

301) Private Joel CARTER through 400) Private William COPELAND

301) Private Joel CARTER - Inscription on tombstone #1807 reads ***“JOSEPH CARTER CO. F 62 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”***

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

“62nd Regiment Mounted Infantry completed its organization in September, 1862. The unit was composed of infantry and cavalry until December when the cavalry companies united with other companies to form the 18th Regiment Virginia Partisan Rangers, and at times the 62nd Partisan Rangers, the 62nd Infantry, and Imboden's Partisan Rangers. The command was mounted during the latter part of 1863 and served in Imboden's Brigade. It fought in western Virginia, was active in the Gettysburg Campaign, then participated in various conflicts in the Shenandoah Valley. The regiment took part in Early's operations and disbanded in April, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels John D. Imboden [John Daniel Imboden – Find A Grave Memorial # 4658] and George H. Smith, [George Hugh Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 16296852] Lieutenant Colonels Robert L. Doyle [Find A Grave Memorial # 28845270] and David B. Lang, [David Berkeley Lang – Find A Grave Memorial # 141815376] and Majors Houston Hall and George W. Imboden. [George William Imboden – Find A Grave Memorial # 10296570]”

The compiler notes he has Camp Chase death records only under the name of Joel Carter.

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 2, 1865 at

And on Sunday, April 2, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Joel Carter of Company F of the 62nd Virginia Cavalry in his quarters due to pneumonia.

Federal POW Records located on ancestry (23268) stated: Joel Carter of the 62nd Virginia Cavalry died in his quarters on April 2, 1865 and buried in grave number 1807.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: ***“JOEL CARTER CO. F 62 MTD. INF. VA. C.S.A.”***

302) Private Madison A. CARTER - Inscription on tombstone #922 reads ***"M. A. CARTER CO. F 22 MISS. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 21 years old based on his age of enlistment.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Madison A. Carter served in Company F of the 22nd Mississippi Infantry and noted as overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"22nd Infantry Regiment, organized at Iuka, Mississippi, in August, 1861, contained 38 officers and 597 men present for duty in November. Its members were from the counties of Jefferson, Amite, Lafayette, Hinds, De Soto, and Issaquena. After fighting at Shiloh, Baton Rouge, and Corinth, the unit was assigned to Rust's and Featherston's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It participated in various conflicts during the Vicksburg siege and for a time was stationed at Jackson. Continuing the fight under General Featherston, it was active in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's Tennessee operations, and later in North Carolina. The regiment lost 13 killed and 34 wounded at Baton Rouge, had 21 killed and 64 wounded at Peach Tree Creek, and totaled 93 officers and men in December, 1864. It surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonels D. W. C. Bonham, [DeWitt Clinton Bonham – Find A Grave Memorial # 110654879] James D. Lester, [Find A Grave Memorial # 65678171] and Frank Schaller; [Died in 1881 in Georgia] Lieutenant Colonels Charles G. Nelms, [Find A Grave Memorial # 12212636] James S. Prestidge, [James Steen Prestidge – Find A Grave Memorial # 64761191] and H. J. Reid; [Hugh J. Reid – Find A Grave Memorial # 53633997] and Majors Thomas C. Dockery [Thomas Covington Dockery – Find A Grave Memorial # 31174911] and Martin A. Oatis. [Martin Augustus Oatis – Find A Grave Memorial # 13431290]"

Company F of the 22nd Mississippi Infantry was known as the "De Soto Rebels" The Company was raised in De Soto County.

A Company Muster-in Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated July 27, 1861 stated Private Madison A. Carter of Captain C. G. Nelms' Company of Bonham's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* enrolled on July 15, 1861 in De Soto County, Mississippi and enrolled by C. G. Nelms and mustered into service on July 27, 1861 at age eighteen by Colonel Stockton at Iuka, Mississippi.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company F of the 22nd Mississippi Infantry. The 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry was organized in July 1861 of companies which had previously been in the State service and was mustered into the Confederate service for three years. It was known for a short time after being organized as Bonham's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers. About April 9, 1865, this regiment was consolidated with the 1st and 33rd Regiments and the 1st Battalion Mississippi Infantry and formed a new regiment which was designated the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 15 to 27, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) M. A. Carter of Company F (De Soto Rebels) of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on July 15, 1861 at De Soto County, Mississippi for three years and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 27 to November 1, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) M. A. Carter of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on July 27, 1861 at Iuka, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Stockton for three years 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) M. A. Carter of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on July 27, 1861 at Iuka, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Stockton for three years and last paid by W. M. Jayne in November 1861 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to May 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) M. A. Carter of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on July 27, 1861 at Iuka, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Stockton for three years and last paid by W. M. Jayne in January 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to September 1, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) M. A. Carter of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on July 27, 1861 at Iuka, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Stockton for three years and last paid by W. M. Jayne on May 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) M. A. Carter of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on July 27, 1861 at Iuka, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Stockton for three years and last paid by W. M. Jayne on September 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) M. A. Carter of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on July 27, 1861 at Iuka, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Stockton for three years and last paid by Captain W. M. Jayne on November 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. A. Carter of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists and period of service from November 1, 1862 to February 28, 1863 and paid on December 16, 1863 in the amount of \$44.00

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated July 25, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) M. A. Carter of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on July 27, 1861 at Iuka, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Stockton for three years and last paid by Captain W. M. Jayne on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi and on parole.

