1843 in Missouri and Sarah S. Wisdom, born about 1845 in Missouri and Thomas J. Wisdom, born about 1848 in Missouri. The family household was living in Kaufman County, Texas and the census was enumerated on October 11, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Wisdom served in Company B in the 11th Texas Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“11th Cavalry Regiment was organized with 855 men at Camp Reeves, Grayson County, Texas, in May, 1861. Some of its members were from Clarksville and Mt. Pleasant, and Bowie County. This regiment, along with the 8th Texas Cavalry, was one of the best in Confederate service. It was active in the Indian Territory and Arkansas, and then was dismounted when it arrived on the eastern side of the Mississippi River. After fighting at Richmond and Murfreesboro, it was remounted and assigned to Wharton's and T. Harrison's Brigade. The unit participated in the Chickamauga, Knoxville, and Atlanta campaigns, and then was active in the defense of Savannah and the campaign of the Carolinas. It contained 599 officers and men in the spring of 1862 and reported 7 killed, 87 wounded, and 20 missing at Murfreesboro. Only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Joseph M. Bounds, [Joseph Murphy Bounds – Find A Grave Memorial # 27490631] John C. Burks, [Died shortly after the Battle of Stones River, Tennessee] James J. Diamond, [James Jackson Diamond] Otis M. Messick, George R. Reeves, [George Robertson Reeves – Find A Grave Memorial # 13336400] and William C. Young; [William Cocke Young – Murdered in Texas – Find A Grave Memorial # 7260366] Lieutenant Colonels Robert W. Hooks [Robert Warren Hooks] and Andrew J. Nicholson; [Andrew Jackson Nicholson] and Majors H. F. Bone, [H. Y. Bone] John W. Mayrant, [John Woodruff Mayrant – Find A Grave Memorial # 55101242] and John B. Puryear. [Find A Grave Memorial # 50638451]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 2 to December 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. Wisdom of Company B of Young's Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on October 2, 1861 at Camp Reeves, Texas and enrolled for twelve months and had not been paid and noted as present for duty.

“The 11th (Also known as the 3rd and as Young's) Regiment Texas Cavalry was accepted into the service of the Confederate States October 2, 1861 for twelve months and was re-organized on May 8, 1862.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Wisdom of Company B of the 11th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on October 2, 1861 at Camp Reeves, Texas and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by (Captain Thomas) W. Randolph on August 31, 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) W. J. Wisdom of Company B of the 11th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on October 2, 1861 at Camp Reeves, Texas and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated private horse since January 25, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to December 31, 1863 stated Corporal (Spelled as) W. J. Wisdom of Company B of the 11th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on October 2, 1861 at Camp Reeves, Texas and enrolled for one year and last paid on June 30, (1863) and under remarks stated deserted from camps near Rome Georgia on August 3, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Wisdom of Company B of the 11th Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide De Camp) Louisville, Kentucky, October 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee October 20, 1864 and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on October 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Wisdom of Company B of the 11th Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending October 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, on October 26, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on October 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Wisdom of Company B of the 11th Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on October 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Windern (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 11th Regiment Texas Cavalry 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, Ohio on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on October 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Wisdom of Company B of the 11th Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on October 10, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Wisdom of Company B of the 11th Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on October 24, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on October 10, 1864.

Private William J. Wisdom died approximately 96 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 28, 1865 at Richmond, Virginia an excerpt from the Richmond Daily Dispatch newspaper as follows. "We sometimes question the propriety of transferring to Confederate newspapers Yankee accounts of military affairs. Unhappily, they are often the only accounts that can be promptly obtained. It is, for example, nearly two months since the battle of Nashville, and now, for the first time, we begin to get Confederate accounts of that transaction. What dejection, what discouragement, what painful suspense and uncertainty would have been avoided, if we could have heard six weeks ago what we hear

now! A great disappointment, a great misfortune at the best but not the irreparable calamity that so many imagined. The Army of Tennessee, under such leaders as Johnston or Beauregard, will still, with the blessing of God, retrieve its laurels. There is no reliance on Yankee accounts of the condition of Confederate armies. Such accounts, and all others, from Yankee sources, when transferred to Confederate columns, should be read as so many Gulliver's Travels and adventures of Munchausen. But a lie when put in type seems to have a stronger fascination. We are prone to believe a thing when in print, that we would have no faith in, in manuscript or by word of mouth. We should be careful how we put confidence in all we read. The Devil may, after all, have had something to do with Dr. Faustus."

And on Saturday, January 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. J. Wisdom of Company B of the 11th Regiment Texas Cavalry due to congestive chills.

(The compiler notes according to "Old diseases defined" congestive chills was defined as malaria and diarrhea.)

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William Wisdom of Texas did not own slaves.

2129) Private Sherrod C. WEISSMAN - Inscription on tombstone #927 reads "**S. C. WISEMAN CO. A 29 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 Private Sherod C. Weissman served in Companies K and A of the 29th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Old Company F of the 29th Georgia Infantry became New Company A of the 29th Georgia upon the Confederate reorganization on May 7, 1862 and this company was known as the "Georgia Foresters" Many soldiers from Chatham County, Georgia.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) S. C. Wiseman of Company A of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) "J". C. Weisman of Company A of the 29th Georgia Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for Commutation of Rations from February 9 to May 7 and paid in the 3rd quarter of 1863 and signed as S. C. Weissman.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. C. Weissman of Company A of the 29th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for periods of service from January 1 to August 31, 1863 and paid on October 29, 1863 in the amount of \$88.00.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. C. Weisman of Company A of the 29th Georgia appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on March 2, 1864 and signed as S. C. Weissman.

When Private Sherrod C. Weissman of Company A 29th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Jackson's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sherrod C. Weissman of Company A of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones 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) Sherrod C. Weissman of Company "K" of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Sherod C. Weissman of Company "K" of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and 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) Sherrod C. Wisman (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company "K" of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 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) Sherrod C. Weissman of Company "K" of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Sherrod C. Weissman died approximately 22 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 28, 1865 in Washington, D.C., President Lincoln confers with F. P. Blair Senior, about peace negotiations with President Davis.

And on Saturday, January 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) S. C. Weissman of Company A of the 29th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

The compiler notes turn of the century clerks determined his name was Sherod C. Weissman however census records tend to list the surname as Wiseman.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"S. C. WEISSMAN CO. A 29 GA. INF. C.S.A."**

2130) Private Phillip WOLF - Inscription on tombstone #2069 reads **"PHIL. WOLF 32 VA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia in October 1861.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Wofle but the compiler believes it was spelled as Wolf and will be noted this way. The census listed Phillip Wolf, born about 1840 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Henry Wolf, born

about 1808 in Germany and what appears to be his wife Henrietta Wolf, born about 1813 in Germany. Other family household members were: Hannah Wolf, born about 1841 in Virginia and Mary M. Wolf, born about 1845 in Virginia and Sarah B. Wolf, born about 1849 in Virginia and Elizabeth M. Wolf, born about 1849 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 47 District in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on October 15, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Philip Wolf, born about 1838 and noted his occupation as a farm hand and living in the household of Henry Wolf, born about 1810 in Germany in the German State of Hesse and what appears to be his wife Henrietta Wolf, born about 1814 in Germany and also noted as born in the German State of Hesse. Other household members were: Hannah Wolf, born about 1841 and Sarah B. Wolf, born about 1849 and Mary M. Wolf, born about 1845 and Elizabeth M. Wolf, born about 1849 and Catharine Wolf, born about 1855 and William J. Rexroad, born about 1836 in Virginia. The household was living in Highland County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as New Hamden and the census was enumerated on June 14, 1860.

The compiler notes Pocahontas County, West Virginia and Highland County, Virginia are adjacent.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Phillip Wolf served in Company G of the 31st Virginia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“31st Infantry Regiment was organized under W. L. Jackson and mustered into Confederate service in July, 1861. Many of its members were raised in Marion, Pendleton, and Gilmer counties. The unit was active in Lee's Cheat Mountain Campaign and Jackson's Valley operations. Later it was assigned to General Early's, W. Smith's, Pegram's, and J. A. Walker's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. The 31st participated in the difficult campaigns of the army from the Seven Days' Battles to Cold Harbor, then moved with Early to the Shenandoah Valley and was active around Appomattox. This regiment reported 13 casualties at Greenbrier River, 37 at Camp Alleghany, 19 at McDowell, and 97 at Cross Keys and Port Republic. It lost 3 killed and 17 wounded at Cedar Mountain, had 5 killed and 20 wounded at Second Manassas, and suffered 1 killed and 7 wounded at Sharpsburg. Of the 267 in action at Gettysburg, ten percent were disabled. On April 9, 1865, it surrendered with 7 officers and 49 men of which 22 were armed. The field officers were Colonels John S. Hoffman, [John Stringer Hoffman – Find A Grave Memorial # 15714148] William L. Jackson, [William Lowther Jackson Junior – nicknamed Mudwall Jackson and cousin to Stonewall Jackson – Find A Grave Memorial # 8927] and Samuel H. Reynolds; [Find A. Grave Memorial # 110619190] Lieutenant Colonels Francis M. Boykin, [Francis Marshall Boykin III – Find A Grave Memorial # 6041260] Alfred H. Jackson, [Alfred Henry Jackson – Born in Ohio - Find A Grave Memorial # 14139205] and J. S. Kerr McCutchen; and Majors James C. Arbogast, [James Crawford Arbogast – Find A Grave Memorial # 123713093] Joseph H. Chenoweth, [Joseph Hart Chenoweth – Find A Grave Memorial # 8229178] and William P. Cooper. [William Pope Cooper – Find A Grave Memorial # 15684647”

Company G of the 31st Virginia Infantry was known as the “Pocahontas Riflemen” Many soldiers from Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1861 stated Private Phillip Wolf of Company G of the 31st Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on May 29, (1861) at Green Bank (Located in Pocahontas County (West) Virginia) and enrolled for one year and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave from the July 2nd sick.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Wolf of the 31st Virginia Volunteers appeared on a list of casualties at the Battle of Greenbrier River, West Virginia on October 3, 1861 and under remarks stated missing.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) P. Wolf appeared on a list of prisoners of war sent to Grafton, (West) Virginia by Brigadier General Kelley. List dated Headquarters District of Grafton, Grafton, (West) Virginia on October 8, 1861.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Philip Wolf appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Wheeling, (West) Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio up to June 30, 1862 and noted as captured at the Department of Western Virginia on October 3, 1861.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Philip Wolf of the "32nd) Regiment Virginia Infantry name appeared on a register of Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Confederate States who were killed in battle, or who died of wounds or disease and listed as deceased on March 22, 1862 at Camp Chase, Ohio and information received on August 31, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Philip Wolff of the "32nd") Regiment Virginia appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured at Cheat Mountain, (West) Virginia on September 11, 1861 and under remarks stated died March 22, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Phillip Wolf of the "32nd") Regiment Virginia appeared on a list of prisoners of war deceased at Camp Chase, Ohio on March 20, 1862.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Philip Wolf of the "32nd") Regiment Virginia 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 Cheat Mountain (West) Virginia and date of death was March 20, 1862 and place of death listed as the General Hospital at Camp Chase, Ohio.

The compiler notes he also has a capture date of September 11, 1861 at Cheat Mountain, (West) Virginia and then released on September 15, 1861. Looking at the battles the 31st Virginia participated in the compiler feels he was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Greenbrier River on October 3, 1861.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 22, 1862 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln advises Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, "I personally know General John M. Palmer and Lieutenant John Condit Smith and as the former wants the latter for a Quarter-Master, let the appointment be made."

And on Saturday, March 22, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Phillip Wolf at the General Hospital due to typhoid and pneumonia.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (22607) stated he died on Saturday, March 22, 1862 due typhoid and pneumonia.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio. Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department was sent to Columbus, Ohio in May of 1869 for this purpose. In a report found at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Agent Mark 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 Phillip Wolf 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: **"PHIL. WOLF CO. G 31 VA. INF. C.S.A."**

2131) Private Thomas S. WOLSTENHOLME - Inscription on tombstone #1974 reads **"T. S. WOLSTENHOLM CO. B 43 MISS. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Alabama Marriages to 1825; Thomas Wolstenholme married Sarah R. Meriwether on January 6, 1824 in Greene County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed Thomas Wolstenholme, born about 1835 and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Thomas Wolstenholme, born about 1795 in England and his wife Jane Wolstenholme, born about 1803 in Lincolnshire. Other household members were: Martha N. Page, born about 1831 in Alabama and Mary M. Page, born about 1838 in Alabama and Sarah E. Page, born about 1836 in Alabama and William McKay, born about 1830 in Alabama and Isabella O. McKay, born about 1833 in Alabama and James H. Moore, born about 1824 in Alabama. The household was living in Division 15 in Fayette County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 28, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas S. (Spelled as) Wolstenholm served in Company B in the 43rd Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company B of the 43rd Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Lowndes Riflemen”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated from March 31 to May 31, 1862 stated Private Thos. S. (Spelled as) Wostenholme of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Columbus, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain J. M. Billups for a period of three years and was noted present for duty.

The compiler notes the company above was organized at Columbus, Mississippi, on the 31st day of March, 1862. The company was attached to the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Volunteers on the 15th day of May, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 17, 1862 stated Private Thos. S. (Spelled as) Wolstenholm of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Columbus, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain J. M. Billups for three years or the war and noted he was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated from September and October 1862 stated Private Thomas. S. (Spelled as) Westenholm of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Columbus, Mississippi by Captain J. M. Billups for a period of three years and noted as absent and sick in the hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated from November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. (Spelled as) Wostenholm of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Columbus, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain J. M. Billups for three years and noted as absent and sick in the hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated from January and February 1863 stated Private T. S. Wostenholm of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Columbus, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain J. M. Billups for three years and noted as absent and sick in the hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated from May and June 1863 stated Private T. S. Wostenholm of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Columbus, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain J. M. Billups for three years and noted as present for duty.

When Private Thomas S. Wolstenholme of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Louis Hebert's Brigade in Major General John H. Forney's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, Thos Wostenholem a private of Company B Regiment 43rd Mississippi Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as Thos Wolstenholme and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 6, 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."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated from June 30 to October, 1863 and stated Private T. S. Wostenholm of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Columbus, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain J. M. Billups for three years and last paid by J. P. Billups on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent. Note: Surrendered July 4, 1863, to the Federal Forces, General Grant Commanding, at Vicksburg. Then paroled and afterwards furloughed by Lieutenant General Pemberton to the 23rd August, 1863, at the expiration of which time we were ordered to rendezvous at this place Columbus, Mississippi by General Hardee. And under remarks noted Private T. S. Wostenholm was absent without leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated from November and December 1863 and stated Private Thos. Wolstenholm of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi

Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Columbus, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain J. M. Billups for three years and last paid by T. B. Dasheil on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent without leave and under notes stated Have remained in Parole Camps since last muster.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated from December 31, 1863 to April 30, 1864 and stated Private T. S. Wolstenholm of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Columbus, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain J. M. Billups for three years and last paid by T. R. Dashiell on October 31, 1863 and noted him as present and under notes stated "Remained in Parole Camps at Columbus, Mississippi, until 11th inst."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated from July and August 1864 and stated Private T. S. Wolstenholm of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Columbus, Mississippi and sworn in by Captain J. M. Billups for three years and last paid by T. R. Dashiell on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Private (Spelled as) J. S. Wistenhohm of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a descriptive list of prisoners captured and paroled; reported at Demopolis, Alabama. And noted he was "captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi by General U.S. Grant and paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi by U.S. Grant on July 4, 1863 and under notes stated "Unexchanged Vicksburg prisoners who have reported for duty East of the Mississippi since November 14th and stated as present."

Private T. S. (Spelled as) Wostenholm of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by Major General U. S. Grant U. S. A. Roll dated December 15, 1863 at Columbus, Mississippi and was captured on July 4, 1863 at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Private Thos. (Spelled as) Wostenholm of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a list of prisoners of war of the 43rd Mississippi Regiment, captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi and still un-exchanged January 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas S. (Spelled as) Wolstenholm of Company B of the 43rd Regiment, Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi, according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. S. Wistenholm of Company B of the 43rd Mississippi Regiment Volunteers appeared on a list of men who have deserted from "Paroled and Exchanged Camp" at Enterprise, Mississippi since May 20, 1864 and noted his residence as Lowndes County, Mississippi.

Compiled Military Service Records stated T. S. (Spelled as) Westenholmes of Company B of the 43rd Mississippi Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 and issued on May 4, 1864 and signed his name as T. S. Wolstenholmes.

When Private T. S. Wolstenholm of Company B of the 43rd Mississippi 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 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 Thomas S. (Spelled as) Wolstenholm of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war of the Department of the Cumberland and captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on March 18, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thos. S. (Spelled as) Wolstenholme of Company B of the 43rd 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 on March 18, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland, Office Provost Marshal General, at Nashville, Tennessee March 18, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thos. S. (Spelled as) Wolstenholme of Company B of the 43rd 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 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on March 21, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas S. Wolstenholm of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners at Louisville, Kentucky, transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 23, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners, Louisville, Kentucky, on March 23, 1865 and noted he was captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thos. S. Wolstenholm of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison, at Louisville, Kentucky and received on March 19, 1865 from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 and discharged on March 23, 1865 to Camp Chase, Ohio.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thos. (Spelled as) E. Wolstenholm of Company "D" of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared of a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio, from Louisville, Kentucky on March 24, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas F. Woolstenholm of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi was admitted on December 25, 1864 to the United States Army General Hospital number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and noted the diagnosis as a gunshot fracture of left tibia lower 3rd and the missile had been Grape Shot and wounded at Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 and transferred to the Provost Marshal on March 18, 1865 and noted his age as twenty-eight.

The compiler notes when he was taken prisoner on December 17, 1864 at Nashville, Tennessee he had been in a Confederate hospital.

Private Thomas S. Wolstenholm died approximately 53 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 16, 1865 in New York City, the New York Times newspaper front page news states "THE YELLOW FEVER PLOT" subtitled as "Conspiracy to Destroy the People of New York Disclosed" and "Arrest of a Confederate of Dr. Blackburn in Bermuda" and "The facts revealed in his examination" and "The trunks of Infected Clothing found on his premise ready for shipment" and "The guilt of Blackburn fully established"

(The compiler notes from the internet: Yellow fever is transmitted to humans by a bite from an infected female Aedes mosquito. These mosquitoes bite during the day. Yellow fever is not contagious like the flu, and it cannot spread from person to person by close contact with someone who is infected with yellow fever.)

And on Tuesday, May 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private T. S. (Spelled as) Wolrtonhome of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry at Camp Chase due to erysipelas.

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas Wolstenholme of Alabama did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"T. S. WOLSTENHOLME CO. B 43 MISS. INF. C.S.A."**

2132) Corporal Jonathan F. WOOD - Inscription on tombstone #1203 reads **"CORP. J. WOOD CO. B 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Paint Rock, Alabama in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Jonathan Wood, born about 1835 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of Joseph Wood, born about 1802 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Rachael Wood, born about 1803 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Thomas Wood, born about 1824

in South Carolina and James Wood, born about 1829 in Alabama and Sarah Wood, born about 1833 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Eletha (A female) Wood, born about 1837 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Milly (A female) Wood, born about 1837 in Alabama and Henry Wood, born about 1840 in Alabama and Louisa Wood, born about 1844 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 8 in Lawrence County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census spelled his given name as Johathan Wood, born about 1834 in Alabama and living in the household of Joseph Wood, born about 1802 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Rachiel Wood, born about 1804 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Thomas Wood, born about 1823 in South Carolina and Joseph Wood, born about 1840 in Alabama and Millie Wood, born about 1837 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Aletha (A female) Wood, also born about 1837 in Alabama and Louisa Wood, born about 1841 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Southern Division in Lawrence County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Moulton and the census was enumerated on July 13, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal Jonathan F. Wood served in Company B of the 4th Alabama Cavalry.

The compiler notes he only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Jonathan F. Wood of Company B of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 3, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 3, 1865 and noted as captured at Paint Rock, Alabama on December 8, 1864.

The compiler notes Paint Rock, Alabama was located in Jackson County, Alabama and was the extreme northeastern county in the State.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Jonathan F. Wood of Company B of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 3, 1865 and noted as captured at Paint Rock, Alabama on December 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Jonathan F. Wood of Company B of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Paint Rock, "Maryland" on December 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Jonathan F. Wood of Company B of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on

January 3, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 7, 1865 and noted as captured at Paint Rock, Alabama on December 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Jonathan F. Wood of Company B of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Paint Rock, Alabama on December 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Jonathan F. Wood of Company B of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 11, 1865 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Paint Rock, Alabama on December 8, 1864.

Corporal Jonathan F. Wood died approximately 32 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 12, 1865 in Washington, D.C., President Lincoln consults with Judge George P. Fisher (Supreme Court of District of Columbia) about insanity of Dr. Edward Worrell of Delaware, sentenced to one year's imprisonment for aiding a prisoner to escape from Fort Delaware, Delaware.

And on Sunday, February 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal Jonathan F. Wood of Company B of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry at the Post Hospital due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Jonathan F. Wood did not own slaves in Lawrence County, Alabama. The compiler notes there was a J. Wood who owned slaves in Lawrence County, Alabama but this is not the same man.

2133) Private Nelson D. WOOD - Inscription on tombstone #1616 reads ***"N. D. WOOD CO. / 11 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner near Florence, Alabama in September 1864.

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

According to the Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1969; Bennett A. Wood married Margaret Ford on October 10, 1835 in Lauderdale County, Alabama. The compiler notes Bennett A. Wood appears to have more than one marriage.

The 1850 United States census listed Nelson Wood, born about 1832 in Alabama and noted his occupation as an assistant (Perhaps to farming) and living in the household of Bennett Wood, born about 1798 in Tennessee and his wife (Spelled as) Margaret Wood, born about 1808 in Illinois. Other household members were: Sarah Wood, born about 1830 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Malissa Wood, born about 1834 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Benett (A male) Wood, born about 1836 in Alabama and John Ford, born about 1829 in Kentucky. The household was living in District 1 in Lauderdale County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 13, 1850.

According to the Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1969; Nelson D. Wood married Louisa F. (Spelled as) Hanney on April 23, 1854 in Lauderdale County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census listed Nelson Wood, born about 1833 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as (Best guess) Hireling which would mean someone that is hired for minor jobs of considered menial or strange or that might offend others. The census listed Nelson Wood as the head of the household and living with his wife Louisa Wood, born about 1836 in Tennessee. Another family household member was (Spelled as) Eveline (A female) Wood, born about 1858 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Western Division of Lauderdale County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Waterloo and the census was enumerated on July 5, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Nelson D. Wood served in Company H of the 4th Alabama Cavalry.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private Nelson D. Wood of Company H 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, A. D. C., Louisville, Kentucky, on October 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland, Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee October 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on September 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Nelson D. Wood of Company H of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending October 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville on October 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on September 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Nelson D. Wood of Company H of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on September 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Nelson D. Wood of Company H of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on October 14, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on September 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Nelson D. Wood of Company H 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 October 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on September 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Nelson D. Wood of Company H of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on October 18, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Florence, Alabama on September 24, 1864.

Private Nelson D. Wood died approximately 144 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 11, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln issues a proclamation in which he commands "all deserters to return to their proper posts." Lincoln stipulates, "All deserters, who shall . . . on or before the tenth day of May 1865, return to service or report themselves to a Provost Marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original terms of enlistment and, in addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost by desertion."

And on Saturday, March 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) N. D. Wood of Company H of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Nelson Wood of Lauderdale County, Alabama did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"N. D. WOOD CO. H 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."**

2134) Private James WOODALL - Inscription on tombstone #1282 reads **"J. A. WOODALL CO. K 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 19 years old.

According to Tennessee Marriage Records, 1780-2002 Leroy W. Woodall married Elizabeth Ann Pitts on June 18, 1845 in Lincoln County, Tennessee.

The 1850 United States census listed the Woodall family living in the household of the Pitts family. The 1850 United States census listed James Woodall, born about 1846 in Tennessee and living in the household of John B. Pitts, born about 1799 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a shoe maker and his wife Nancy Pitts, born about 1801 in South Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Eliza Pitts, born about 1831 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Jessey (A male) Pitts, born about 1832 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Alenander (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to) Alexander (A male) Pitts, born about 1834 in Tennessee and Susan Pitts, born about 1838 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Elzera J. (A female) Pitts, born about 1843 and Francis M. (A male) Pitts, born about 1828 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) S. W. (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber and the compiler agrees to L. W.

Woodall, born about 1823 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a shoe maker and living with his wife (Spelled as) Elisabeth A. Woodall, also born about 1823 in Tennessee and John Woodall, born about 1848 in Tennessee and Tennessee (A female) Woodall, born about 1850 and noted as five months old. The household was living in District 35 in Madison County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 4, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James Woodall, born about 1846 in Tennessee and living in the household of (Spelled as) L. W. (A male) Woodall, born about 1823 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a shoe maker and living with his wife E. Ann Woodall, born about 1833 in Tennessee (But the compiler believes it was 1823 and the marriage was in 1845). Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Temupie (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to) Tennessee (A female) Woodall, born about 1850 in Tennessee and Virginia Woodall, born about 1853 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Idella (A female) Woodall, born about 1855 in Alabama and Benjamin Woodall, born about 1858 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 1 in Madison County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Hays Store and the census was enumerated on June 30, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service, Private J. A. Woodall alternate name James Woodall served in Company K of the 4th Alabama Cavalry.

The inferences for this being the correct soldier are the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry were generally soldiers from the northern counties in Alabama and their ages were generally those of younger men and while the majority Companies generally came from one central and nearby counties this is not the case with Company K of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry. There was another soldier from Madison County, Alabama in Company K who also died at Camp Chase and his name was Richard Tipton and the nearest Post Office was also reported as Hays Store, in Madison County. Privates Robert Sutton Adams and Wilburn A Britton survived the war and their Post Office's was also reported as Hays Store, Alabama and had served in Company K of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Woodall of Company K 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, A. D. C., Louisville, Kentucky, on January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland, Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee January 15, 1865 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Woodall of Company K of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on January 4, 1865 and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Jas. Woodall of Company K of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and received on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on January 4, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 16, 1865 and had arrived at Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. Woodall of Company K of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky on January 18, 1865 and noted as captured in Lawrence County, Alabama on January 4, 1865.

Private James Woodall died approximately 28 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 15, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President and Mrs. Lincoln usually breakfast at 9 A. M. President goes to office at 9:30 A. M.

And on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. A. (With an X by the initial A indicating an incorrect initial or non existing initial) Woodall of Company K of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James Woodall did not own slaves in Madison County, Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JAS. WOODALL CO. K 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

2135) Private William A. WOODALL - Inscription on tombstone #1919 reads **“Wm. A. WOODALL CO. A 29 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed William Woodall, born about 1848 in Alabama and living in the household of Wiley Woodall, born about 1823 in Alabama (The compiler notes Wiley Woodall was found

in the 1866 Alabama State census and was living in Talladega County, Alabama) and his wife Sarah Woodall, also born about 1823 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Johnson Woodall, born about 1846 in Alabama and James Woodall, born about 1849 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Talladega District in Talladega County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 13, 1850.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that Wiley Woodall has a Find A Grave Memorial at number 13512580 and mentions William A. Woodall as his son

He was born about 1846 and from Talladega County, Alabama according to hospital records.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William A. Woodall served in Company A of the 29th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company A of the 29th Alabama Infantry was known as “The Walker Reynolds Guards” Many soldiers from Talladega County, Alabama.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Woodall of Company A of the 29th Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of patients in the Ocmulgee Hospital in Macon, Georgia and admitted on May 31, 1864 for vulnus sclopetarium (Which was a medical term for a gun-shot wound) and transferred on July 8, 1864 to Talladega County.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Woodall of Company A of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a list of casualties in the 29th Alabama Regiment in the engagement at Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 and list dated December 1, 1864 and under remarks stated wounded.

When Private William A. Woodall of Company A of the 29th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864 he had been in a Confederate hospital due to a wound at the Battle of Franklin on November 30, 1864 and was taken prisoner due to the Confederate retreat

after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Cantey's Brigade in Walthall's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William A. Woodall of Company A of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry was admitted on January 21, 1865 to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had been transferred from Nashville, Tennessee and diagnosed as simple flesh wound of the right thigh and caused by a con ball (Which was short for conical ball which was a medical term for a minie ball) and wounded at Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 23, 1865 and listed as age eighteen.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William A. Woodall of Company A of the 29th Regiment Alabama 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 Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Woodall of Company A of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Woodall of Company A of the 29th 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 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 26, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Woodall of Company A of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 24, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 25, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Woodall of Company A of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 25, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Wooall of Company A of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 27,

1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Private William A. Woodall died approximately 63 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 26, 1865 near Port Royal, Virginia John Wilkes Booth was shot and killed by Boston Corbett himself a former Union prisoner at Andersonville.

And on Wednesday, April 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Woodall of Company A of the 29th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William Woodall did not own slaves in Talladega County, Alabama.

2136) Private F. A. WOODRED - Inscription on tombstone #1738 reads **"F. A. WOODRED CO. E 10 KY. CAV. C.S.A."** Federal POW Records on ancestry (38951) stated: He was taken prisoner at Canton, Kentucky in August 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service

The compiler notes on some Federal POW Records his surname is spelled Woodard.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (38951 of 54896) stated Private (Spelled as) F. A. Woodred of Company E of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry and noted as captured at Canton, Kentucky on August 22, 1864.

The compiler notes Canton, Kentucky was located in Trigg County.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (23265 of 54896) stated Private (Spelled as) F. A. Woodred of Company E of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry was admitted to the Camp Chase, Ohio Hospital for pneumonia on March 18, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 23, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln leaves Washington on steamer *River Queen* from Arsenal dock, 6th Street wharf at 1 P.M. for City Point.

And on Thursday, March 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records on ancestry (38951 of 54896) reported the death of Private (Spelled as) F. A. Woodred of Company E of the 10th Kentucky Cavalry due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

The same source stated: He died on Thursday, March 23, 1865 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2137) Private Benjamin H. WOODRUFF - Inscription on tombstone #1250 reads "**B. H. WOODRUFF CO. B 8 GA. S.T. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to Georgia Compiled Marriages, 1754-1850; Joseph T. Woodruff married Elizabeth Ann Ragan on November 25, 1829 in Walton County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Benjamin H. Woodruff, born about 1833 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Joseph S. but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Joseph T. Woodruff, born about 1807 in Georgia and his wife (Spelled as) Eliza Woodruff, born about 1815 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Lucy J. Woodruff, born about 1831 in Georgia and Martha H. Woodruff, born about 1835 in Georgia and Sarah E. Woodruff, born about 1836 in Georgia and Josiah W. Woodruff, born about 1837 in Georgia and Clifford H. Woodruff, born about 1838 in Georgia and John W. Woodruff, born about 1839 in Georgia and Frances W. Woodruff, born about 1842 in Georgia and James S. but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to James T. Woodruff, born about 1849 but again corrected by an ancestry transcriber to 1843 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Emely K. (A female) Woodruff, born about 1845 in Georgia and Edwin W. P. Woodruff, born about 1849 in Georgia. The family household was living in Division 88 in Walton County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 5, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed B. H. (Spelled as) Woodrouff but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Woodruff and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed B. H. (A male) Woodruff, born about 1832 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a school teacher with a real estate value (In Trust) of \$1,800.00 and a personal value of \$900.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Rachael Woodruff, born about 1839 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Cornelia H. Woodruff, born about 1859 in Georgia and (Spelled as) K. F. (A female) Woodruff, born about 1842 in Georgia and Robert T. Woodruff, born about 1853 in Georgia and John W. Woodruff, born about 1840 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Barnes District in DeKalb County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Flat Rock and the census was enumerated on August 10th and 11th 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Benjamin H. Woodruff served in Company G of the 6th Georgia Militia.

He only has Federal POW Records.

The compiler notes S. M. is short for State Militia which was different than State Troops.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. H. Woodruff of Company G of the 6th Regiment Georgia Militia appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Sherman, commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones, A. D. C., District of Kentucky, Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted as captured near Lithonia, Georgia on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. H. Woodruff of Company G of the 6th Regiment Georgia Militia 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 at Lathonia, Georgia on July 27, 1864. (But should have been spelled as Lithonia)

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. H. Woodruff of Company G of the 6th Regiment Georgia State Militia appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted he was captured near (Spelled as) Lathonia, Georgia (But should have been Lithonia) on July 27, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 from Louisville.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. Woodruff of Company G of the 6th Regiment Georgia Militia appeared on a roll of prisoners at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and received on August 12, 1864 and noted as captured at (Spelled as) Lathonia, Georgia (But should have been Lithonia) on July 27, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. H. Woodruff of Company G of the 6th Regiment Georgia State Militia appeared on a roll of prisoners at Camp Chase, who have made application for the oath of allegiance from December 16 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured at (Spelled as) Lathonia, Georgia (But should have been Lithonia) on July 27, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj. H. Woodruff of Company G of the 6th Regiment Georgia Militia appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 14, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Lathonia, Georgia (But should have been Lithonia) on July 27, 1864.

Private Benjamin H. Woodruff died approximately 184 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 14, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln grants audience to Mrs. Hutter and committee from Philadelphia with recommendations relative to caring for orphans of soldiers and sailors.

And on Tuesday, February 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) B. H. Woodruff of Company G of the 6th Georgia State Troops due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Benjamin H. Woodruff in De Kalb County, Georgia did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“B. H. WOODRUFF CO. G 6 GA. S.M. C.S.A.”**

2138) Private Green C. WOODRUFF - Inscription on tombstone #1214 reads **“G. C. WOODRUFF CO. E 46 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed Green Woodruff, born about 1841 in Mississippi and living in the household of Alfred Woodruff, born about 1803 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) (A female) Levina Woodruff, born about 1814 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Harriet Woodruff, born about 1835 in Tennessee and Mary Woodruff, born about 1831 in Tennessee and John Woodruff, born about 1838 in Mississippi and Emily Woodruff, born about 1844 in Mississippi and Thomas Woodruff, born about 1848 in Mississippi. The family household was living in the Northern Division of Carroll County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 4, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Green T. Woodruff alternate name G. C. Woodruff served in Company E of the 46th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company E of the 46th Mississippi Infantry were known as the “Jeff Davis Rebels” Many soldiers from Warren County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 30 to December 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) J. (With an X by the initial J indicating an incorrect initial) C. Woodruff of Captain John W. Jones Company (Jeff Davis Rebels) unattached Mississippi Volunteers* enlisted on October 30, 1861 at Vicksburg, Mississippi and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company was successively designated as Captain Jones’ Company, Mississippi Volunteers; Company E 6th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers; and Company E of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 6th (Balfour’s) Battalion Mississippi Infantry was organized about April 1862. It was afterward increased to a regiment and its designation changed to the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry by Special Order Number 32 Headquarters 2nd District Department Mississippi and East Louisiana dated Vicksburg, on December 2, 1862.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) G. C. Woodruff of Captain John W. Jones Company (Jeff Davis Rebels) unattached Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on October 30, 1861 at Vicksburg, Mississippi and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Regimental Return for July 1862 within his Compiled Military Service Records stated absent sick July 22nd at Vicksburg, Mississippi by order of Brigade Surgeon.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) G. C. Woodruff of Company E of the 6th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on October 30, 1861 at Vicksburg, (Mississippi) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on June 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. C. Woodruff of Company E of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on October 30, 1861 at Vicksburg, (Mississippi) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. C. Woodruff of Company E of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on October 30, 1861 at Vicksburg, (Mississippi) and enrolled 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 from August 22 to August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. C. Woodruff of Company E of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on October 30, 1861 at Vicksburg, Mississippi and enrolled 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 September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. C. Woodruff of Company E of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on October 30, 1861 at Vicksburg, (Mississippi) and enrolled 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 November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) G. C. Woodruff of Company E of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on October 30, 1861 at Vicksburg, (Mississippi) and enrolled 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) G. C. Woodruff of Company E of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on October "31", 1861 at Vicksburg, (Mississippi) and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Green C. Woodruff of Company E 46th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Sears' Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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.

Federal POW Records stated Private Green T. Woodruff of Company E of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Green T. Woodruff (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect entry) of Company E of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Green T. Woodruff of Company E of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending 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) Green T. Woodruff of Company E of the 46th Regiment Mississippi 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 sent to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Green T. Woodruff of Company E of the 46th Regiment Mississippi 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Green C. Woodruff died approximately 40 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 13, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President and Mrs. Lincoln host state dinner, with son Robert T. Lincoln in attendance. Thirty-three guests include sixteen senators and their wives. The Marine Band provides music.

And on Monday, February 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Green Woodruff of Company E of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2139) Private John WOODRUM - Inscription on tombstone #483 reads "***JNO. WOODRUM CO. I 9 GA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Bulls Gap, Tennessee in March 1864. Located in Hawkins County, Tennessee.

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

The 1850 United States census listed John Woodrum, born about 1844 and living in the household of (Spelled as) Batty Woodrum, born about 1812 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Mary Woodrum, also born in 1812. Other family household members were: William Woodrum, born about 1846 and (Spelled as) Ezekiel (A male) Woodrum, born about 1848 and (Spelled as) Hary (A female) Woodrum, born about 1849 and Ann Woodrum, born about 1850 and noted as one month old. The family household was living in Subdivision 6 in Bullock County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 28, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Woodroom but the compiler believes it was Woodrum and will be noted this way. The census listed John Woodrum, born about 1844

in Georgia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Balta Woodrum, born about 1814 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Mary Woodrum, born about 1820 in Georgia. Other family household members were: William Woodrum, born about 1847 in Georgia and Ezekiel Woodrum, born about 1848 in Georgia and Mary Woodrum, born about 1849 in Georgia and Ann Woodrum, born about 1850 in Georgia and Balta (A male) Woodrum, born about 1851 in Georgia and Queen Woodrum, born about 1853 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Altha (A female) Woodrum, born about 1854 in Georgia and Susan Woodrum, born about 1855 in Georgia. The family household was living in Bullock County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Scarborough in Screven County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on June 23, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 14 which noted Private John Woodrum of Company I of the 9th Georgia Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was non readable Woodrum and listed the Post Office as Scarborough, Georgia.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 69 the Post Office at Scarborough was located in Screven County, Georgia.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Woodrum was discharged as a corporal in Company I of the 9th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“9th Infantry Regiment, organized during the late spring of 1861, contained men from Wilkinson, Walton, Chattooga, Clay, Talbot, Baldwin, Fayette, Brooks, Troup, and Sumter counties. Ordered to Virginia the unit was assigned to General G.T. Anderson's Brigade and remained under his command for the duration of the war. It fought with the Army of Northern Virginia from the Seven Days' Battles to Cold Harbor, except when it was with Longstreet at Suffolk, in Georgia, and at Knoxville. The regiment did not arrive in time to take part in the fight at Chickamauga. It was involved in the Petersburg siege south and north of the James River and later the Appomattox Campaign. This unit had 411 effectives in April, 1862, lost 8 killed and 41 wounded during the Seven Days' Battles, and had 12 killed and 116 wounded at Second Manassas. Its casualties at Gettysburg were more than fifty percent of the 340 engaged. From April 14 to May 6, there were 105 disabled, and from August 1 to December 31, 1864, it lost 63 killed or wounded. The regiment surrendered with 15 officers and 174 men. Its commanders were Colonels Benjamin Beck, E. R. Goulding, Edward F. Hoge, and Richard A. Turnipseed; Lieutenant Colonels John C. L. Mounger, Sr., and John G. Webb; and Majors John W. Arnold and William M. Jones.”