Federal POW Records stated Private M. A. Carter of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in the hospitals of General Smith's Division C. S. A. and 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. Roll dated Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 16, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

When Private Madison A. Carter of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Colonel Alexander W. Reynolds' 4th Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, M. A. Carter a private of Company F Regiment 22nd 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 M. A. Carter and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 14, 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 for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) M. A. Carter of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on July 27, 1861 at Iuka, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Stockton for three years and last paid by Captain W. M. Jayne on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. A. Carter of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi appeared on a list of Confederate prisoners delivered off Mobile Harbor, Alabama on August 4, 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. A. Carter of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a descriptive list of prisoners captured and paroled at Demopolis, Alabama and noted captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863 by General U.S. Grant and paroled by U. S. Grant and noted un-exchanged Vicksburg prisoners who have reported for duty East of the Mississippi since November 14th and noted as present.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) M. A. Carter of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on July 27, 1861 at Iuka, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Stockton for three years and last paid by Captain Jayne on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private Madison A. Carter of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on July 27, 1861 at Iuka, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Stockton for three years and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863 and in parole camp at Montgomery, Alabama.

Missouri guerrilla, Hunter Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. A. Carter of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists and period of service from March 1 to June 30, 1863 and paid on April 20, 1864 by John Decker in the amount of \$44.00.

Compiled Military Service Records noted the following. Office Pay Quartermaster Montgomery, Alabama on April 26, 1864. I certify that Private M. S. Carter's descriptive list is according to prescribed form dated and subscribed by Lieutenant Hancock commanding the company that the station of the company is given and that no money was paid the soldier except that certified by the officer as due from the records of the company signed John Decker Captain and Adjutant Quartermaster.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. A. Carter appeared in a Company Muster roll of Company E 2nd Detachment of paroled prisoners at Demopolis, Alabama for May and June 1864 and dated June 30, 1864 and enlisted on July 27, 1861 at Iuka, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Stockton and last paid by Captain Decker on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private Madison A. Carter of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on July 27, 1861 at Iuka, Mississippi and enrolled by Colonel Stockton for the war and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Missouri guerrilla, Hunter Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. A. Carter of Exchange Battalion C. S. A. appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 3rd quarter 1864 and specifically issued on August 4, 1864.

When Private Madison A. Carter of Company F of the 22nd Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Featherston's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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) Madison Carter Company F of the 22nd 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 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Madison Carter of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during 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 to Louisville, Kentucky and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Madison Carter of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 and captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Madison Carter Company F of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged at Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and arrived at Louisville from Nashville.

Federal POW Records stated Private Madison Carter of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison 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 Madison Carter of Company F of the 22nd Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Madison A. Carter died approximately 24 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 28, 1865 at

And on Saturday, January 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Madison Carter of Company F of the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

303) Private Moses CARTER - Inscription on tombstone #1324 reads ***"MOSES CARTER CO. G 3 MISS. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) M. (A male) Carter, born about 1836 in Mississippi and living in the household of Nelly Carter, born about 1800 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Caleb Carter, born about 1825 in Mississippi and Clarissa Carter, born about 1828 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Ellender (A female) Carter, born about 1829 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) L. (female) Carter, born about 1832 in Mississippi and Carolina Carter, born about 1834 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Cloa (female) Carter, born about 1844 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) L. S. (A male) Carter, born about 1846 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Marion County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on August 15, 1850.

According to Mississippi Marriages, 1776-1935; Moses Carter married Elizabeth Spikes on August 8, 1859 in Harrison County, Mississippi.

The 1860 United States census listed Moses Carter, born about 1838 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as farmer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Elenor (A female) Carter, born about 1820 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Carter, born about 1834 but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to 1840 in Mississippi and the compiler believes she was the wife of Moses Carter and (Spelled as) Elenor (A female) Carter, born about 1834 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Seales (A male) Carter, born about 1842 in Mississippi (Listed under the name Seal Carter with Compiled Military Service Records and with New Company G of the 3rd Mississippi Infantry and died while under arrest for absence without leave on December 10, 1863) and Caroline Lee, born about 1835 in Mississippi and Jane Lee, born about 1852 in Mississippi and Hansford Lee, born about 1854 in Mississippi and Liberty (A male) Lee, born about 1856 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Mandary (A female) Lee, born about 1859 in Mississippi. The household was living in Marion County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Columbia and the census was enumerated on August 12, 1860.