Company I of the 9th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Toombs Guards” Many soldiers from Bullock County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private John Woodrum of Company I of the 9th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on December 13, 1862 at Macon, Georgia 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 1863 stated 2nd Corporal John Woodrum of Company I of the 9th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on December 13, 1862 at Macon, Georgia 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 January and February 1864 stated Corporal (Spelled as) J. Woodram (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect surname spelling) of Company I of the 9th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on December 13, 1862 at Macon, Georgia and enrolled 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 March and April 1864 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) J. Woodran of Company I of the 9th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on December 13, 1862 at Macon, Georgia and enrolled for the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave left camp March 10, 1864.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) John Woodrum of Company I of the 9th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a list of killed and those who died from wounds received of the 9th Regiment Georgia Volunteers for the year 1864 and listed as missing at Bulls Gap, East Tennessee on March 16, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) J. Woodrum of Company I of the 9th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on December 13, 1862 at Macon, Georgia and enrolled for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent taken prisoner Bulls Gap, Tennessee on March 16, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated Corporal (Spelled as) J. Woodrum of Company I of the 9th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on December 13, 1862 at Macon, Georgia and enrolled for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent taken prisoner March 16, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1865 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) J. Woodrum of Company I of the 9th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on December 13, 1862 at Macon, Georgia and enrolled for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent taken prisoner March 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. Woodrom (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 9th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and captured by the Home Guard on March 17, 1864 and released to Camp Chase on April 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Woodrum of Company I of the 9th Regiment Georgia Infantry 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 Bulls Gap, Tennessee on March 17, 1864.

Federal POW Record stated Private (Spelled as) J. Woodrom of Company I of the 9th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and noted as captured on March 17, (1864) and under disposition stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 8, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Woodrum appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and 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 on April 12, 1864 and noted as captured at Bulls Gap, Tennessee on March 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jona Woodrum of Company I of the 9th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at and transferred from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending April 15, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky, Louisville on April 16, 1864 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 at Bulls Gap, Tennessee on March 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. Woodrum of Company I of the 9th 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 Bulls Gap, Tennessee on March 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. Woodrum of Company I of the 9th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on April 12, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Bulls Gap, Tennessee on March 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. Woodrum of Company I of the 9th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 13, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky, Louisville on April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Bulls Gap, Tennessee on March 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Woodrum of Company I of the 9th Regiment Georgia Infantry 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 Bulls Gap, Tennessee on March 17, 1864.

Private John Woodrum died approximately 218 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 18, 1864 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln confers with William P. Wood, superintendant, Old Capitol Prison, regarding Negro soldier sentenced to die. Grants respite of one week. [Soldier hanged November 25, 1864]

And on Friday, November 18, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private John Woodrum of Company I of the 9th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

The Adjutant General of the United States replied to inquiry and wrote back to the Commissioner of Pensions at the State of Georgia in Atlanta on June 22, 1915 and stated: "The records show that John Woodrum, private, Company I of the 9th Regiment Georgia Infantry C. S. A., enlisted December 13, 1862 was captured March 17, 1864 at Bulls Gap, Tennessee, and died November 18, 1864 of pneumonia at Camp Chase, Ohio."

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

2140) Private Robert WOODRUM - Inscription on tombstone #138 reads **"ROB'T WOODRUM CO. A BECKLEY'S VA. INF. C.S.A." WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Boone County, West Virginia in October 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Woodram however the compiler believes the correct spelling was Woodrum from looking at various post war reports including a Find A Grave Memorial number 28863547 which has a photograph of Ballard P. Woodrum and the surname of Woodrum will be noted. The census listed Robert Woodrum, born about 1842 in Virginia and living in the household of Balt Woodrum, born about 1805 in Virginia and his wife Polly Woodrum, (Maiden name Gore) born about 1812 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Mary Woodrum, born about 1833 in Virginia and Selah (A female) Woodrum, born about 1836 in Virginia and Emily Woodrum, born about 1838 in Virginia and Green Woodrum, born about 1840 in Virginia and Richard Woodrum, born about 1844 in Virginia and Ballard P. Woodrum, born about 1846 in Virginia and Victoria Woodrum, born about 1848 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 6 in Boone County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 29, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Robert C. Woodrum, born about 1842 in Logan County, (West) Virginia and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of Philip Harless, born about 1796 in Giles County, Virginia and his wife Polly Harless, born about 1807 in Giles County, Virginia. Other household members were: Green Woodrum, born about 1840 in Logan County, (West) Virginia and Richard S. Woodrum, born about 1845 in Logan County, (West) Virginia and Ballard P. Woodrum, born about 1847 in Logan County, (West) Virginia and Victoria Woodrum, born about 1850 in Boone County, (West) Virginia and James H. Harless, born about 1844 in Kanawha County, (West) Virginia and Joseph M. Harless, born about 1847 in Kanawha County, (West) Virginia. The household was

living in Boone County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Ballardsville and the census was enumerated on June 11, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service, Private Robert Woodrum, served in Company B of the 1st Virginia State Line Cavalry.

It is the compilers opinion that the last known Confederate unit should be noted. The compiler notes there was not a Confederate unit known as Beckley's Virginia Infantry.

The compiler notes this soldier served both with Randolph McCoy and Anderson Hatfield later on to be the infamous Hatfield & McCoy feud.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1862 to March 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Woodrum of Company B of the 1st Regiment Cavalry Virginia State Line enlisted on September 7, in Boone County [(West) Virginia] and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

"The 1st Regiment Virginia State Line was organized during the latter part of 1862, and it was composed of companies which had been enlisted by the State for 12 months service. The Virginia State Line was disbanded about March 31, 1863 and most of its members enlisted in the service of the Confederate States."

Federal POW Records stated Robert Woodrum of Company A not formed 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 November 12, 1863. Age twenty-one; Height five feet and seven inches; Complexion dark; Eyes black; Hair dark; and by occupation had been a laborer and told Union authorities his residence was Boone County, (West) Virginia and had been captured by the (United States) 2nd Virginia Cavalry in Boone County, (West) Virginia and sent to Camp Chase on November 13, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Woodrum of Company A of Beckley's Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on November 15, 1863 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain W. C. Thorpe and another physical description was made; age 21; height 5' 7"; complexion dark; eyes black; hair black and noted as captured in Boone County, (West) Virginia on October 21, 1863.

Private Robert Woodrum died approximately 150 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 14, 1864 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln interviews Henry C. Lea, Philadelphia pamphleteer associated with Union League.

And on Thursday, April 14, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Robert Woodrum of Company A of Beckley's Virginia Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“ROB’T WOODRUM CO. B 1 REG. CAV. VA. STATE LINE C.S.A.”**

2141) Private Robert WOODY Junior - Inscription on tombstone #438 reads **“R. WOODS CONSCRIPT. TENN. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Williamsport, Tennessee in September 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Robert Woody Junior, born about 1845 in Tennessee and living in the household of Robert Woody, born about 1804 in North Carolina and his wife Mary Woody, born about 1805 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Louisa Woody, born about 1830 in Tennessee and Rufus Woody, born about 1831 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Gasper (But corrected to Jasper by an ancestry transcriber) Woody, born about 1832 in Tennessee and Nancy Woody, born about 1833 in Tennessee and Sarah Woody, born about 1836 in Tennessee and Thomas Woody, born about 1837 in Tennessee and Mary Woody, born about 1839 in Tennessee (On Mary’s death certificate she stated her mother’s maiden surname was Brooks) and (Spelled as) Emilline (A female) Woody, born about 1841 in Tennessee and Martha Woody, born about 1842 in Tennessee and John Woody, born about 1847 in Tennessee and Jane Ayres, born about 1839 in Tennessee. The household was living in Hickman County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on September 11, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Robert Woody, born about 1845 in Tennessee and noted as a farm laborer and living in the household of Robert Woody, born about 1804 in North Carolina and his wife Mary Woody, born about 1805 in North Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Louiza (But corrected to Louisa by an ancestry transcriber) Woody, born about 1831 in Tennessee and Martha Woody, born about 1841 in Tennessee and John Woody, born about 1847 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Juan (A female) Woody, born about 1849 in Tennessee and Alabama (A female) Reeves, born about 1854 in Tennessee and Joseph Puckett, born about 1828 in Tennessee and Sarah Puckett, born about 1834 in Tennessee. The household was living in the 13th Civil District in Hickman County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on September 19, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that his place of capture in Williamsport, Tennessee was located in Maury County, Tennessee and Hickman and Maury Counties in Tennessee were adjacent and that the soldier’s sister Mary Woody died in 1920 at Williamsport, Tennessee.

He only has Federal POW Records and are listed under Robt Woody in miscellaneous.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Woody Recruit Unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending October 15, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, on October 16, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Williamsport, Tennessee on September 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Woody Recruit Unassigned appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured at Williamsport, Tennessee on September 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Robt Woody Recruit Unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on October 14, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Williamsport, Tennessee on September 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Woody Recruit Unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured at Williamsport, Tennessee on September 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt Woody Recruit Unassigned appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on October 18, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Williamsport, Tennessee on September "28", 1864.

Private Robert Woody Junior died approximately 21 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 8, 1864 the National election pitted President Lincoln against George B. McClellan one of Lincoln's former commanding generals. Although Lincoln won the election in Ohio he lost the vote in Franklin County, Ohio.

And on Tuesday, November 8, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Robt Woody as a Recruit Unassigned due to paralysis.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23123 of 54896) stated he died on Tuesday, November 8, 1864 due to paralysis.

The compiler notes his surname was spelled as Woody on the above citation.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Robert Woody did not own slaves in Hickman County, Tennessee.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"ROB'T. WOODY JR. RECRUIT UNASSIGNED C.S.A."**

2142) Sergeant Terrell WOODSON - Inscription on tombstone #662 reads **"T. WOODSON CO. A 9 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 26 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed (Given name spelled as) Terrill Woodson, born about 1838 in Kentucky and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of John Williams, born about 1810 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Williams, born about 1816 in Kentucky. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Achillious (A male) Williams, born about 1833 in Kentucky and Thomas Woodson, born about 1835 in Kentucky and William Woodson, born about 1837 in Missouri and Hardy Woodson, born about 1839 in Missouri and Sarah Woodson, born about 1840 in Missouri and Jane Woodson, born about 1842 in Missouri and John Woodson, born about 1848 in Missouri and (Spelled as) Gelley (A female) Woodson, born about 1850 in Missouri and noted as six months old and Stephen Woodson, born about 1812 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Lotah (A female) Woodson, born about 1838 in Kentucky and William Woodson, born about 1843 in Missouri and Thomas Woodson, born about 1846 in Missouri. The household was living in District 38 in Holt County, Missouri and the census was enumerated on October 7, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Terrell Woodson was discharged as a sergeant in Company A of the 9th Texas Cavalry (Sims') and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"9th Cavalry Regiment was organized with 1,050 men in Grayson County, Texas, during the late summer of 1861. Its members were recruited in Clarksville, Sherman, Mt. Pleasant, Avinger, and Paris. After participating in various conflicts in the Indian Territory, it moved east of the Mississippi River and in the spring of 1862, contained 657 effectives. Later it fought at Corinth and Hatchie Bridge and reported 19 killed, 57 wounded, and 41 missing. The regiment continued the fight in Mississippi, joined Ross' Brigade, and then was active in the Atlanta Campaign and the operations in Tennessee. It ended the war in Mississippi attached to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonels Dudley W. Jones, [Dudley William Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 18643146] William B. Sims, [William Bradford Sims – Find A Grave Memorial # 7485033] and N. W. Townes; Lieutenant Colonels Thomas G. Berry, [Killed at the Atlanta Campaign – Buried at Griffin, Georgia] J. N. Dodson, and William Quayle; [Find A Grave Memorial # 50957832] and Major James C. Bates.[James Campbell Bates – Find A Grave Memorial # 37382826]"

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that Terrell Woodson enlisted at age 23 at Camp Reeves, Texas located in Grayson County, Texas in 1861 and had somewhat of an unusual given name.

A Company Muster-In Roll stated Private Terrell Woodson of Captain Thomas G. Berry's Company Sims' Regiment Texas Volunteers* was mustered into service at age twenty-three on October 14, 1861 at Camp Reeves, (Texas) and enlisted on same date October 14, 1861 at Camp Reeves and enrolled for

twelve months and noted number of miles to rendezvous as 150 and evaluation of horse was \$110.00 and equipment as \$15.00 and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company A 9th Regiment Texas Cavalry. The 9th (Also known as the 4th and as Sims') Regiment Texas Cavalry was accepted into the service of the Confederate States October 14, 1861 for twelve months and was re-organized in May 1862."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Terrel Woodson of Captain Thomas G. Berry's Company 4th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on December 31, 1861 at age twenty-three at Fort Gibson, (Texas) and enrolled by (Colonel William) B. Sims for ten months and evaluation of horse was \$100.00 and equipment as \$15.00 and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Terrill Woodson of Company A of the 9th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on October 14, 1861 at Camp Reeves, Texas and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain J. W. Sims on February 28, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Terrill Woodson of Company A of the 9th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on October 14, 1861 at Camp Reeves, Texas and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on April 31, 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) Terrell Woodson of Company A of the 9th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on October 14, (1861) at Camp Reeves, Texas and enrolled for twelve months and last paid by Captain J. W. Sims on "April 30", 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Terrill Woodson of Company A of the 9th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on October 14, (1861) at Camp Reeves, Texas and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Terrill Woodson of Company A of the 9th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on October 14, 1862 (With an X by the number 2 indicating an incorrect year) at Camp Reeves, Texas and enrolled 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 March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Terrill Woodson of Company A of the 9th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on October 14, 1861 at Camp Reeves, Texas and enrolled for twelve months 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) Terril Woodson of Company A of the 9th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on October 14, 1861 at Camp Reeves, Texas and enrolled for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Terrell Woodson of Company A of the 9th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on October 14, 1861 at Camp Reeves, Texas and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1863 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Terrell Woodson of Company A of the 9th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on October 14, 1861 at Camp Reeves, Texas and enrolled 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 May and June 1864 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) Terrell Woodson of Company A of the 9th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on October 14, 1861 at Camp Reeves, Texas and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Sergeant Terrell Woodson of Company A of the 9th Texas Cavalry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 23, 1864 he had been in Ross' 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Terrel Woodson of Company A of the 9th 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 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Terrel Woodson of Company A of the 9th Regiment Texas 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 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Perrel (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) Woodson of Company A of the 9th Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Terrel Woodson of Company A of the 9th Regiment Texas 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 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Perrel Woodson of Company A of the 9th Regiment Texas 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 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Terrell Woodson of Company A of the 9th Regiment Texas 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 order of (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 23, 1864.

Sergeant Terrell Woodson died approximately 145 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 25, 1864 Clara Barton who would later become the founder of the American Red Cross celebrated her 43rd birthday.

And on Sunday, Christmas Day on December 25, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) T. Woodson of Company A of the 9th Regiment Texas Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Terrell Woodson neither in Missouri or in Texas owned slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“SGT. T. WOODSON CO. A 9 TEX. CAV. (SIMS’ REG. 4 TEX. CAV.) C.S.A.”**

2143) Private Benjamin E. WOODWARD - Inscription on tombstone #1631 reads **“B. E. WOODWARD CO. E 12 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Marshall County, Alabama in January 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Benjamin E. Woodard served in Companies E and B of the 13th Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj E. Woodward of Company B of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj E. Woodward of Company B of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj E. Woodward of Company B of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 25, 1865. Roll dated 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 Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj E. Woodward of Company B of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry 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 in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj E. Woodward of Company B of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj E. Woodward of Company B of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry 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 in Marshall County, Alabama on January 15, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 12, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln confers with former Congressman Arnold Illinois and offers him position as auditor for Treasury Deptment.

And on Sunday, March 12, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) B. E. Woodward of Company "E" of the 13th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"B. E. WOODWARD CO. B 13 KY. CAV. C.S.A."**

2144) Private Thomas H. WOODWARD - Inscription on tombstone #35 reads **"T. H. WOODWARD CO. A 10 KY. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Pelham, Tennessee in June 1863.

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

According to Kentucky Compiled Marriages, 1802-1850; Thomas Woodward married Ann (Spelled as) Pruden on January 12, 1820 in Ohio County, Kentucky.

The 1850 United States census listed Thomas H. Woodward, born about 1837 in Kentucky and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Thomas Woodward, born about 1801 in Kentucky and his wife Ann Woodward, born about 1796 in Virginia. Other household members were: John M. Woodward, born about 1834 in Kentucky and Martha E. Woodward, born about 1840 in Kentucky and James Pruden, born about 1817 in Kentucky and Rachael Pruden, born about 1820 in Kentucky and Joseph M. Pruden, born about 1841 in Kentucky and Mary A. Pruden, born about 1844 in Kentucky and John M. Pruden, born about 1847 in Kentucky and Margaret E. Pruden, born about 1850 in Kentucky and Matilda A. Varner, born about 1828 in Virginia and Agnes Varner, born about 1846 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 2 in Ohio County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 9, 1850.

According to the Kentucky Compiled Marriages, 1851-1900; Thomas H. Woodward married Mary E. James on June 16, 1859 in Ohio County, Kentucky.

The 1860 United States census listed the surname spelled as Woodard but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Woodward and will be noted this way. The census listed Thomas H. Woodward, born about 1838 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$200.00 and a personal value of \$400.00 and noted as being married within the year and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary E. Woodward, born about 1840 in Kentucky. Another family household member was Anthony D. Woodward, born about 1860 and noted as two months old. The family household was living in the Dexter District in Ohio County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Mount Pleasant and the census was enumerated on June 8, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas H. Woodward alternate name T. H. Woodward served in Company A of the 10th Kentucky Cavalry (Johnson's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“10th Regiment Partisan Rangers was organized behind Federal lines during the spring and summer of 1863. Many of its members were recruited in Oldham and Crittenden counties. The unit saw action in Kentucky and Tennessee and acted as a guide for General J.H. Morgan on his raids into Indiana and Ohio. Later some of the men returned home, and a detachment surrendered at Paducah, Kentucky, in May, 1865. Colonel Adam R. Johnson, [Adam Rankin Johnson – Find A Grave Memorial # 11000] Lieutenant Colonel R. M. Martin, [Robert Maxwell Martin – Find A Grave Memorial # 36440212] and Major Washington G. Owen were in command.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) T. H. Woodward of Company A of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry enlisted on November 1, 1862 in Webster (County) Kentucky and enroll by Colonel (Adam Rankin) Johnson for three years and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas H. Woodward of Company A of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on July 27, 1863 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle and noted as captured at Pelham, Tennessee on June 13, 1863.

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

Private Thomas H. Woodward died approximately 70 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 5, 1863 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln receives September salary warrant for \$2,022.33.

And on Monday, October 5, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Thomas H. Woodward of Company A of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas H. Woodward did list a Thomas Woodward of Ohio County, Kentucky as owning slaves however this was his father as substantiated by his father personal estate value of \$3,000.00. Thomas H. Woodward of this biography did not own slaves in Ohio County, Kentucky.

Because there was more than unit known as the 10th Kentucky Cavalry if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“T. H. WOODWARD CO. A 10 KY. CAV. (JOHNSON’S) C.S.A.”**

2145) Private William A. WOODY - Inscription on tombstone #567 reads **“W. A. WOODY CO. A 37 VA. BATT’N CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Lynchburg, Virginia in June 1864.

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

According to Virginia Select Marriages, 1785-1940; Jeffrey Woody was married to Susan A. E. Stockton on January 24, 1835 in Franklin County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed William Woody, born about 1839 and living in the household of (Spelled as) Geopry Woody, born about 1803 and his wife Susan Woody, born about 1820. Other family household members were: Sarah Woody, born about 1837 and Cynthia A. Woody, born about 1841 and Peter Woody, born about 1843 and Charles Woody, born about 1848. The family household was living in Franklin County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 21, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wm A. Woody, born about 1839 with a personal value of \$150.00 and living in the household of Jeffrey Woody, born about 1804 and his wife Susan A. E. Woody, born about 1820. Other family household members were: Cynthia A. Woody, born about 1841 and Peter S. Woody, born about 1843 and Charles R. Woody, born about 1849 and Susan C. Woody, born about 1851. The family household was living in the South Western District of Franklin County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 17, 1860.

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

"37th Cavalry Battalion was organized in August, 1862, as Dunn's Partisan Rangers. The battalion contained four companies and in November was changed to regular cavalry. It was assigned to W. E. Jones', McCausland's and W. L. Jackson's Brigade. During April, 1864, it totalled [totalled] 300 effectives and by June had increased its strength to ten companies. It was involved in various operations in western Virginia and East Tennessee, and then saw action in the Shenandoah Valley. The unit disbanded in mid-April, 1865. Lieutenant Colonel Ambrose C. Dunn and Major J. R. Claiborne [James Robert Claiborne – Find A Grave Memorial # 8303181] were in command."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A Woody of Company A of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 1, 1862 at Rocky Mount and enrolled for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured August 7, 1864 and six percent bond due.

"The 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry (Also known as Dunn's Battalion Partisan Rangers) was organized about August 2, 1862. Company B was composed of former members of the 4th Regiment South Carolina Infantry, Company F of North Carolinians and Company K was formerly Captain Pack's Company, 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Company H was transferred to Swann's Battalion Virginia Cavalry by Special Order Number 130 Headquarters Department West Virginia and East Tennessee dated December 28, 1864."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. A. Woody (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by General Hunter's forces and sent to Wheeling, West Virginia from Cumberland, Maryland. Roll dated Headquarters Department of West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General, Cumberland, Maryland July 12, 1864 and noted as captured near Lynchburg, Virginia on June 18, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Woody of Company A of the 37th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was taken on July 10, 1864. Age twenty-six; Height six feet one inch; Complexion dark; Eyes dark; Hair dark; and told Federal authorities he had been a farmer by occupation and listed his residence as Franklin County, Virginia and had been arrested by General (George R.) Crook near Lynchburg, Virginia on June 17, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio July 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm A. Woody of Company A of the 37th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on July 12, 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 Lynchburg, Virginia on June 17, 1864.

Private William A. Woody died approximately 148 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 7, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln interviews Senator Hicks of Maryland again regarding Maryland commission to investigate character, decide loyalty and issue certificates.

And on Wednesday, December 7, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. A. Woody of Company A of the 37th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to inflammation of bowels.

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

2146) Private William H. MOSELEY - Inscription on tombstone #2129 reads "***W. H. WORLEY*** ***CO. F 17 ALA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee in April 1862.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Wm. "N" Moseley served in Company F of 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 F of the 17th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Winter Greys” Many soldiers from Montgomery County, Alabama.

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

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

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

The compiler notes that some Confederates thought to have been killed at Shiloh would later turn up at northern hospitals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When Private William H. Moseley of Company F of the 17th Alabama Infantry was wounded and taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee on April 7, 1862 he had been in Brigadier General John K. Jackson's 3rd Brigade in Brigadier General Jones M. Withers Second Division in Major General Braxton Bragg's Second Army Corps in Albert S. Johnston's and Pierre G. T. Beauregard as Commanding Generals of the Army of Mississippi.

Confederate Military Service Records stated Private W. Moseley of Company F of the 17th Alabama Infantry appeared on a register containing a report of the killed, wounded and missing of the Second Corps, Army of Mississippi at the Battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862 and noted he had been severely wounded in the stomach on April 6, at 4:00 pm and was missing.

Federal POW Records stated he died on Sunday, April 27, 1862 due to a gun-shot wound.

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 27, 1862 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln and several senators examine hammock tent pitched in front of Capitol.

And on Sunday, April 27, 1862 at far away Camp Dennison, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private William H. Moseley due to a gun-shot wound.

Federal POW Records from the Ohio Historical Society listed Private (Spelled as) W. H. Mirley of Company F of the 17th Alabama Infantry originally buried in grave number 27 at the Waldschmidt Cemetery.

Confederate Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Wm. H. Moseley of Company F of the 17th Regiment appeared on a register of claims of deceased Officers and Soldiers from Alabama which were filed for settlement in the Office of the Confederate States Auditor for the War Department and presented by Thomas Durden Attorney and filed on November 19, 1862.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio upon the recommendation of Chaplain David W. Tolford. Private William H. Moseley was one of the thirty-one Confederates reinterred from the Waldschmidt Cemetery near Camp Dennison, Ohio to Camp Chase in July 1869 by Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department acting under orders of General Judson David Bingham of the Quartermasters Department of Great Lakes Department.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. H. MOSELEY CO. F 17 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

2147) Private William S. WORRELL - Inscription on tombstone #871 reads **“W. S. WORRELL CO. B 43 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 William I. Worrell served in Company B of the 43rd Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company B of the 43rd Mississippi was known as the “Lowndes Riflemen” Many soldiers from Lowndes County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) William S. Worrell of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on May 1, 1862 at Columbus, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (John) W. Billups for three years and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) W. S. Worrell of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 10, 1862 at Columbus, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (John) W. Billups for three years and last paid by Joseph P. Billups on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. S. Worrell of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 10, 1862 at Columbus, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (John) W. Billups for three years and last paid by Joseph P. Billups on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. S. Worrell of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 10, 1862 at Columbus, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (John) W. Billups for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Worrell of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on September 10, (1862) at Columbus, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Captain John) M. Billups for three years and last paid by Joseph P. Billups on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated left sick in hospital on May 17, 1863. NOTE: Surrendered July 4, 1863 to the Federal Forces General Grant Commanding at Vicksburg. Then paroled and afterwards furloughed by Lieutenant General Pemberton to the 23rd August 1863 at the expiration of which time we were ordered to rendezvous at this place Columbus, Mississippi by General Hardee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. S. Worrell of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 10, (1862) at Columbus, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (John) W. Billups for three years and last paid by Joseph P. Billups on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under NOTE stated Have remained in Parole Camps since last muster and under remarks stated left sick in hospital on May 17, 1863 not paroled.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to April 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. S. Worrell of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 10, 1862 at Columbus, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (John) W. Billups for three years and last paid by Joseph P. Billups on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty and a NOTE: Remained in Parole Camps at Columbus, Mississippi until 11th inst.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. S. Worrell of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on September 10, 1862 at Saltillo, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (John) W. Billups for three years and last paid by Joseph P. Billups on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. F. (With an X by the initial F indicating an incorrect initial) Worrell of Company B of the 43rd Mississippi Regiment appeared on a list of prisoners of war of the 43rd Mississippi Regiment captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi and still not exchanged January 11, 1864.

When Private William S. Worrell of Company B of the 43rd Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 28, 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) W. S. Worrill of the 43rd 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 forwarded on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. S. Worrill of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 8, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 8, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. S. Worrill of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. S. Warill (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William S. Warrell (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 9, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William S. Warrell of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William S. Warrill of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Private William S. Worrell died approximately 167 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 25, 1865 in Washington, D.C., President Lincoln in the evening has a long interview with General George G. Meade.

And on Wednesday, January 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Warrill (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company B of the 43rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2148) Private George T. M. WRIGHT - Inscription on tombstone #1981 reads ***"G. T. M. WRIGHT CO. H 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Eastport, Mississippi in February 1865.

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

According to the Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1969; Moses Wright married Anna Wilson on May 6, 1826 in Lauderdale County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States listed George T. M. P. Wright however after looking at the actual census the compiler only see George T. M. Wright and will be noted this way. The census listed George T. M. Wright, born about 1844 in Alabama and living in the household of Moses Wright, born about 1799 in North Carolina and his wife Annie Wright, born about 1808 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: James Wright, born about 1831 in Tennessee and Philip Wright, born about 1836 in Tennessee (The compiler notes Phillip W. Wright also served in Company H of the 4th Alabama Cavalry and may have had prior duty with Company I of the 35th Alabama Infantry) and Sarah Ann Wright, born about 1839 in Tennessee and Mary Ann Wright, born about 1842 in Tennessee and Martha Wright, born about 1847 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 1 in Lauderdale County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 12, 1850.

According to Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; Moses Wright married (Spelled as) Manerva J. Turner on June 14, 1852 in Lawrence County, Tennessee.

The 1860 United States census listed George M. Wright, born about 1845 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Moses Wright, born about 1800 in South Carolina and his wife Minerva J. Wright, born about 1831 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Mary E. Wright, born about 1843 in Tennessee and Martha J. Wright, born about 1848 in Alabama and Ida M. Wright, born about 1859 in Tennessee and Henry Hazelton, born about 1833 in Maryland and Daniel J. Graves, born about 1831 in Kentucky and John Blake, born about 1827 in New York and Nathaniel Moore, born about 1796 in Virginia. The household was living in the city of Nashville Ward 2 in Davidson County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on August 1, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George T. M. Wright served in Company H in the 4th Alabama Cavalry.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George T. M. Wright of Company H 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 March 14, 1865 and noted as captured near Eastport, Mississippi on February 19, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. T. M. Wright of Company H 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 March 14, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on March 14, 1865 and noted as captured near Eastport, Mississippi on February 19, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. T. M. Wright of Company H of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison, in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending March 15, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on March 16, 1865 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Eastport, Mississippi on February 19, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. T. M. Wright of Company H of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on March 14, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on March 23, 1865 and noted as captured near Eastport, Mississippi on February 19, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George T. M. Wright of Company H of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 23, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners, Louisville, Kentucky on March 23, 1865 and noted as captured near Eastport, Mississippi on February 19, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. T. M. Wright of Company H of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on March 24, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Eastport, Mississippi on February 19, 1865.

Private George T. M. Wright died approximately 54 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

The compiler notes several interesting items appears in a local Georgia newspaper and will be noted.

On May 17, 1865 in Newnan, Georgia the newspaper *The Southern Literary Companion* carried the following article on page two in column three. "The report of the capture of Mr. Davis has been confirmed. Several persons, who have arrived here from Atlanta, saw him in custody while there. He was captured by the 4th Michigan cavalry, Colonel Pritchard commanding, on the 12th instant at Irwinton in Wilkinson County, Georgia. At the time of his arrest he was travelling in the direction of the east

accompanied by his wife, daughter, a sister-in-law and some servants. He had with him an ambulance and two wagons. We are not advised as to whether he had any gold at the time of his capture. His progress is said to have been greatly delayed by sickness. He has been sent to Washington City under guard.”

And from the same newspaper and date and page and column “We understand that Governor [Joseph] Brown, Alexander [Hamilton] Stephens and Hershel [Herschel Vespasian] Johnson have been arrested by the United States authorities and sent to Washington City.” (The compiler notes Governor Brown had been the Governor of Georgia during the war and Alexander H. Stephens was from Georgia and served as the Vice-President of the Confederacy and Herschel V. Johnson had been a prior Governor of Georgia and a United States Senator prior to the war and was on the 1860 Democratic ticket as the running mate to Stephen A. Douglas and was also a Confederate Senator in the Second Confederate Congress).

And from the same newspaper and date and page only column 7 “ADMINISTRATOR’S SALE AGRFEEABLEY to the last Will and Testament of John Houston deceased will be sold before the court house door in the town of Newnan, on the first Tuesday in June next between the legal hours of sale the following negroes, to wit: Margaret a woman fifty years of age and her child a girl nine years of age; Daniel, a man thirty-five years of age, General, a man twenty-five years of age; Charles a man twenty-five years of age; Eli a boy sixteen years of age, and Malry a boy fourteen years of age. Sold as the property of said deceased for division. Terms on the day of sale. W. B. Smith. Administrator De bonis non, with the will annexed of John Houston deceased April 26, 1865 –40d.

The compiler notes the 13th Amendment which abolished slavery was passed by Congress on January 31, 1865 and ratified on December 6, 1865.

And from the same newspaper and date and page only column 6. “SURRENDER OF GENERAL DICK TAYLOR. Some official information has been received at the headquarters of the cavalry corps that the forces under Lieutenant General Dick Taylor have surrendered. The war is now virtually at an end in Alabama and Mississippi. SURRENDER OF GENERAL DEBRILL- General [George Gibbs] Debrill and the forces under him, surrendered near Athens [Georgia] on Monday. This command was a part of the forces which accompanied Mr. Davis from Charlotte, North Carolina and Washington, [Georgia] The men had on their persons from twenty-five to thirty dollars in specie each—being a part of the money taken from the city a few days since.”

The compiler notes while visiting the Alabama Department of Archives and History in Montgomery, Alabama a few years ago a display was noticed on the upper level that displayed Mexican Silver Dollars that had been given to Confederate soldiers that had accompanied President Davis to Georgia probably in lieu of pay. At least a few of the men donated some or all of their specie for historical background.

And from the same newspaper and date and page only column 6. “Special Dispatch to the New York Times. WASHINGTON, April 27, 12:20. APPEARANCE OF Booth’s Body.—The body of Booth is now lying in the Navy Yard. An order forbids any person access to it, except by express permission of the Secretary

of War. From a brief look upon the body, I find that Booth had cut off his moustache apparently with scissors, trimmed his hair and allowed his beard to grow, this materially altering his appearance. The lower part of his face is discolored by extravasations of blood. The ball which produced his death entered the back of the skull in a position very similar to which the fatal ball entered the skull of President Lincoln.”

And on Wednesday, May 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) G. T. M. Wright of Company H of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to gastritis.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules George T. M. Wright did not own slaves in Davidson County, Tennessee.

2149) Corporal Uriah Webster WRIGHT - Inscription on tombstone #450 reads **“U. W. WRIGHT CO. G 36 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Allatoona, Georgia in October 1864.

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

According to Mississippi Marriages, 1826-1850; Kindle Wright married Louisa (Spelled as) Millsaps on November 13, 1830 in Copiah County, Mississippi.

The 1850 United States census spelled the surname as Right but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Wright and will be listed this way. The census listed Uriah W. Wright, born about 1833 in Mississippi and noted him as attending school within the year and living in the household of Kendall Wright, born about 1807 in Mississippi and his wife Louisa Wright, born about 1808 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Elijah Wright, born about 1832 in Mississippi and Jackson Wright, born about 1835 in Mississippi and Sarah E. Wright, born about 1839 in Mississippi and Margaret J. Wright, born about 1843 in Mississippi and Allen Kinney, born about 1795 in Virginia. The household was living in Copiah County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on August 31, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Uriah W. Wright alternate name U. Webster Wright was discharged as a corporal in Companies K and G of the 36th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“36th Infantry Regiment was assembled during the spring of 1862 and mustered into Confederate service at Corinth, Mississippi. Its members were recruited in Scott, Copiah, and Hinds counties. This unit had 326 men engaged at luka and lost 12 killed and 71 wounded in the Battle of Corinth. Later it was placed under the command of General Hebert, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and captured when Vicksburg fell. During the siege it reported 28 killed and 72 wounded. After being exchanged, the regiment, serving in Mackall's and Sears' Brigade, fought in the Atlanta Campaign and in

Tennessee with Hood, then took part in the defense of Mobile. It sustained 6 casualties at New Hope Church, 38 at Kenesaw [Kennesaw] Mountain, 29 at the Chattahoochee River, and 13 in the Battle of Atlanta. The 36th was included in the surrender of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The field officers were Colonels Drury J. Brown [Find A Grave Memorial # 43389801] and William W. Witherspoon, [Find A Grave Memorial # 5991063] Lieutenant Colonels Edward Brown [Edward W. Brown, son of Drury – Find A Grave Memorial # 32222272 rose in ranks to adjutant of the 36th Mississippi Infantry] and S. J. Harper, [S. G. Harper] and Majors Charles P. Partin [Charles Perry Partin – Find A Grave Memorial # 58429999] and Alexander Yates. [Find A Grave Memorial # 28174223]”

Company G of the 36th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Copiah Rebels”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) U. W. Wright of the Copiah Rebels (L. B. Harris Captain appeared on a list of the Copiah Rebels, a Volunteer Company formed in the County of Copiah, Mississippi on March 3, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 8, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) U Webster Wright of Captain L. B. Harris’ Company of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* enlisted on March 11, 1862 at Meridian, (Mississippi) and noted traveling to place of rendezvous 136 miles.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company G 36th Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 36th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized as the 28th Regiment Mississippi Infantry but the designation was soon changed to the 36th Regiment Mississippi Infantry, that being the number by which this organization was known at the Confederate War Department.”

Compiled Military Service Records stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) U. W. Wright of Company G of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a list of soldier of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers between the ages of 18 and 35 years, including those over and under age, who have volunteered for three years or the war and list dated on May 30, 1862 at Rienzi, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 11 to June 30, 1862 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) U. Webster Wright of Company G of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 11, 1862 at Meridian, Mississippi for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1862 and under remarks stated served as private from date of enlistment until May 11, (1862) on that day appointed 4th corporal.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) U. W. Wright of Company G of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 11, 1862 at Meridian, Mississippi for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) U. W. Wright of Company G of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 11, 1862 at Meridian, Mississippi for twelve months and last paid on July 31, 1862

and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick in hospital Saltillo, (Mississippi) sent September 6, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) U. W. Wright of Company G of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 11, 1862 at Meridian, Mississippi for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sent to hospital by order of surgeon December 20, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) U. W. Wright of Company G of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 11, 1862 at Meridian, Mississippi 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 to October 31, 1863 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) U. W. Wright of Company G of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 11, 1862 at Meridian, Mississippi and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent. A NOTE was added: This Company was surrendered at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4th to U. S. forces was paroled and furloughed by General Order from Lieutenant General Pemberton until August 23, 1863. At this date the company is not exchanged. Under remarks stated absent without leave August 23, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) U. W. Wright of Company G of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 11, 1862 at Meridian, Mississippi and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present. A NOTE: Twenty men of this Company including officers and men captured and paroled with the Vicksburg garrison, have been declared exchanged since last muster and under remarks stated absent without leave from August 23 to December 17, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) U. W. Wright of Company G of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on March 11, 1862 at Meridian, Mississippi and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated in parole camp.

When Corporal Uriah W. Wright of Company G of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Louis Hebert's 1st Brigade in Major General John H. Forney's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 7, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, U. W. Wright a corporal of Company G Regiment 36th Mississippi Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or

constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as U. W. Wright and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 7, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) W. W. Wright (With an X by the first initial W indicating an incorrect initial) of Company G of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces on July 4, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, (Mississippi) on July 4, 1863.

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

When Corporal Uriah W. Wright of Company G of the 36th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Allatoona Pass, Georgia on October 5, 1864 he had been in Sears' Brigade in French's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Uriah W. Wright of Company G of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on October 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on October 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Uriah W. Wright of Company G of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending October 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 26, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Uriah W. Wright of Company G of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Uriah W. Wright of Company G of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville,

Kentucky on October 21, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Uriah W. Wright of Company G of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Uriah W. Wright of Company G of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on October 24, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at (Spelled as) Alltoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Corporal Uriah Webster Wright died approximately 18 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 11, 1864 in Washington, D.C., President Lincoln confers with Secretary Seward on seizure of steamer "Florida" in Brazilian port.

And on Friday, November 11, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) Uriah Wright of Company G of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to remittent fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Uriah W. Wright did not own slaves in Copiah County, Mississippi.

2150) Private William B. WRIGHT - Inscription on tombstone #63 reads "***W. B. WRIGHT CO. E 5 KY. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner in Scott County, Kentucky in August 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed William B. Wright, born about 1839 in Kentucky and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of James Wright, born about 1812 in Kentucky and his wife Lucinda Wright, born about 1812 in Kentucky (The compiler notes she has a Find A Grave Memorial at number 29324577 and her maiden name may have been Carr). Other family household members were: Benjamin F. Wright, born about 1836 in Kentucky and Elizabeth Wright, born about 1837 in Kentucky and John H. Wright, born about 1838 in Kentucky and Milton F. Wright, born about 1842 in Kentucky and Susan S. Wright, born about 1843 in Kentucky and George C. Wright, born about 1844 in Kentucky and Alexander D. Wright, born about 1846 in Kentucky and James K. P. Wright, born about 1848 in Kentucky. The family household was living in District 1 in East part of Scott County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 27, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wm B. Wright, born about 1841 in Kentucky and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of James Wright, born about 1812 in Kentucky and his wife Lucinda Wright, born about 1815 in Kentucky. Other household members were: John Henry Wright, born about 1840 in Kentucky and Milton P. Wright, born about 1842 in Kentucky and Susan S. Wright, born about 1844 in Kentucky and Jack Polk Wright, born about 1846 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Geo Carr Wright, born about 1847 in Kentucky and Alexander D. Wright, born about 1849 in Kentucky and Mary Eliza Wright, born about 1850 in Kentucky and Joseph J. Wright, born about 1852 in Kentucky and Luther Martin Wright, born about 1853 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Remus Bill Wright, born about 1857 in Kentucky and a NOT named Wright, (A male) born about 1858 in Kentucky. The family household was living in District 2 in Scott County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Georgetown and the census was enumerated on July 19, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private W. B. Wright served in Company E of 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]”

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that he was a deserter and taken prisoner in Scott County, Kentucky.