The compiler notes Marion County and Hancock County in Mississippi were adjacent.

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

"3rd Infantry Regiment, organized in the spring of 1861 at Enterprise, Mississippi, contained men from Hancock, Newton, Hines, Yazoo, Harrison, Copiah, Jackson, and Sunflower counties. After serving in Biloxi, the unit was assigned to General L. Hebert's and Featherston's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and was active in various conflicts around Vicksburg. It continued to serve under General Featherston in the Atlanta Campaign and in Tennessee and North Carolina. This regiment

totalled [totalled] 572 men in February, 1863, reported 88 casualties at Peach Tree Creek, lost many at Franklin, and had only 71 present for duty in December, 1864. It surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonels John B. Deason [Find A Grave Memorial # 54567846] and Thomas A. Mellon; [Thomas Armour Mellon – Find A Grave Memorial # 20848566] Lieutenant Colonels Samuel M. Dyer, [Samuel Morton Dyer – Find A Grave Memorial # 112226925] Robert Eager, [Find A Grave Memorial # 35642371] James B. McRae, [Believed to have birthdates 1827-1906 and probably buried in Wayne County, Mississippi] and E. A. Peyton; [Elijah A. Peyton – Find A Grave Memorial # 5990257] and Major William H. Morgan.”

Company G of the 3rd Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Gainesville Volunteers” and the Company was raised in Hancock County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private Moses Carter of New Company G of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry* enlisted on December 10, 1863 at Canton, Mississippi and enrolled by (Thomas) A. Mellon for two years and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company was successively designated as Captain Deason’s Company, Captain McFadden’s Company (Old) Company K and (New) Company G 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Company Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private Moses Carter of New Company G of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on December 10, 1863 at Canton, Mississippi and enrolled by (Thomas) A. Mellon for the war and noted as absent and under note it stated re-enlisted for the war at Montevallo, Alabama on April 11, 1864 and under remarks stated absent in arrest.

A Company Muster roll within his Company Military Service Records for July and August 1864 stated Private Moses Carter of New Company G of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry re-enlisted on April 11, 1864 at Montevallo, Alabama and enrolled by Colonel (Thomas) A. Mellon for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated “Absent and at work on fortifications at Mobile, Alabama by sentence of a General Court Martial.”

Missouri guerrilla, Hunter Compiled Military Service Records noted a hospital muster roll at Shelby Springs, Alabama for July and August 1864 and dated August 31, 1864 and stated Private Moses Carter of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted at Augusta, Mississippi (Located in current Perry County) on December 10, 1863 and enrolled by Captain Bradford for the war and was attached to the hospital as a patient and dated August 12, 1864 and was present.

Missouri guerrilla, Hunter Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Moses Carter of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi appeared on a register of the 1st Mississippi Confederate States Army Hospital at Jackson, Mississippi and admitted on September 21, 1864 and had deserted.

A Company Muster roll within his Company Military Service Records from September 11, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private Moses Carter of New Company G of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi

Infantry enlisted on December 10, 1863 at Canton, Mississippi for the war and last paid by J. W. Jones on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated "Absent and missing in fight at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864."

When Private Moses Carter of Company G 3rd Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee he had been in Featherston's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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 Moses Carter of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Moses Carter of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Moses Carter of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865 and sent from Nashville, Tennessee. 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 on December 16, 1864 at Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Moses Carter of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Moses Carter of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

The compiler notes the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky was a holding and distribution prison for Confederates until a northern prison had availability to take them.

Federal POW Records stated Private Moses Carter of Company G of the 3rd Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Moses Carter died approximately 45 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 18, 1865 at Washington, D. C., Mrs. Lincoln holds regular Saturday afternoon reception, and the President assisted her in greeting guests.

And on Saturday, February 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Moses Carter of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Moses Carter did not own slaves in Mississippi. The compiler notes there was a Moses T. Carter who did own slaves in Attala County, Mississippi but was not the same man as Moses Carter.

304) Private Pleasant L. G. CARTER- Inscription on tombstone #2123 reads ***"1ST LIEUT. P. S. CARTER CO. I 3 MISS. REG. C.S.A."*** He was wounded and taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh in April 1862.

Approximate age of death at Camp Dennison, Ohio was 21 years old.

The compiler notes Pleasant Carter was corrected to Pleasant Charles Carter by an ancestry transcriber in the 1850 United States census but after conversation with the ancestry transcriber it was in error and should not have been noted with the middle name of Charles.