A Company muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1 to February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Wright of Captain James E. Cantrill's Company Smith's Regiment Kentucky Cavalry* enlisted on September 2, 1862 at Lexington, Kentucky and enrolled for three years and never paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave October 1, 1862.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company E of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry.”

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Wright of Company E of Buford's Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 1, 1863 and noted as captured in Scott County, Kentucky on August 21, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Wright of Company E of Buford's Kentucky Cavalry name appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky on August 24, 1863 and discharged to Camp Chase on September 1, 1863 and noted as captured in Scott County, Kentucky on August 21, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Wright of Company E of Buford's Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 31, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville on August 31, 1863 and noted as captured in Scott County, Kentucky on August 21, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Wright of Company E of Buford's Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on September 2, 1863 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle and noted as captured in Scott County, Kentucky on August 21, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Wright of Company E of Buford's Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who desire to take the oath and not be sent for exchange and state that they were conscripts and deserters and noted as captured in Scott County, Kentucky on August 21, 1863.

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 24, 1863 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln clarifies status of General Banks: "I have all the while intended you to be master as well in regard to re-organizing a State government for Louisiana, as in regard to the military matters of the Department."

And on Thursday, December 24, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. B. Wright of Company E of Buford's Kentucky Cavalry due to erysipelas and acute phthisis.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William B. Wright did not own slaves in Scott County, Kentucky.

2151) Private James W. Wiant - Inscription on tombstone #2108 reads "2D LIEUT. F. G. McKEAN CO. F 19 (DAWSON'S) ARK. REG. C.S.A." / "**J. W. WYANT JENKIN'S VA. CAV. C.S.A.**" **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Gilmer County, (West) Virginia in November 1862.

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

According to the Virginia Marriage Index, 1785-1971; Peter Wiant married Susan (Spelled as) McCaben in 1841 in Lewis County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Wyant. (The compiler notes the overwhelming post war census reports for the family as well as marriage records and probate and wills and deaths stated the surname was spelled as Wiant and will be noted this way. The census listed James

W. Wiant, born about 1842 in Virginia and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of Peter Wiant, born about 1807 in Virginia and his wife Susan Wiant, born about 1821 in Pennsylvania. Other family household members were: Henry Wiant, born about 1834 in Virginia and Sarah Wiant, born about 1837 in Virginia and Isaac Wiant, born about 1845 in Virginia and William Wiant, born about 1847 in Virginia and Elizabeth Wiant, born about 1850 in Virginia and noted as two months old. The family household was living in District 30 in Lewis County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on October 2, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed James Wiant, born about 1841 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Peter, born about 1807 in Virginia and his wife Susannah Wiant, born about 1819 in Maryland. Other family household members were: Henry Wiant, born about 1833 in Virginia and Isaac Wiant, born about 1845 in Virginia and William A. Wiant, born about 1847 in Virginia and Elizabeth B. Wiant, born about 1850 in Virginia and Marshal G. Wiant, born about 1854 in Virginia and Margaret L. Wiant, born about 1855 in Virginia and Franklin M. Wiant, born about 1858 in Virginia. The family household was living in Gilmer County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Glenville and the census was enumerated on June 15, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James W. Wyant alternate name J. W. Wiant served in Company B of the 17th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“17th Cavalry Regiment was organized at Salem, Virginia, in January, 1863, by consolidating the 33rd Battalion Virginia Cavalry with three new companies. It was assigned to Jenkins' and McCausland's Brigade, was active in the Gettysburg Campaign, then returned to western Virginia. The regiment fought at Cloyd's Mountain, was with Early in the Shenandoah Valley, and saw action around Appomattox. There were 241 engaged at Gettysburg and during February, 1864, it contained 311 effectives. In April, 1865, it disbanded at Lynchburg. The field officers were Colonel William H. French, [William Henderson French – Find A Grave Memorial # 51769111] Lieutenant Colonel William C. Tavenner, [William Cabell Tavenner – Find A Grave Memorial – 10743441] and Major Frederick F. Smith. [Find A Grave Memorial # 10341674]”

The compiler followed the trail of Franklin M. Wiant and found his death as May 16, 1918 in Braxton County, West Virginia and according to his death certificate the surname was spelled as Wiant.

A Company Muster-In Roll within the Compiled Military Service Records of Private (Spelled as) J. Wiant of Captain Thomas D. Armesy's Company Harrison Cavalry* was mustered in service on August 25, 1862 at Mill Point located in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia and under remarks stated no horse and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company B 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. The 33rd (Also known as French's) Battalion Virginia Cavalry was organized December 27, 1862 with seven companies two of which A and D had previously been formed by the division of 1st Company D 8th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Three other companies were added to this battalion and formed the 17th Regiments Virginia Cavalry January 28, 1863.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 and dated February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Wiant of Company B of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 20, (1862) at Mill Point, (West) Virginia and enrolled by (Captain Thomas) D. Armesy for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured by the enemy in the (Spelled as) Kenowa Valley in October 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Wiant of Company B of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 20, (1862) at Mill Point, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Thomas) D. Armesy for three years or the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured by the enemy in October 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Wiant of Company B of the 17th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 20, 1862 at Mill Point, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Thomas) D. Armesy for three years or war and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured by the enemy in Kanawha Valley October 1862 has since died in Camp Chase.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) John W. Wyant (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) 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 November 21, 1862; Age twenty-one; Height five feet eleven inches; Complexion fair; Eyes gray; Hair auburn and by occupation a farmer and told Union authorities his residence was Gilmore County, (West) Virginia and had been arrested by the 10th (West) Virginia Regiment in Gilmore County, Virginia on November 16, (1862) and charged with being a soldier in the C. S. A. and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas W. Wyant (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Harrison's Company Jenkins Virginia Cavalry Regiment appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on November 25, 1862 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Major Joseph Darr in charge of Corporal Higgins and noted as captured on November 16, 1862 in Gilmore County, (West) Virginia and noted another physical description, age 21; Height 5' 11"; Eyes gray; Hair auburn; complexion fair.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 21, 1863 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln sends his old friend Dr. Anson G. Henry, surveyor general of Washington Territory, with a note to Secretary of Treasury Salmon P. Chase.

And on Saturday, March 21, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private J. W. (Spelled as) Wyant at Camp Chase due to typhoid and pneumonia.

The 1867 Ohio Adjutant General's Report listed the death of James W. (Spelled as) Wygant on May 23, 1863 and listed him as a citizen of West Virginia and buried in grave number 93 at the East Cemetery in

Columbus, Ohio. While Confederate soldiers and civilians were buried at the East Cemetery during this time period the compiler believes the death date is incorrect and that this is the same soldier in question.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio. Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department was sent to Columbus, Ohio in May of 1869 for this purpose. In a report found at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Agent Irving wrote a letter to his superior General Bingham of the Great Lakes Department and stated that he had dug fifty-eight Confederate graves at the East Cemetery and eight of them were empty. He removed fifty Confederates to the Chase Cemetery but who the fifty were remains in question. Private James W. Wiant 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: **"JAS. W. Wiant Co. B 17 Va. Cav. C.S.A."**

2152) Sergeant John H. WYATT - Inscription on tombstone #1229 reads **"SERG'T J. H. WYATT CO. I 52 TENN. 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 Sergeant John H. Wyatt served in Company I of the 52nd Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"52nd Infantry Regiment was organized in January, 1862, at Henderson Station, Tennessee, with men recruited in Decatur, Shelby, Weakley, and Henderson counties. During the first month of service, the regiment suffered from measles. Of the 760 present, 260 were sick. Later it moved to Corinth, and then took an active part in the conflicts at Shiloh and Perryville. The unit was assigned to D. S. Donelson's, M. J. Wright's, Vaughan's, and Palmer's Brigade. In April, 1862, it was consolidated with the 51st Regiment and called the 51st Consolidated. However, the consolidation was declared illegal and during April, 1863, it was reorganized as the 51st and 52nd Consolidated Regiment and each kept separate records. It was active in the various campaigns of the Army of Tennessee with Hood, and fought at Bentonville. The 51st Consolidated sustained 34 casualties at Perryville and thirty percent of the 290 engaged at Murfreesboro were disabled. The 51st/52nd lost fifty percent of the 232 at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totaled 213 men and 134 arms. Only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Benjamin J. Lea, [Benjamin James Lea – Find A Grave Memorial # 107874820] Lieutenant Colonel John W. Estes [Find A Grave Memorial # 26987830] and H. L. Oliver, and Major Thomas G. Rundle."

Sergeant John H. Wyatt also has Compiled Military Service Records in Company E of the 51st Consolidated Tennessee Infantry.

Company I of the 52nd Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Decatur County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated 3rd Sergeant John H. Wyatt of Company I of the 52nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 23, 1861 at Henderson's Station, (Tennessee) and enrolled for one year and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on July 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

"The 52nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized in January 1862 with ten companies A to K. After the battle of Shiloh it was consolidated into five companies and united with a remnant of the 51st Regiment Tennessee Infantry by Special Order Number 40 Headquarters 2nd Corps Army of Mississippi dated April 23, 1862 and formed the 51st Regiment Tennessee Infantry Consolidated. This action was declared illegal by the War Department and the regiments were re-organized and the men returned to their original companies in April 1863. The regiments were again consolidated May 27, 1863 but each company was mustered separately and under its original designation during the period covered by this consolidation. About April 9, 1865 the 11th, 12th, 13th, 29th, 47th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, and 154th Regiment Tennessee Infantry were consolidated and formed the 2nd Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry which was paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina May 2, 1865."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) J. H. Wyatt of Company I of the 52nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 25, 1861 at Henderson, Tennessee and enrolled for one year and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on January 1, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) J. H. Wyatt of Company I (But also noted as Company B) of the 52nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on December 21, 1861 at Henderson Station (Tennessee) and enrolled for one year and last paid by Captain (Matthew B.) Pilcher (Division assistant quartermaster) on March 1, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

When Sergeant John H. Wyatt of Company I of the 52nd Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Vaughan's Brigade in Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) John H. Wyatt of Company I of the 52nd 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno H. Wyatt of Company I of the 52nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno H. Wyatt of Company I of the 52nd 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) John H. Wyatt of Company I of the 52nd Regiment Tennessee 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno H. Wyatt of Company I of the 52nd 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 Sergeant (Spelled as) Jno H. Wyatt of Company I of the 52nd 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 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 14, 1865 at Washington, D. C. the United States Senate confirmed the nomination of President Lincoln to appoint the future President of the United States Benjamin Harrison to the grade of brevet brigadier general of volunteers.

And on Tuesday, February 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant John H. Wyatt of Company I of the 52nd Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2153) Private Henry WISING - Inscription on tombstone #473 reads **“HENRY WYSING 2D BATTY. BALT. ART. MD. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

Approximate age of death was 30 years old.

The 1860 United States census listed the surname as Wisong but after looking at the actual census script it should have been Wising in the compilers opinion and will be noted this way. The census listed Henry Wising, born about 1834 in Hesse-Kassel (A German State) and noted his occupation as a cabinet maker and living in the household of Fred Markley, born about 1824 (Also from a German State) and what appears to be his wife Elizabeth Markley (Also from a German State). Another household member was John Markley, born about 1858 in Maryland. The household was living in District 11 in Baltimore County, Maryland and the nearest Post Office was reported as Little Gunpowder and the census was enumerated on July 26, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Henry Wising alternate name Henry Wysing served in the 2nd Battery Maryland Artillery and noted an overview:

“2nd Artillery Company, usually known as the Baltimore Battery, was formed in September, 1861. After fighting in Jackson's Valley Campaign the unit served with the Army of Northern Virginia from the Seven Days' Battles to Gettysburg. It was assigned to the Maryland Line, then transferred to the cavalry and placed in P. M. B. Young's and B. T. Johnson's Brigade. The company was active at Yellow Tavern, Catocin Mountain, Frederick, Poolesville, and in McCausland's raid on Chambersburg. Later it served as infantry in the trenches of Petersburg. It lost 1 killed and 2 wounded at Malvern Hill, had 106 men in action at Gettysburg, and surrendered with only 1 man. Captains John B. Brockenborough and William H. Griffin were in command.”

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records do list the surname as Wysing. A Confederate orderly sergeant not clearly understanding his German accent may have listed his surname as Wysing. A few of his Federal POW Records including his death record at Camp Chase spelled his surname as Wising.

His Compiled Military Service Records stated he enlisted in Richmond, Virginia in 1861. This would have been relatively a normal procedure since Baltimore, Maryland stayed under Union control from the beginning of the war.

A Company Muster roll with his Compiled Military Service Records from September 17 to October 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Wying of Captain (John) B. Brockenborough Company (Baltimore Light Artillery)* enlisted on August 15, (1861) in Richmond, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain John B. Brockenborough for the war and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became the 2nd Maryland Battery."

A Company Muster roll with his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Wying of Captain (John) B. Brockenborough Company (Baltimore Light Artillery) enlisted on August 15, (1861) in Richmond, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain John B. Brockenborough for the war and last paid on October 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) Henry Wying of the Baltimore Light Artillery appeared on a receipt roll for pay from July 1 to November 1, 1862 and paid on November 1, 1862 as a teamster at a rate of .25 cents per day or \$7.50 per month.

A Regimental Return for December 1862 within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) H. Wying of Captain (John) B. Brockenborough's Company (Baltimore Light Artillery Maryland Troops) was listed as a teamster.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. Wying of the 2nd Battery Maryland Artillery of the 2nd Maryland Battery appeared on a receipt roll for pay for the 3rd quarter 1863 and dated September 30, 1863 and paid from June 1 to August 31, 1863 for 92 days at a rate of .25 cents per day and noted as a teamster.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Henry Wying of the 2nd Battery Maryland Artillery appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 4th quarter 1863.

A Company Muster roll with his Compiled Military Service Records to April 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) H. Wying of the 2nd Maryland Artillery enlisted on August 15, 1861 in Richmond, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain John B. Brockenborough for three years or the war and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated detailed as teamster for Company on November 1, 1862.

A Company Muster roll with his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Wying of the 2nd Maryland Artillery enlisted on August 15, 1861 in Richmond, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain John B. Brockenborough for three years or the war and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

A Company Muster roll with his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Wying of the 2nd Maryland Artillery enlisted on August 15, 1861 in Richmond, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain John B. Brockenborough for three years or the war and last paid on February 29, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry (Spelled as) Wising of the Baltimore Light Artillery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General, Harper's Ferry August 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry Whising (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of the Baltimore Artillery 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 Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry (Spelled as) Wising of the Baltimore Artillery name appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling (West) Virginia (Also known as the Athenaeum Prison and listed a physical description on August 10, 1864. Age 30 and 5' 10" inches in height with a dark complexion and grey eyes and sandy hair and his former occupation had been a teamster and told Federal authorities his residence was Richmond, Virginia and had been arrested by General Averal [Averell] at Moorefield (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 6, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry (Spelled as) Wising of the Baltimore Artillery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on October 7, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, West Virginia and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on October 7, 1864 and under remarks stated desires to take the Oath.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry (Spelled as) Wising of the Baltimore Artillery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have applied for the Oath of Allegiance from October 1 to 15, 1864 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated conscript and deserter.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 16, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln interviews Jean J. Giers, of Alabama, who asks for small-arm ammunition needed by loyal people in northern Alabama.

And on Wednesday, November 16, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Henry Wising of the Baltimore Battery due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“HENRY WISING 2ND BATTY.
BALT. LGT. ART. MD. C.S.A.”**

2154) Private William YANCEY - Inscription on tombstone #380 reads **“Wm. YANCEY CO. H
1 (COLQUITT’S) ARK. INF. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Desha County, Arkansas in May
1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William (Spelled as) Yancy served in Company H in the 1st Arkansas Infantry (Colquitt’s) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“1st (Fagan's-Colquitt's) Infantry Regiment, formed during the early spring of 1861, contained men from Union, Clark, Ouachita, Jefferson, Saline, Pulaski, Jackson, Arkansas, and Drew counties. Ordered to Virginia, the unit entered Confederate service at Lynchburg. It fought at First Manassas, moved to Tennessee, participated in the conflict at Shiloh, and then took an active role in the Kentucky Campaign. Later it was assigned to General L. E. Polk's and Govan's Brigade and was prominent in many battles of the Army of Tennessee from Murfreesboro to Bentonville. This regiment reported 11 killed and 90 wounded at Murfreesboro, lost forty-five percent of the 430 engaged at Chickamauga, and totaled 302 men and 217 arms in December, 1863. During July, 1864, this unit was united with the 15th (Cleburne's-Polk's-Josey's) Regiment and in the Battle of Atlanta lost 15 killed, 67 wounded, and 3 missing. Very few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John W. Colquitt [Find A Grave Memorial # 3131202] and James F. Fagan; [James Fleming Fagan – Find A Grave Memorial # 10863] Lieutenant Colonels William A. Crawford, [William Ayers Crawford – Find A Grave Memorial # 25471830] W. H. Martin, [William H. Martin] Donelson McGregor, [Find A Grave Memorial # 175240359] James C. Monroe, and John B. Thompson; and Major Stinson Little. [Find A Grave Memorial # 91265188]”

The compiler notes his surname was spelled as Yancy on his military records.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Yancy of Company H of the 1st Regiment (Colquitt’s) Arkansas Infantry enlisted on February 18, (1862) at Saint Charles, (Arkansas) and enrolled by (Captain Jordan T.) Gibson for two years and last paid on June 30, (1862) and noted as absent and under remarks stated detached as wagoner.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Yancy of Company H of the 1st Regiment (Colquitt’s) Arkansas Infantry enlisted on February 18, 1862 at Saint Charles, (Arkansas) and enrolled by Captain (Jordan T.) Gibson for two years and last paid on October 31, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31 to February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Yancy of Company H of the 1st Regiment (Colquitt’s) Arkansas

Infantry enlisted on February 18, (1862) at Saint Charles, (Arkansas) and enrolled by Captain (Jordan T.) Gibson 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 from August 31 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Yancy of Company H of the 1st Regiment (Colquitt's) Arkansas Infantry enlisted on February 18, 1862 at Saint Charles, Arkansas and enrolled by Captain (Jordan T.) Gibson for two years and last paid by Captain (John W.) Tatum on August 31, 1863 and under remarks stated deserted October 6, 1863 near Chattanooga, Tennessee.

The compiler notes Saint Charles, Arkansas where he enlisted was located in Arkansas County and Desha County, Arkansas where he was noted as captured at is adjacent to Arkansas County.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Yancey of Company H of the 1st Regiment Arkansas "Cavalry" appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and had arrived at Camp Chase, Ohio on May 17, 1864 and had been sent from Cairo, Illinois by order of Colonel John J. Rinaker (122nd Illinois Infantry) and noted as captured in Desha County, Arkansas on May 4, 1864.

Private died approximately 165 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 29, 1864 in Washington D. C. at 8:00 A. M. President Lincoln receives Sojourner Truth, Negro woman, evangelist and former slave. Lincoln signs her autograph album.

And on Saturday, October 29, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Yancey of Company H of the 1st Regiment Arkansas "Cavalry" due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2155) Corporal Andrew J. YARBOROUGH - Inscription on tombstone #1783 reads "***CORP. A. J. YARBOROUGH CO. K 4 LA. REG. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 25 years old based on the 1850 United States census.

According to Louisiana Marriages, 1718-1925; Andrew J. Yarborough married Mary E. Webb on July 3, 1861 at East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana.

The 1850 United States census listed his name as Andrew S. Yarborough but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to middle initial J. and the compiler agrees will be listed this way. The census listed Andrew J. Yarborough, born about 1839 in Louisiana and living in the household of Ann Yarborough, born about 1817 in Louisiana. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Lavina (A female) Yarborough, born about 1830 in Louisiana and (Spelled as) Eliza A. (A female) Yarborough, born about 1835 in

Louisiana and Emily J. Yarborough, born about 1843 in Louisiana and Stephen Yarborough, born about 1846 in Louisiana and Melissa Yarborough, born about 1847 in Louisiana. The family household was living in Township 22 Ward 3 in Bossier Parish, Louisiana and the census was enumerated on October 30, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Andrew J. Yarborough was discharged as a corporal in Company K of the 4th Louisiana Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company K 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry was known as Packwood's Guards.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Yarborough of (New) Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 29, 1862 in Clinton, Louisiana (Clinton was located in East Feliciana Parish) and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel (Samuel Eugene) Hunter for three years and noted as absent and under remarks stated at Clinton Hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1862 to April 30, 1863 and dated July 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Yarborough of (New) Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 29, 1862 in Clinton, Louisiana and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel (Samuel Eugene) Hunter for three years and last paid by Captain (James G.) Kilbourne on January 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated August 4, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Yarborough of (New) Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 29, 1862 in Clinton, Louisiana and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel (Samuel Eugene) Hunter for the war and last paid by Captain (James G.) Kilbourne on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Yarborough of (New) Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 29, 1862 in Clinton, Louisiana and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel (Samuel Eugene) Hunter for three years and last paid by Captain (James G.) Kilbourne on July 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Yarborough of (New) Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 29, 1862 in Clinton, Louisiana and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel (Samuel Eugene) Hunter for three years and last paid by Captain (James G.) Kilbourne on September 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. J. Yarborough of (New) Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 29, 1862 in Clinton, Louisiana and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel (Samuel Eugene) Hunter for three years and last paid by Captain (James G.) Kilbourne on November 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated com. Due October 8, 1862 to October 8, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) A. J. Yarborough of (New) Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 29, 1862 in Clinton, Louisiana and enrolled by Lieutenant Colonel (Samuel Eugene) Hunter for three years and last paid on March 1, 1864 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) A. J. Yarbough (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of (New) Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry enlisted on May 29, 1862 in Clinton, Louisiana and enrolled by (Lieutenant) Colonel (Samuel Eugene) Hunter for three years and last paid on May 1, 1864 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war since December 1864.

When Corporal Andrew J. Yarborough of Company K of the 4th Louisiana Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Gibson's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Andrew J. Yarbrough (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company K of the 4th 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 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) And. J. Yarborough of Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. 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 Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Andrew J. Yarbrough of Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana 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) Andrew J. Yarbrough of Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Andw J. Yarborough of Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Corporal Andrew J. Yarborough died approximately 85 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 30, 1865 at Fayetteville, North Carolina General Sherman's Army occupies the city. A summary description from a nearby local newspaper reports "The actions by Sherman's bummers took away items that those in Fayetteville needed to live, and crossed the boundaries of war for many North Carolinians."

And on Thursday, March 30, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) A. J. Yarbrough of Company K of the 4th Regiment Louisiana Infantry due to erysipelas.

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Andrew J. Yarborough of Louisiana did not own slaves.

2156) Private Hezekiah M. YARBROUGH - Inscription on tombstone #860 reads **"H. YARBROUGH CO. G 16 BATT'N GA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Bristol, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Hezekiah Yarborough, born about 1834 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a laborer and had attended school within the year and living in the household of Jonathan Yarborough, born in 1803 in Georgia and his wife (Spelled as) Delila Yarborough, born about 1810 in Georgia. Other household members were: The household was living in Subdivision 45 in Jackson County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 31, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Hezakiah M. Yarborough, born about 1834 in Georgia 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 (Spelled as) Rebeca A. Yarborough, born about 1827 in Georgia. Another family household member was William H. Yarborough, born about 1859 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Cutoff District in Jackson County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office listed as Harmony Grove and the census was enumerated on August 8, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Heakiah M. Yarbrough served in Company G in the 13th Georgia Cavalry and noted an overview:

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

The compiler notes his given name may have been Hezekiah which is a Biblical name. The compiler notes his Confederate Compiled Military Service Records and his Federal POW Records are with the 13th Georgia Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Heakiah M. Yarbrough of Company G of the 16th Battalion Georgia Cavalry* enlisted on February 25, 1862 at Dahlonga, (Georgia) and enrolled for three years and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated under arrest at Jonesboro, Tennessee.

The above asterisk stated "The 16th Battalion Georgia Cavalry having been increased to ten companies its designation was changed to the 13th Regiment Georgia Cavalry to take effect from May 2, 1864 by Special Order Number 12 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated January 16, 1865."

Confederate Regimental Returns for October 1864 reported (Spelled as) H. M. Yarbrough of Company G of the 16th Battalion Georgia Cavalry absent and detached and making shoes for the battalion.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. M. Yarbrough of the 16th Regiment Georgia 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).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hezekiel M. Yarbrough of Company G of the 16th Battalion 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 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.

The compiler notes Bristol, Tennessee was and is located in Sullivan County, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hez M. Yarbrough of Company G of the 16th Battalion Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and 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) Hezekiah M. Yarbrough of Company G of the 16th Battalion Georgia Cavalry 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 at captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hezakiah M. Yarbrough of Company G of the 16th Battalion Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Hezakiah M. Yarbrough of Company G of the 16th Battalion Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 15, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Private Hezakiah M. Yarborough died approximately 8 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 23, 1865 in Washington, D.C., President Lincoln holds a reception in the evening at the Executive Mansion which was "one of the finest that has taken place at the White House".

And on Monday, January 23, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Hezakiah Yarborough of Company G of the 16th Regiment Georgia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

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

Because of the new designation to the 13th Regiment Georgia Cavalry on May 2, 1864 if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“H. M. YARBROUGH CO. G 13 GA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

2157) Private Green Jefferson YATES - Inscription on tombstone #1956 reads **“GREEN J. YATES CO. K 1 ALA. CONSCRIPTS C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina in April 1865.

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

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; Samuel Yates, born in Georgia married Rebecca Salter, born in South Carolina in 1812 in Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Jefferson Yates, born about 1825 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Samuel Yates, born about 1793 in Georgia and living with his wife Rebecca Yates, born about 1789 in South Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Jinsey (A female) Yates, born about 1828 in Alabama and Rebecca (Spelled as) Philyaw, born about 1833 in Alabama and Charles (Spelled as) Philyaw, born about 1834 in Alabama and Amelia Johnson, born about 1818 in Georgia and Caroline Johnson, born about 1837 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Lisily (A female) Johnson, born about 1841 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Wm Johnson, born about 1846 in Alabama and Jackson Johnson, born about 1848 in Alabama (But an ancestry transcriber corrected his name to Andrew Jackson Johnson.) The household was living in Conecuh County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on September 28, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed his name as Green G. Yates (But an ancestry transcriber corrected the name to Green Jefferson Yates and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed Green Jefferson Yates, born about 1825 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$300.00 and a personal value of \$620.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Emily L. Yates, born about 1836 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Francis Yates, born about 1853 in Alabama and Jane Yates, born about 1856 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Isadore (A female) Yates, born about 1859 in Alabama. The family household was living in Conecuh County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Evergreen and the census was enumerated on June 5, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Green J. Yates served in Companies K and I of the 1st Alabama Conscripts.

The inference for this being the correct soldier was that Green J. Yates enlisted at Conecuh County, Alabama in Company K of the 1st Regiment Alabama Conscripts.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from enrollment to December 31, 1862 stated Green J. Yates of Company K of the 1st Regiment Alabama Conscripts enlisted on December 8, at Conecuh, (County, Alabama) and enrolled for three years and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Green J. Yates of Company B of the 1st Regiment Alabama Conscripts appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter of 1864 and issued on March 31, 1864.

The compiler notes some of the prisoners taken at Salisbury, North Carolina had been patients in the Confederate hospital.

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

Union General George Stoneman with a superior force and many soldiers with repeating rifles entered Salisbury in the early hours of April 12th. The compiler further notes even though Lee had surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia on April 9, 1865 the Army of Tennessee would not surrender until April 26, 1865.

Wikipedia offered an account of the raid:

“Stoneman’s 1865 raid was a military campaign in the American Civil War by Federal cavalry troops led by General George Stoneman which began on March 23, 1865, in Knoxville, Tennessee. The Union soldiers were tasked with orders to "dismantle the country" -- to "destroy but not to fight battles." They headed east into North Carolina destroying towns and plundering along the way, then headed north into Virginia on April 2 where they destroyed 150 miles of railroad track belonging to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. They re-entered North Carolina on April 9 and traveled south to the twin towns of Winston and Salem and then onward to High Point.

On April 12 they entered Salisbury, a major railroad hub, military depot, and home to Salisbury Prison, the only Confederate prison for captured Union troops in North Carolina. The prison which was originally meant to hold up to 2,000 prisoners but eventually held 10,000 was evacuated prior to their arrival, but the Union troops set fire to the prison which resulted in a conflagration seen for miles.

They then traveled west plundering Statesville, Lincolnton, Taylorsville and Asheville, North Carolina before re-entering Tennessee on April 26, the same day Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston surrendered to General Sherman at Bennett Place, in Durham North Carolina, the site of the largest surrender of Confederate soldiers, which ended the war. Stoneman's 1865 raid covered over 600 miles in total length through three states”.

Federal POW Records stated Private Green J. Yates of Company I of the 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending May 5, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky on May 6,

1865 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Green J. Yates of Company I of the 1st Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on April 29, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Green J. Yates of Company I of the 1st Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on May 1, (1865) and discharged to Camp Chase on May 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Green J. Yates of Company I of the 1st Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on May 2, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky on May 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Green J. Yates of Company I of the 1st Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on May 4, 1865 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Private Green J. Yates died approximately 7 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 11, 1865 in Georgia, Confederate Vice President Alexander Stephens is arrested at Liberty Hill, his estate in Crawfordville, Georgia by members of the 4th Iowa Cavalry and eventually taken to a military prison at Boston, Massachusetts and released in October of 1865. The compiler notes the previous day President Jefferson Davis was captured.

And on Thursday, May 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Green J. Yates of Company I of the (And noted as) 1st Regiment Alabama Infantry due to debility.

Wikipedia partly defines general debility as a loss of strength.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither Green or Jefferson Yates owned slaves in Conecuh County, Alabama. The compiler notes there was a J. (John) Yates who owned slaves but this was not Green Jefferson Yates.

2158) Sergeant James YEAGER - Inscription on tombstone #158 reads ***"SERG'T J. YEAGER CO. K 7 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Summerville, Georgia in March 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed James E. Yeager, born about 1823 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as living in the household of Ira Yeager, born about 1791 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Jane Yeager, born about 1795 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Elizabeth L. Yeager, born about 1820 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Henretta (A female) Yeager, born about 1825 in Alabama and Mary J. Yeager, born about 1827 in Alabama and David M. Yeager, born about 1830 in Alabama and Robert S. Yeager, born about 1833 in Alabama and Frances M. Syneh but corrected by an ancestry to Lynch, (A male) born about 1834 in Alabama and (Spelled as) William Syneh but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Lynch, born about 1836 in Alabama and Reuben M. Yeager, born about 1836 in Alabama and William Yeager, born about 1839 in Alabama. The household was living in Somerville Division in Morgan County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on October 31, 1850.

According to the Alabama Marriage Index, 1800-1969; James E. Yeager married Caroline L. Tunstill on March 24, 1852 in Morgan County, Alabama.

The 1860 United States census James E. Yeager, born about 1823 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer with what appears to be a real estate value of \$800.00 and what appears to be a personal value of \$800.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Caroline Yeager, born about 1838 in Alabama. Other household members were: John D. F. Yeager, born about 1855 in Alabama and Robert H. Yeager, born about 1857 in Alabama and William M. Yeager, born about 1859 in Alabama and Francis M. (A male) Lynch, born about 1835 in Alabama and John H. Wright, born about 1842 in Alabama. The household was living in the North West Division in Morgan County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Somerville and the census was enumerated on the 7th and 8th day of June 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James Yeager served in Company K of the 9th Alabama Cavalry (Malone's) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"9th Cavalry Regiment [also called 7th Regiment] was organized near Tullahoma, Tennessee, in May, 1863, by consolidating the 14th Alabama Partisan Rangers and the 2nd (19th) Alabama Cavalry Battalion. The officers and men were from the counties of Limestone, De Kalb, Madison, Morgan, Lauderdale, Cherokee, and Lawrence. Assigned to General J. T. Morgan's and W. W. Allen's Brigade, it participated in the Battles of Chickamauga and Shelbyville, was with Longstreet in East Tennessee, and fought in various conflicts around Atlanta. Later it was active in the defense of Savannah and the campaign of the Carolinas. The regiment surrendered with the Army of Tennessee, about 100 strong. Colonel J. C. Malone, Jr., [James Chappell Malone Junior – Find A Grave Memorial # 136334768] Lieutenant Colonel Zach. Thomason, [Zachariah Thomason] and Major Eugene F. Falconnet [Eugene Frederic Falconnet – Find A Grave Memorial # 109720590] were in command."

The compiler notes at times this unit was also known as the 7th Alabama Cavalry however at the time capture it was known as the 9th Alabama 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.

The compiler further notes his military records are in the 9th Alabama Cavalry and that there is another soldier mixed in with his records and that the other 7th Alabama Cavalry was on duty in northern Florida when Sergeant Yeager was taken prisoner.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 31, 1863 stated Private James Yeager of Company K of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry* enlisted on December 20, 1862 at Shelbyville, Tennessee and enrolled for three years and had never been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave.

The above asterisk stated "This organization was subsequently known as the 9th Regiment Alabama Cavalry."

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) J. Yager (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company K of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by Brigadier General G. M. Dodge, Commanding Left Wing, 16th Army Corps and forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee and turned over to Major General Rousseau on April 2, 1864 for exchange. Roll dated Athens, Alabama on April 11, 1864 and noted as captured in Alabama on March "21" (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant James Yeager of Company K 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 Provost Marshal General Louisville, Kentucky. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on April 3, 1864 at Summerville, Alabama on March 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant James (Spelled as) Yager of Company K of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at and transferred from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending April 5, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville April 6, 1864 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 Summerville, (Georgia) on March 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant James (Spelled as) Yager of Company K of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Summerville, Georgia on "November" 20, "1863".

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant James (Spelled as) Yager of Company K of the 7th Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on April 4,

1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on April 13, 1864 and noted as captured at Summerville, Georgia on March 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant James (Spelled as) Yager of Company K of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on April 14, 1864 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge and noted as captured at Somerville, Georgia on March 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant James (Spelled as) Yager of Company K of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio who desire taking the oath of allegiance June 10, 1864 and noted as captured at (Spelled as) Somerville, Georgia on March 20, 1864.

Sergeant James Yeager died approximately 32 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 16, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln holds a financial conference relative to converting existing five percent loan to six percent.

And on Monday, May 16, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) J. E. Yeager of Company K of the 7th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James Yeager of Morgan County, Alabama did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“SERG'T JAS. YEAGER CO. K 9 (MALONE'S) ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

2159) Private William S. YEARGIN - Inscription on tombstone #1594 reads **“Wm. S. YEARGIN CO. E AND I 34 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 33 years old.

Company E of the 34th Regiment, Georgia Infantry was known as the “Jackson Farmers”

The 1850 United States census listed a William S. (spelled as) Yeargan, born about 1831 in Georgia and living in the household of Benjamin S. Yeargan, born about 1805 in South Carolina and Anna Yeargan, born about 1806 in Georgia. Other household members were: The family household was living in Subdivision 45 in Jackson County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 24, 1850.

According to her Georgia Confederate widow application she stated she had married W. S. Yeargin on December 22, 1853.

The 1860 United States census listed the spelling as Yergin but the compiler believes the correct surname spelling was Yeargin and will be noted this way. The census listed William S. Yeargin, born about 1831 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$300.00 and a value of personal estate of \$150.00 and it was noted he could not read nor write and living in the household of Sanford Wilson, born about 1831 with no birth State listed and his wife Malinda I. Wilson, born about 1831 with no birth State listed. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Cristianna C. (A female) Wilson, born about 1857 and Capers N. (A male) Wilson, born about 1858 and Melvin R. Wilson, born about 1860 and noted as five months old and Eliza A. Yeargin, born about 1837 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Harrisburg District in Jackson County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office located at Jefferson, Georgia and the census was enumerated on July 19, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William S. Yeargin served in Company E of the 34th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“34th Infantry Regiment, organized in May, 1862, at Camp McDonald, near Marietta, Georgia, recruited its members in the counties of Bartow, Cherokee, Floyd, Polk, Cobb, Paulding, Carroll, Haralson, and Jackson. The unit was sent to Tennessee, then Mississippi where it was assigned to T. H. Taylor's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It participated in the Battle at Champion's Hill and was captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized it was placed in General Cummings' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 34th was active in many engagements from Chattanooga to Nashville, and ended the war in North Carolina. It reported 34 casualties at Chattanooga, contained 369 men and 266 arms in December, 1863, and had 219 fit for duty in January, 1865. Very few surrendered in April. The field commanders were Colonel J.A.W. Johnson, [James A. W. Johnson] Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Bradley, and Majors Thomas T. Dorough [Thomas Travis Dorough – Find A Grave Memorial # 37075708] and John M. Jackson. [John Morris Jackson – Find A Grave Memorial # 156525708]”

The compiler notes nowhere on his Compiled Military Service Records or his Federal POW Records does it mention him with any company other than E.

Confederate pay roll records within his Compiled Military Service Records dated July 6, 1862 stated Private William S. Yeargin of Captain Alva T. Bennett's Company Johnson's Regiment Georgia Infantry him enlisting on May 13, 1862 in Jackson County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Alva) T. Bennett for three years or during the war and received a \$50.00 Bounty and signed his name as William E. Yeargin.

“This Company subsequently became Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry. The regiment was successively designated as Johnson's Regiment Georgia Infantry, the 59th Regiment Georgia Infantry and the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry. About April 9, 1865, a part of this regiment was consolidated with the 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry and a part of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry to form the (New) 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry and a part was consolidated with the 36th and 42nd Regiments

Georgia Infantry and a part of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry to form the (New) 42nd Regiment Georgia which regiments were paroled at Greensboro, North Carolina on May 1, 1865.”

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as 0 William S. Yeargins (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia admitted on December 27, 1864 to the United States Army Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee and had been sent from Franklin, Tennessee and diagnosed for acute rheumatism and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 3, 1865 and listed as age forty-five. (Putting his birth year as about 1819)

When Private William S. Yeargin of Company E of the 34th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been with 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. S. Yeorgin of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on 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) Wm S. Yergin of Company E of the 34th 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 and NOTED: “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) Wm S. Yeargin of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm S. Yeargin of Company E of the 34th 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) Wm S. Yeargin of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky 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) Wm S. Yeargin of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 11, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private William S. Yeargin died approximately 56 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 8, 1865 in Washington, D.C., President Lincoln receives delegation from first congressional district of Pennsylvania which questions application of draft law.

And on Wednesday, March 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. S. Yergens of Company E of the 34th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

The State of Georgia in 1910 started allowing the widows of former Confederate soldiers who had died and whose widows had since remarried but had also lost their second husband and were eligible due to loss of income or destitute financially to obtain a widows pension under the widows first husband who had Confederate service. Mrs. Eliza A. Yeargin had remarried her second husband Josiah Thompson on February 2, 1868 in Jackson County, Georgia and stated Josiah Thompson had died on November 2, 1895 in Jackson County, Georgia and that she only had about \$15.00 of household goods. His widow had remarried and had the surname of Thompson. She claimed for her first husband and her information can be found with Mrs. E. A. Thompson of Jackson County, Georgia.

According to the Georgia death index, 1919-1998; Eliza Ann original maiden name was Williams and that her father's name had been William Williams and her mother had been Sarah Meadow and that Eliza Anne had been born on February 12, 1837 and died on January 11, 1923 in Maysville located in Jackson County, Georgia.

Eliza Anne Thompson's second husband Josiah Thompson has a Find A Grave Memorial at number 52576221.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William Yeargin in the State of Georgia did not own any slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. S. YEARGIN CO. E 34 GA. INF. C.S.A.”**

2160) Private William J. YERBY - Inscription on tombstone #1310 reads **“W. YERBY
WOODWARD'S CAV. KY. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Morgan County, Alabama in
December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 42 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelling as Yearby but the compiler believe it was Yerby and will be noted this way and listed his middle initial as T. but the compiler believes it was William J. from looking at the actual census script and will be noted this way. William J. Yerby, born about 1822 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a carpenter and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Maria Yerby, born about 1823 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Talbert B. Yerby, born about 1847 in Alabama and John W. Yerby, born about 1849 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 2 in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 7, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Wm J. Yerby, born about 1822 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a carpenter with a real estate value of \$500.00 and a personal value of \$600.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mariah Yerby, born about 1823 in Alabama. Other household members were: Robert B. Yerby, born about 1847 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Luisa Yerby, born about 1856 in Alabama and Sarah E. Yerby, born about 1859 in Alabama and Elizabeth Rice, born about 1806 in South Carolina. The household was living in the Eastern Division of Fayette County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Fayette and the census was enumerated on June 12, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William J. Yerby served in the 2nd Kentucky Cavalry (Woodward's) and noted an overview:

“2nd (Woodward's) Cavalry Regiment was organized in December, 1862, using Woodward's Kentucky Cavalry Battalion as its nucleus. The unit served in F. C. Armstrong's, J. W. Grigsby's, and J. S. Williams', and J. H. Lewis' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It was involved in many conflicts in Tennessee, Alabama, and Kentucky, then took an active part in the Atlanta Campaign. The regiment went on to aid in the defense of Savannah and the campaign of the Carolinas. On April 26, 1865, it surrendered. Its commanders were Colonel Thomas G. Woodward and Major Thomas W. Lewis.”

The compiler notes William J. Yerby's Federal POW Records are listed under 2nd Woodward's Kentucky Cavalry on fold 3 and are incorrect.

The compiler notes the following: The 22nd Alabama Cavalry Battalion was comprised of six companies one of which was Woodward's Company, Captain J. F. Woodward and organized in Tuscaloosa County and subsequently became Company B of the 5th Alabama Cavalry.

The compiler surmises government authorities incorrectly affiliated William J. Yerby with a Kentucky Cavalry unit since the 2nd Woodward's Kentucky Cavalry was such a prominent unit. The compiler

further notes at times a company was also known as the Captain's name in this case Captain J. F. Woodward's Company.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William J. Yerby of Woodward's Battalion Cavalry Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1864* and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

The above asterisk stated so on roll.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Yerby of Woodward's Battalion Cavalry Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm J. Yerby of Woodward's Battalion Cavalry Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, (1865) and discharged to Camp Chase on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 29, "1865".

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. J. Yerby of Woodward's Battalion Cavalry Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. J. Yerby of Woodward's Battalion Cavalry Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 18, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Morgan County, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

The compiler notes the Alabama Department of Archives and History listed William Yerby in Company B of the 5th Alabama Cavalry.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (54896) listed him in barracks number 26 in mess number 224. He died on Friday, February 17, 1865 due to pneumonia.

Private William J. Yerby died approximately 30 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 17, 1865 in Washington, D.C., President Lincoln writes Judge Advocate General Holt for concurrence in proposal to free group of Washington and Baltimore clothing merchants, convicted of illegal practices.

And on Friday, February 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm. Yerby of Woodward's Cavalry due to pneumonia.

Federal POW's Records at ancestry (23196) listed Wm. Yerby with Woodward's Alabama Cavalry and dying on February 17, 1865 and buried in grave number 1310.

His widow Mariah Yerby filed for a Confederate widow's pension in 1889 from Fayette County, Alabama and noted her husband William Yerby had been in Company B of the 5th Alabama Cavalry.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. J. YERBY CO. B 5 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

2161) Private Ennesley A. YORK - Inscription on tombstone #1567 reads **“E. A. YORK CO. K 26 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The 1860 United States census listed his given name spelled as Emleys York, born about 1832 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a carpenter and living in the household of John B. Morrell, born about 1825 in Tennessee and what appears to be his wife Ruth J. Morrell, born about 1821 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Susan York, born about 1824 in Tennessee and George Jones, born about 1840 in Virginia. The household was living in Civil District 1 in Sullivan County and the nearest Post Office was reported as Holston Valley and the census was enumerated on August 18, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Ennesley A. York alternate name E. A. York served in Company K of the 26th Tennessee Infantry (3rd East Tennessee Volunteers) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“26th Infantry Regiment completed its organization in September, 1861, at Camp Lillard, near Knoxville, Tennessee. The men were recruited in the counties of Washington, Cocke, Grainger, Rhea, Hamilton, Knox, Roane, and Sullivan. It moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, then Fort Donelson where on February 16, 1862 most of the men were captured. After the exchange it was assigned to G. J. Pillow's, J. C. Brown's, Brown's and Reynolds' Consolidated, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. In April, 1863, the unit was reduced to eight companies and in October consolidated with the 18th Regiment. It participated in the difficult campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, returned to Tennessee

with Hood, but was not engaged at Franklin and Nashville. Later the regiment was involved in the North Carolina operations. At Fort Donelson it reported 96 casualties of the 400 engaged before being captured. The 26th had 110 men disabled at Murfreesboro and of the 229 engaged at Chickamauga, forty-three percent were killed, wounded, or missing. During December, 1863, the 18th/26th totalled [totalled] 423 men and 290 arms. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John M Lillard [John Mason Lillard – Find A Grave Memorial # 44533125] and Richard M. Saffell; [Richard Meredith Saffell – Find A Grave Memorial # 55129110 and also Find A Grave Memorial # 20486713] Lieutenant Colonels Abijah F. Boggess, [Abijah Franklin Boggess – Find A Grave Memorial # 55686171] James L. Bottles, [Find A Grave Memorial # 61244121] and James J. Odell; and Major Thomas M. McConnell. Find A Grave Memorial # 58671909]”

Company K of the 26th Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Sullivan County, Tennessee.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Enesley York of Company K of the 26th Regiment Tennessee appeared on a register at the Confederate States Army Post Hospital at Dalton, Georgia for chronic pleuritis and admitted on January 30, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. A. York of Company K of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1863 at Bristol, (Tennessee) and enrolled by (John E.) Morrell for the war and had not received pay and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital at Dalton, Georgia.

“The 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry also called the 3rd Regiment East Tennessee Infantry was organized September 6, 1861 and accepted into the service of the Confederate States in September or October 1861. Most of the regiment was captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862; released at Vicksburg, Mississippi in September 1862 and re-organized shortly thereafter and declared exchanged at Aikens Landing, Virginia on November 10, 1862. Company G and 1st Company H were transferred to the 1st Regiment Confederate Infantry by Special Order Number 44 Headquarters Department East Tennessee dated November 8, 1862 and became companies K and I of that organization. 2nd Company H was transferred from the 61st Regiment Mounted Tennessee Infantry in the latter part of 1862 and was consolidated with Company B when the regiment was reduced to eight companies by Special Order Number 83 Headquarters Hardee’s Corps dated April 5, 1863. In the latter part of 1864 the 23rd Battalion and 26th and 45th Regiments Tennessee Infantry appear to have been 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 March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. A. York of Company K of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1862 at Tullahoma, (Tennessee) and enrolled by (John R.) Morrell for one year and had not

received pay and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick in hospital at Dalton, Georgia since January 26, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. A. Yoark (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company K of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1862 at Bristol, (Tennessee) and enrolled by (John R.) Morrell 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) E. A. Yoark of Company K of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1862 at Bristol, (Tennessee) and enrolled by (John R.) Morrell 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 stated Private (Spelled as) E. A. Yeark (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company K of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was listed as age thirty at Dalton, Georgia on January 20, 1864 and enlisted on November 4, 1862 at Bristol, (Tennessee) and enrolled by (John R.) Morrell for three years and listed a Note: An Act of the Legislature of Tennessee requires a Minute Roll of each Company of Volunteers from the State in the Confederate service to be returned to the Adjutant General's Office with a view of have the name of each Volunteer recorded in a well bound book. Signed W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) E. A. Yoark of Company K of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1862 at Bristol, (Tennessee) and enrolled by (John R.) Morrell for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) E. A. Yoark of Company K of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 4, 1862 at Bristol, (Tennessee) and enrolled by (John R.) Morrell for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated captured near Atlanta on July 21, 1864.

When Private Ennesley A. York of Company K of the 26th Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 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) Ennesley A. York of Company K of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Emsley A. York of Company K of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Emsley A. York of Company K of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Emsley A. York of Company K of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Emsley A. York of Company K of the 26th Regiment Tennessee 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) Emsley A. York of Company K of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Emsley A. York of Company K of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private Emsley A. York died approximately 216 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 6, 1865 at Washington, D.C., Sometime after 10 P.M., President Lincoln and his wife, Mary, arrive at the Patent Office, where they attend the inaugural ball. A newspaper reports, "Mrs. Lincoln . . . wore a white silk skirt and bodice, an elaborately-worked white lace dress over the silk skirt . . . The President was dressed in black, with white kid gloves. . . . Shortly after midnight the Presidential party were escorted to the supper room." After dinner, "President Lincoln and party withdrew about one o'clock . . . It is estimated that not less than four thousand persons were present at this ball."

And on Monday, March 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Emsley York of Company K of the 26th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one with the surname of York owned slaves in Sullivan County, Tennessee.

2162) Corporal Eldridge L. YOST - Inscription on tombstone #642 reads ***"E. L. YOST 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 18 years old.

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850; Hannah Wolf married David G. Yost on August 24, 1843 in Tazewell County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Zust but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Yost and will be noted this way. The census listed Eldridge Yost, born about 1845 in Virginia and living in the household of D. G. (A male) Yost, born about 1822 in Virginia and his wife Hannah Yost, born about 1820 in Virginia. Another family household member was Jas W. Yost, born about 1848 in Virginia. The family household was living in the Western District of Tazewell County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 10, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Eldridge L. Yost, born about 1846 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of David G. Yost, born about 1823 in Virginia and his wife Hannah Yost, born about 1820 in Virginia. Other family household members were: James Yost, born about 1849 in Virginia and Mary A. Yost, born about 1851 in Virginia and Henry Yost, born about 1853 in Virginia and David P. Yost, born about 1855 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Elisabeth Yost, born about 1858 in Virginia. The family household was living in the Eastern District of Tazewell County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Croftsville and the census was enumerated on June 18, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Corporal Eldridge L. Yost served in Company F with the 22nd Virginia Cavalry (Bowen's Virginia Mounted Rifleman) 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 to October 31, 1863 and dated October 31, (1863) stated 2nd Corporal (Spelled as) Eldridge L. Yost of Bowen's Regiment Mounted Riflemen enlisted on August "8", 1863 in Tazewell County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (William W) Brown for three years and noted as present for duty.

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.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 to August 31, 1864 stated 1st Corporal Eldridge L. Yost of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 1, 1863 in Tazewell County, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (William) W. Brown 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 1st Corporal Eldridge L. Yost of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on August 1, 1863 in Tazewell County, Virginia and enrolled by (Captain William) W. Brown for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated prisoner of war.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Eldridge L. Yost of Company F of the 22nd Virginia Cavalry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Eldridge L. Yost of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General Harper's Ferry on August 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated "Private" Eldridge L. Yost of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry (Rebel) appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West Virginia) (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and noted a physical description on August 10, 1864; Age eighteen; Height six feet three inches; Complexion dark; Eyes brown; Hair dark and told Union authorities by occupation had been a farmer and listed his residence as Tazewell County, Virginia and had been arrested 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 Corporal (Spelled as) Eldridge L. Youst (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 12, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) 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.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Eldridge L. Yost of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio, who have applied for the Oath of Allegiance from November 16 to 30, 1864 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Private died approximately 131 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 21, 1864 at Washington, D.C.,

And on Wednesday, December 21, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Corporal

He died on Wednesday, December 21, 1864 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

2163) Private Francis Marion YOST - Inscription on tombstone #1678 reads **"MARION YOST CO. B 20 VA. CAV. C.S.A." WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Monongalia County, West Virginia in April 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed Marion Youst, born about 1836 in Virginia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Nimrod Youst, born about 1802 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Hannah Youst, born about 1805 in Virginia. Other family members were: Mary Ann Youst, born about 1836 in Virginia and James Youst, born about 1838 in Virginia (James also served in Company A of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry and was sent to Camp Chase but survived the war) and Catherine Youst, born about 1839 in Virginia and William Youst, born about 1847 in Virginia and Thomas Connelly, born about 1760 in Ireland. The household was living in the Western District of Marion County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Marion Youst, born about 1835 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a blacksmith and had attended school within the year and living in the household of Nimrod Youst, born about 1802 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Hannah Youst, born about 1805 in Ohio. Other family household members were: William Youst, born about 1846 in Virginia and James Youst, born about 1838 in Virginia (James also served in Company A of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry and was sent to Camp Chase but survived the war). The family household was living in District 5 in Marion County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Barnettsville and the census was enumerated on August 8, 1860.

The 1850 United States census listed Francis M. (Spelled as) Youst, born about 1834 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Jacob Youst, born about 1804 in Virginia

and what appears to be his wife Charlotte Youst, also born about 1804 in Virginia. Other family household members were: John W. Youst, born about 1836 in Virginia and Susannah Youst, born about 1839 in Virginia and Elizabeth Youst, born about 1841 in Virginia and William Youst, born about 1844 in Virginia and Huron (A male) Youst, born about 1846 in Virginia and Jacob Youst, born about 1849 in Virginia and William Youst, born about 1783 in Maryland. The family household was living in the Western District 35 of Marion County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on September 6, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Francis M. Youst served in Company A of the 20th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Marion Youst served in Company B of 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]”

Both Company A and B of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry had many soldiers from both Marion and Monongalia Counties in (West) Virginia.

The compiler believes this soldier has two separate Compiled Military Service Records but in reality are the same soldier. The first are his Company Records and are listed under Marion Youst. The 2nd are his Federal POW Records listed under Francis M. Youst.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1, 1863 to August 31, 1864 and dated January 6, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) Marion Youst of Company B of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry was enrolled for three years of the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since February 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 and dated December 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Marion Youst of Company B of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enrolled for three years or the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since February 1864.

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Francis M. Youst of Captain Dudley Evans' Company Virginia Volunteers* was mustered into service at age twenty-seven on May 1, 1863 (Born about 1836) and also enlisted on May 1, 1863 in Pocahontas County, (West) Virginia and enrolled by Captain Dudley Evans for the war. A NOTE stated This is a new

Company composed of North Western Virginians raised by me under authority of the Secretary of War signed Colonel William L. Jackson.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company A of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31, 1863 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) F. M. Youst of Company A of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry enlisted on May 4, 1863 in Marion (County, [West] Virginia and enrolled for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and duty status not reported and under remarks stated transferred to Company B of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry on April 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. M. Youst of Company A of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a report of prisoners of war received at and transferred from Cumberland, Maryland during the month of January 1865. Report dated Cumberland, Maryland on February 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Monongalia (County) West Virginia on April 16, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Military Prison at Wheeling, West Virginia.

The compiler notes Monongalia County and Marion County West Virginia are adjacent to each other.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. M. Yost (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Wheeling, (West) Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was made on April 16, 1864. Age; twenty-seven (born about 1837); Height; five foot and six and one half inches; Complexion; florid Eyes; blue Hair; light; and told Federal authorities his former occupation had been a blacksmith and listed his residence as Marion County, West Virginia and noted as captured in Monongalia County, West Virginia on April 16, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 7, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. M. Yost of Company A of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Wheeling, West Virginia and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 7, 1865 and noted as captured in Monongalia County, West Virginia on April 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. M. Yost of Company A of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from February 6 to 10, 1865 and specifically arrived on February 8, 1865 from Wheeling, West Virginia and noted as captured in Monongalia County, West Virginia on April 16, 1864.

Private died approximately 36 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 16, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln writes John Evans of the Colorado Territory "As you are Governor of the Territory of Colorado and Honorable J. M. [James Mitchell] Ashley of Ohio

is, and probably will again be, Chairman of the Committee on Territories of the House of Representatives there is no objection to your corresponding with him about territorial matters.”

The compiler notes prior to the war James M. Ashley was an active and ardent abolitionist and during the war was a leader among the Radical Republicans.

And on Thursday, March 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Francis M. Youst of Company B of the 20th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to dysentery.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“F. M. YOST CO. A 20 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

2164) Private Traverse Jefferson YOTHER - Inscription on tombstone #1318 reads **“T. J. YOTHER CO. E 65 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

May not be the correct soldier?

The 1850 United States census listed Travis Yother, born about 1842 in Georgia living in the household of David Yother, born about 1807 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Demaries Yother, born about 1821 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Sarah Yother, born about 1832 in North Carolina and Elizabeth Yother, born about 1834 in North Carolina and Lydia Yother, born about 1837 in Georgia and John Yother, born about 1839 in Georgia and David Yother, born about 1843 in Georgia and George Yother, born about 1850 and noted as one month old and Sarah Rogers, born about 1842 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Artilla (A female) Rogers, born about 1845 in Georgia. The household was living in Subdivision 33 in Gilmer County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 29, 1850.

The compiler notes Fannin County, Georgia was created in 1854 from Gilmer and Union Counties in Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed Jefferson Yother, born about 1844 in Georgia and noted he had attended school within the year and living in the household of David Yother, born about 1808 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife Jane Yother, born about 1810 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Sallie Yother, born about 1833 in North Carolina and John Yother, born about 1839 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Artila (A female) Yother, born about 1845 in Georgia. The family

household was living in the Georgia Militia District 980 in Fannin County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Chestnut Gap and the census was enumerated on July 9, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Traverse Yother served in Company E of 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.”

The compiler notes Fannin County and Gilmer County, Georgia are adjacent to each other.

Company E of the 65th Georgia Infantry had many soldiers from Fannin County, Georgia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1862 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Yother of Company E of Fain's Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 28, 1862 at Morganton, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (W. F) Thomas for three years and last paid by Captain (James J) Goodrum on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty due him.

The above asterisk stated “The Infantry Battalion Smith's Legion, Georgia Volunteers was increased to a regiment in March 1863 and designated Fain's Regiment Georgia Infantry, which subsequently became 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry.”

The compiler notes Morganton, Georgia was and is located in Fannin County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Yother of Company E of Fain's Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 28, 1862 at Morganton, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (W. F) Thomas for three (years) and last paid by Captain (James J) Goodrum on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) T. J. Yother of Company E of the 65th Georgia Regiment appeared on a report of a guard mounted at Knoxville, Tennessee on July 31, 1863 and relived on August 1, 1863 and had been posted at Ordnance.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) T. J. Yother of Company "B" of the 65th Georgia Regiment appeared on a report of a guard mounted at Knoxville, Tennessee on August 3, 1863 and relived on August 4, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Yother of Company E of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 28, 1862 at Morganton, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (W. F) Thomas for three years and last paid by Captain (James J) Goodrum on June 30, 1863 and under remarks stated deserted September 7, 1863 on the march from East Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Yother of Company E of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 28, 1862 at Morganton, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (W. F) Thomas for the war and last paid by Captain (James J) Goodrum on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated undergoing sentence of court martial.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) T. J. Yother of Company E of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 28, 1862 at Morganton, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain (W. F) Thomas for the war and last paid by Captain (James J) Goodrum on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private Traverse J. Yother of Company E of the 65th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Gist's Brigade in Brown's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Traverse Yother of Company E 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 December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Traverse Yother of Company E of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Traverse Yother of Company E of the 65th 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 Private (Spelled as) Traverse Yother of Company E of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Traverse Yother of Company E of the 65th 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 17 1865 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln writes Judge Advocate General Holt for concurrence in proposal to free group of Washington and Baltimore clothing merchants, convicted of illegal practices.

And on Friday, February 17, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) T. J. Yother of Company E of the 65th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one with the surname of Yother owned slaves in Fannin County, Georgia.

2165) Private John YOUAN - Inscription on tombstone #462 reads ***"JNO. YOUAN CO. K 1 FLA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Youan served in Old Company B and New Company K of the 1st Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"1st Infantry Regiment, formerly the 1st Florida Infantry Battalion, was assembled in March, 1861, at Chattahoochee Arsenal. Its members were from the counties of Leon, Alachua, Madison, Jefferson,

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

A Company Muster-In Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John Youn (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Captain Cropp's Company 1st Regiment Florida Infantry* was mustered into service at age twenty-two at Camp Magnolia on April 19, 1861 and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Old Company B 1st Regiment Florida Infantry. The 1st Regiment Florida Infantry was reduced to four companies and known as McDonell's Florida Battalion. This battalion was consolidated with the six companies of Miller's Battalion Florida Infantry about April 1862 and formed the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry. Miller's Battalion was also known as 1st and 3rd Battalion Florida Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 4 to June 30, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) John Yoan (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Old Company B of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 4, (1861) at Apalachicola, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (William E) Cropp for twelve months and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) John Yon (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Old Company B of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 4, (1861) at Apalachicola, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (William E) Cropp for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) John Yon (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Old Company B of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 4, (1861) at Apalachicola, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (William E) Cropp for twelve months and last paid on August 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) John Yon (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Old

Company B of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 4, (1861) at Apalachicola, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (William E) Cropp for twelve months and last paid on October 31, 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John Yon (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Old Company B of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 4, (1861) at Apalachicola, (Florida) and enrolled by Captain (William E) Cropp for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1861 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent on furlough by reason of re-enlistment.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Yoan of Company D of McDonell's Florida Battalion appeared on a list of Arms and Accoutrements lost in the Florida Battalion command by Major (Thaddeus Alfred) McDonell (Should have been spelled as MacDonell) and dated May 25, 1862 and articles lost were gun and accoutrements and under remarks stated was taken prisoner but afterwards recaptured.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1861 to April 5, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John Yon (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Old Company B of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry and under remarks stated discharged January 20 by reason of re-enlistment.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to February 28, 1862 and dated April 24, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John Yoan (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company D of McDonell's Florida Battalion Infantry enlisted on April 4, (1861) at Apalachicola, Florida and enrolled by Captain (William) E. Cropp for one year and last paid on January 1, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to October 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John Youan of New Company K of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on January 25, (1862) at Live Oak, (Florida) and enrolled by Major (Thaddeus Alfred) MacDonell for two years and last paid on May 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John Youan of New Company K of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on January 25, 1862 at Live Oak, (Florida) and enrolled by Major (Thaddeus Alfred) MacDonell for two years and last paid on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John Yoan of New Company K of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on January 25, 1862 at Live Oak, Florida and enrolled by Major (Thaddeus Alfred) MacDonell 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 from March 1 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John Youan of New Company K of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted

on January 25, 1862 at Live Oak, Florida and enrolled by Major (Thaddeus Alfred) MacDonell for two years and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Youn of Company K of the 1st Regiment Florida appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for periods of service from July 1 to August 31, 1863 and paid on September 1, 1863 by (Captain) Alexander McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) in the amount of \$22.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John Youan of New Company K of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on January 25, 1862 at Live Oak, (Florida) and enrolled by Major (Thaddeus Alfred) MacDonell for two years and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) John Youan of New Company K of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on January 25, 1862 at Live Oak, Florida and enrolled by Major (Thaddeus Alfred) MacDonell for two years and last paid by Captain (Alexander) McVoy (Acting Aide Assistant Quartermaster) on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John Youan of New Company K of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on January 25, 1862 at Live Oak, Florida and enrolled by Major (Thaddeus Alfred) MacDonell for two years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. Youan of Company K of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and issued on March 31, 1864 and made his signature with a mark.

When Private John Youan of Company K of the 1st Florida Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Youan of Company K of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Youan of Company K of the 1st Regiment Florida 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 Youan of Company K of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky

during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Youan of Company K of the 1st 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 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Youan of Company K of the 1st Regiment Florida 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) John Youan of Company K of the 1st 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 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Youan of Company K of the 1st Regiment Florida 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.

Private died approximately 104 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 14, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln writes General Stephen A. Hurlbut: "Few things, since I have been here, have impressed me more painfully than what, for four or five months past, has appeared as bitter military opposition to the new State Government of Louisiana."

And on Monday, November 14, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno Youan of Company K of the 1st Regiment Florida Infantry due to dropsy.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JNO. YOUAN NEW CO. K 1 FLA. INF. C.S.A."**

2166) Private James H. YOUNG - Inscription on tombstone #672 reads **"J. H. YOUNG CO. B 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 18 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed James H. Young, born about 1842 in Tennessee and living in the household Wm. Young, born about 1801 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife May Young, born about 1815 in Tennessee. Other household members were: Elizabeth Young, born about 1833 in Tennessee and Eliza Young, born about 1837 in Tennessee and Wm. H. Young, born about 1841 in Tennessee and May A. Young, born about 1848 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) Ceola (A female) Medlock, born about 1797 in Tennessee. The household was living in Perry County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on September 21, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed J. H. (A male) Young, born about 1843 in Tennessee and attended school within the year and living in the household of Wm. Young, born about 1804 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: W. H. H. (A male) Young, born about 1841 in Tennessee and Polly Ann Young, born about 1848 in Tennessee and Babe Young, born about 1852 in Texas. The family household was living in Beat 12 in Rusk County, Texas and the nearest Post Office was reported as Alma and the census was enumerated on August 10, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier are records located at the National Archives and Records Administration in Washington, DC in Record Group 94 within the Camp Chase Hospital Records on page 36 which noted Private James Young of Company B of the 3rd Texas Cavalry told Federal authorities his relative was William Young and listed his Post Office as Henderson, Texas.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 83 the Post Office at Henderson was located in Rusk County, Texas.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James H. Young served in Company B 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]”

The compiler notes he was with Company B 3rd Texas Cavalry (South Kansas Texas Regiment Mounted Volunteers)

The compiler notes on James H. Young's Compiled Military Service Records that he was discharged in 1862 for being underage and noted his age as seventeen and a physical description was made upon his discharge on page twenty of his records. It stated: "James Young a private in Company B 3rd Texas Regiment of Cavalry, born in the county of Perry in the State of Tennessee, age seventeen years, five foot 7 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes light hair and by occupation a farmer when enlisted at Henderson, Texas."

The compiler further notes Henderson, Texas is located in Rusk County which dovetails with the place of residence for the 1860 United States census and overall information confirms who this soldier was.

The compiler further notes the first Confederate Conscription Act of April 16, 1862 conscripting men between the ages of 18 to 35. Soldiers who had enlisted for a period of one year prior to the conscription act of 1862 had found their term of service automatically extended to three years or the duration of the war. This caused a great deal of resentment from the early volunteers. A soldier who had enlisted and was under age could have remained with his unit however if he wanted discharged he was allowed to do so and what appears to the case of James H. Young. Confederate Compiled Military Service Records stated James H. Young enlisted again in 1863 in the same unit. His true age remains an issue although the compiler is leaning toward his birth year as 1845 in contrast to the census reports.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) James Young of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on June 13, 1861 at Dallas, Texas and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on March 1, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

"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."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) James Young of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on June 13, (1861) at Dallas, Texas and enrolled for twelve months and last paid on July 28, 1862 and under remarks stated discharged July 28, 1862 under age.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Young of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on January 16, 1863 at Henderson, Texas and enrolled 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 March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James H. Young of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on January "11", 1863 at Henderson, Texas and enrolled 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) J. H. Young of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Texas Cavalry 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. Young of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Texas Cavalry and enlisted on January 16, 1863 at Henderson, (Texas) and enrolled for three years and last paid on July 1, 1863 and paid \$28.40 for use of horse and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated detailed as commissary guard.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Young of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on January 16, (1863) at Henderson, Texas and enrolled for three years 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. H. Young of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on January 16, (1863) at Henderson, Texas and enrolled for "twelve months" and last paid on July 1 and noted as present for duty.

When Private James H. Young of Company B of the 3rd Texas Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign near Jonesboro, Georgia on August 20, 1864 he had been in Ross' Brigade in Jackson's Division in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Young of Company B 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) James Young of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on August 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Jonesboro, Georgia on August 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Young of Company B 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 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) James Young of Company B of the 3rd Regiment 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) James Young of Company B of the 3rd Regiment 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 at Jonesboro, Georgia on August 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Young of Company B of the 3rd Regiment 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) Joseph (With an X by the given name indicating an incorrect spelling) Young of Company B of the 3rd Regiment 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 noted as captured near Jonesboro, Georgia on August 20, 1864.

Private died approximately 115 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 27, 1864 in Washington, D.C., President Lincoln writes a note of thanks to College of New Jersey (Now Princeton University) President John Maclean, whose college trustees "conferred upon Lincoln the Degree of Doctor of Laws." Lincoln responds, "I am most thankful if my labors have seemed to conduce to the preservation of those institutions under which alone we can expect good government and in its train sound learning and the progress of the liberal arts."

And on Tuesday, December 27, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas Young of Company B of the 3rd Regiment Texas Cavalry due to bronchitis.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

Because there was more than one unit known as the Texas 3rd Cavalry if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"J. H. YOUNG CO. B TEX. CAV. (SOUTH KANSAS TEX. REG.MTD. VOLS.) C.S.A."**

2167) Private Peter YOUNG - Inscription on tombstone #423 reads ***"PETER YOUNG CO. G 37 BATT'N 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 42 years old.

According to Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850 Peter Jr. Young married Elizabeth (Spelled as) Glasspy on September 13, 1844 in Franklin County, Virginia.

The 1860 United States census listed Peter Young Jr. born about 1827 and noted his occupation as a Miller with a personal value of \$400.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Elizabeth Young, born about 1827. Other family household members were: James Young, born about 1848 and Abby Young, born about 1840 and Thomas Young, born about 1852 and Stephen Young, born about 1853 and David Young, born about 1855 and (Spelled as) Octavia (A female) Young, born about 1858. The family household was living in the South Western District of Franklin County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 25, 1860.

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

"37th Cavalry Battalion was organized in August, 1862, as Dunn's Partisan Rangers. The battalion contained four companies and in November was changed to regular cavalry. It was assigned to W. E. Jones', McCausland's and W. L. Jackson's Brigade. During April, 1864, it totalled [totalled] 300 effectives and by June had increased its strength to ten companies. It was involved in various operations in western Virginia and East Tennessee, and then saw action in the Shenandoah Valley. The unit disbanded in mid-April, 1865. Lieutenant Colonel Ambrose C. Dunn and Major J. R. Claiborne [James Robert Claiborne – Find A Grave Memorial # 8303181] were in command."

A Compiled Military Service Record listed a Company muster roll from October 31, 1863 to October 31, 1864 and dated December 29, 1864 stated Private Peter Young of Company G of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on June 1, 1864 at Salem, Virginia and sworn in by Captain Bridges for the duration of the war and it was noted he was never paid and further noted he was absent and a prisoner of war since August 9, 1864.

The compiler notes the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry also known as Dunn's Battalion Partisan Rangers was organized about August 2, 1862. Company B was composed of former members of the 4th Regiment South Carolina Infantry, Company F of North Carolinians, and Company K was formerly Captain Pack's Company, 21st Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Company H was transferred to Swann's Battalion Virginia Cavalry by Special Order number 130, Headquarters Department West Virginia and East Tennessee, dated December 28, 1864.

The following is from Wikipedia: "The Battle of Moorefield was a cavalry battle in the American Civil War, which took place on August 7, 1864, at Moorefield, West Virginia, as part of the Valley Campaigns

of 1864. Brigadier General William W. Averell led Union troops to a victory over Brigadier General John McCausland and his Confederate troops in Hardy County, West Virginia.”

Federal POW Records stated Private Peter Young of Company G of the 37th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Harper’s Ferry, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department West Virginia, Office Provost Marshal General, Harper’s Ferry, on August 24, 1864 and noted his was captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Peter Young of Company G of the 37th Regiment Virginia Cavalry C.S.A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as Athenaeum Prison and a physical description was made on August 10, 1864. Age 42; Height 5’ 11”; Complexion dark; Eyes grey; Hair dark; Occupation prior to the war was a Miller and told Federal authorities his residence was Franklin County, Virginia. It was noted he was arrested by General Avevell at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864. It was further noted he was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Peter Young of Company G of the 37th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted he was captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and received as Camp Chase, Ohio on August 12, 1864 from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E. W. Over.

Private died approximately 87 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 7, 1864 in Columbus, Ohio the former 3rd Territorial Governor of Minnesota and 6th Territorial Governor of Kansas and editor of the Democratic Newspaper the *Crisis*; Samuel Medary died at Columbus, Ohio. Medary had been indicted by a federal grand jury in 1864 for conspiracy against the government and was arrested but died before his trial.

And on Monday, November 7, 1864 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Peter Young of Company G of the 37th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to small-pox.

Betsy Young filed for a Confederate widows pension from Franklin County, Virginia on May 7, 1888 and stated her husband had been Peter Young of Company G of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry and that he died at Camp Chase, Ohio as a prisoner in 1864 of small-pox. She noted they had been married in Franklin County, Virginia

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules there were three men living as Peter Young in Franklin County, Virginia in the 1860 slave schedule. One was Peter W. Young who owned many slaves and the other was Peter V. Young who owned one slave. The Peter Young who died at Camp Chase did not own slaves in Franklin County, Virginia.

2168) Sergeant William Humphrey YOUNG - Inscription on tombstone #1918 reads "***SERGT. W. H. YOUNG CO. B 5 MISS. CAV. C.S.A.***" He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 45 years old.

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; William Humphrey Young married Susan Thompson. The compiler notes this is further confirmed by her Find A Grave Memorial Number 24824233 which listed her name as Susan C. Thompson Young.

The 1850 United States census listed William H. Young, born about 1821 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$400.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Susan Young, born about 1829 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Lucilius (A male) Young, born about 1848 in Mississippi and William F. Young, born about 1850 and noted as four months old. The family household was living in the Western Division of Choctaw County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on November 14, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed W. H. (A male) Young, born about 1820 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$3,000.00 and a personal value of \$3,843.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Susan C. Young, born about 1830 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Julius L. Young, born about 1848 in Mississippi and Sarah A. Young, born about 1852 in Mississippi and Ellen L. Young, born about 1854 in Mississippi and Henry F. Young, born about 1856 in Mississippi and Robert G. Young, born about 1858 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Township 19 in Choctaw County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Lodi and the census was enumerated on August 23, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant William H. Young alternate name W. H. Young and discharged as a private served in Company B of the 5th 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; Lieutenant Colonels James A. Barksdale, P.H. Echols, W.M. Reed, and Nathaniel Wickliffe; and Majors W.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 was its commander.”

The inference for this being the correct soldier is Carroll County and Choctaw County prior to the war were adjacent. In 1871 Montgomery County, was created from both Carroll and Choctaw Counties and today separates the two counties.

Company B of the 5th Mississippi Cavalry was known as “Trotter’s Company” and many men came from Carroll County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September 12, 1863 stated Sergeant (Spelled as) W. H. Young of Company B of George’s Regiment Mississippi Cavalry* enlisted on August 22, 1863 at Kilmichael, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (J. P) Trotter for the war and pay due from enlistment 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 October 31, 1863 stated 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) W. H. Young of Company B of George’s Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on August 22, 1863 at Kilmichael, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (J. P) Trotter and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) W. Young of Company B of George’s Cavalry appeared on a report of casualties in the engagement at Collierville, Tennessee on November 3, 1863. Report dated Oxford, Mississippi o November 16, 1863 and noted as wounded in thigh severely.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) W. H. Young of Company B of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on August 22, 1863 at Kilmichael, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (J. P) Trotter for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent wounded at Collierville, (Tennessee) on November “30”.

The compiler notes the Battle of Collierville, Tennessee was fought on November 3, 1863 and was a Union victory. The compiler further notes Collierville was and is located in Shelby County, Tennessee and near Memphis.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated 5th Sergeant (Spelled as) W. H. Young of Company B of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry enlisted on August 22, 1863 at Kilmichael, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (J. P) Trotter for the war and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

When Sergeant William H. Young of Company B of the 5th Mississippi Cavalry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee 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.

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.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Young of Company B of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm H. Young of Company B of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 25, 1865 a total solar eclipse occurred.

And on Tuesday, April 25, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. H. Young of Company B of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Cavalry due to general debility.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules W. H. Young owned two slaves in Choctaw County, Mississippi 1 female age 14 and 1 male age 32 according to the 1860 slave schedule.

2169) Sergeant William A. YOUNG - Inscription on tombstone #1821 reads ***“Wm. A. YOUNG CO. K 46 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner as a result of the Battle of Allatoona, Georgia in October 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed William Young, born about 1834 in Mississippi and living in the household of Alexander Young, born about 1799 in South Carolina and his wife Malinda Young, born about 1802 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Nancy Young, born about 1820 in Alabama and Alexander Young, born about 1824 in Alabama and James Young, born about 1826 in Alabama and Ely Young, born about 1828 in Alabama and Margret Young, born about 1830 in Alabama and Jane Young, born about 1838 in Mississippi and Wiley Young, born about 1840 in Mississippi and Sarah Young, born about 1846 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Winston County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 15, 1850.

The compiler notes Find A Grave Memorial number 20464060 listed the death of Alexander Young Sr. on April 8, 1857 and was buried in Winston County, Mississippi.

The 1860 United States census listed Wm. A. Young, born about 1837 in Mississippi with a personal value of \$500.00 and living in the household of M. (A female) Young, born about 1800 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Jane Young, born about 1841 in Mississippi and Sarah Young, born about 1848 in Mississippi and Nancy Parks, born about 1820 in Alabama. The household was living in Winston County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Louisville and the census was enumerated on August 31, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Sergeant William A. Young served in Company K of the 46th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that William A. Young enlisted in Winston County, Mississippi and William A. Young is listed as living in Winston County, Mississippi in the 1860 United States census.

Company K of the 46th Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Kemper Guards"

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 9 to 31, 1862 stated 4th Corporal (Spelled as) W. A. Young of Company K of the 6th Battalion Mississippi Volunteers* enlisted on September 23, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated mustered into service September 23rd and received into Company from conscript camp on October 9, 1862.

The above asterisk stated "This Company was formerly Company F 59th Regiment Virginia Infantry and was transferred to this battalion in compliance with Special Order Number 195 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated August 21, 1862. It subsequently became Company K 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 6th (Balfour's) Battalion Mississippi Infantry was organized about April 1862. It was afterward increased to a regiment and its designation changed to the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry by Special Order Number 32, Headquarters 2nd District Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana dated Vicksburg, (Mississippi) on December 2, 1862."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) Wm A. Young of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 23, 1862 in Mississippi and enrolled for three years and last paid on November 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

When Corporal William A. Young of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General William E. Baldwin's Brigade in Major General Martin L. Smith's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 9, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, W. A. Young a 3rd corporal of Company K Regiment 46th Mississippi Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as W. A. Young and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 10, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) W. A. Young of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the

terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces on July 4, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, (Mississippi) on July 4, 1863.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to October 31, 1863 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) W. A. Young of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 25, 1862 in Winston County, (Mississippi) and enrolled for three years and last paid on September 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under note stated paroled at capitulation of Vicksburg on furlough from July 23, to August 23, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) W. A. Young of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 23, 1862 in Mississippi and enrolled for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under notes stated exchanged on October 16, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 3rd Corporal (Spelled as) W. A. Young of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on August 23, 1862 in Mississippi and enrolled for three years and last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Sergeant William A. Young of Company K of the 46th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Allatoona Pass, Georgia on October 5, 1864 he had been in Sears' Brigade in French's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) William A. Young of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on October 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm A. Young of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l (Additional Aide De Camp) Louisville, Kentucky October 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on October 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm A. Young of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending October 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 26, 1864 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Allatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm A. Young of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm A. Young of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 22, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Alatoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm A. Young of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on October 24, 1864 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Alltoona, Georgia on October 5, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 6, 1865 in Washington, D.C., President Lincoln informs General Grant of Secretary Seward's accident and of conferences with former Associate Justice J. A. Campbell in Richmond. If war is further persisted in South, confiscated property will bear additional cost. Confiscations will be remitted to people of any state which promptly withdraws its troops from resistance to government. If Confederate Legislature of Virginia wishes to meet for this purpose, Weitzel will protect them. "I do not think it very probable that anything will come of this; but I have thought best to notify you."

And on Thursday, April 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm A. Young of Company K of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William A. Young did not own slaves in Winston County, Mississippi.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“SGT. Wm. A. YOUNG CO. K 46 MISS. INF. C.S.A.”**