The 1850 United States census listed Pleasant Carter, born about 1840 in Alabama and living in the household of John Carter, born about 1768 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Nancy Carter, born about 1800 in South Carolina and Caroline Carter, born about 1828 in Alabama and Martha Carter, born about 1830 in Alabama and Louisa Carter, born about 1833 in Alabama and George Carter, born about 1836 in Alabama and Rhoda Carter, born about 1838 in Alabama and Robert Carter, born about 1842 in Alabama. The family household was living in Neshoba County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on August 14, 1850.

The compiler notes there were two soldiers named Pleasant Carter from the State of Mississippi during the war. Private Pleasant W. Carter was living in Lafayette County, Mississippi and joined Company F of the 19th Mississippi Infantry and was killed in June 1862 within the Army of Northern Virginia. Pleasant W. Carter enlisted in Oxford, Mississippi in which Lafayette County is located. In a sworn statement James Carter stated he had been the father of Pleasant W. Carter.

There was also a Private Pleasant Carter with Company A of the 25th Alabama Infantry. However he was severely wounded at the Battle of Stones River fought in the last day of 1862 and first days of 1863 in Tennessee and could not be the soldier in question.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that Pleasant L. G. Carter enlisted at De Kalb, Mississippi located in Kemper County, Mississippi and the compiler notes Neshoba and Kemper counties in Mississippi are adjacent and Lauderdale County is located to the south of Kemper County in which Enterprise, Mississippi is located. And that both Kemper and Lauderdale Counties in Mississippi are bordered by the State of Alabama to the east.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Pleasant L. G. Carter served in Company I of the 5th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“5th Infantry Regiment, organized in the spring of 1861, contained men from Pike, Amite, Lauderdale, Winston, Noxubee, and Kemper counties. After serving in Florida it took an active part in the fight at Shiloh under General Chalmers. Later it was assigned to J. K. Jackson's, Gist's, and Lowry's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 5th was involved in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter campaign in Tennessee, and fought in North Carolina. It lost forty-seven percent of the 170 engaged at Murfreesboro and thirty-three percent of the 225 at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, the unit totaled 395 men and 283 arms. At the Battle of Atlanta there were 11 killed, 44 wounded, and 11 missing. Only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels John R. Dickins, [John Robert Dickins – Find A Grave Memorial # 19053886] Albert E. Fant, [Abner Elkin Fant – Find A Grave Memorial # 121863575] and John Weir; [Find A Grave Memorial # 14342974 – The “New Prospect Grays” was an alternate name for the 5th Mississippi Infantry] Lieutenant Colonels Samuel F. M. Faucett, John B. Herring, [John Bannister Herring – Find A Grave Memorial # 69232434] Adam T. Stennis, [Find A Grave Memorial # 16494006] and W. L. Sykes; [Walter L. Sykes – Killed at the Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia] and Major James R. Moore. [James Robert Moore – Find A Grave Memorial # 17810801]”

Company I of the 5th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Kemper Rebels” and the Company was raised in Kemper County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster-in roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 18, 1861 stated Private Pleasant L. G. Carter of Captain T. C. K. Bostick's Company of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* was mustered in on October 18, 1861 at Enterprise, Mississippi at age twenty and joined and enrolled of October 18, 1861 at Enterprise, Mississippi for one year and noted he was sick and on furlough and this company was transferred into Confederate service with the 5th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers commanded by Colonel A. E. Fant. This regiment organized on August 25 and their term of service commenced on that day.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company I of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 27 to September 1, 1861 stated (Spelled as) P. L. G. Carter of Captain A. T. Stennis' Company of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* and the company was called into service of the State of Mississippi and he mustered in on August 3, 1861 in De Kalb, Mississippi by A. T. Stennis' and enrolled on August 27, 1861 at De Kalb and enrolled by A. T. Stennis.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 18 to December 31, 1861 stated (Spelled as) P. L. G. Carter of Company I of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 at Enterprise, Mississippi and enrolled by Lieutenant J. S. Lanier for ten months and six days and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sick in quarters.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1862 stated (Spelled as) P. L. G. Carter of Company I of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 at Enterprise, Mississippi and enrolled by Lieutenant J. S. Lanier for ten and 1/5 months and last paid by James R. Kidd on January 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated sick in quarters.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31, 1861 to August 3, 1862 stated (Spelled as) P. L. G. Carter of Captain T. C. K. Bostick's Company of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enrolled on August 28, 1861 at De Kalb, Mississippi by A. T. Stennis and also mustered into service on August 28, 1861 at De Kalb, Mississippi and enrolled by A. T. Sennis and noted traveling place of rendezvous was 30 miles and subsistence furnished by himself for 3 days.

When Private Pleasant L. G. Carter of Company I of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Infantry had been taken prisoner on April 7, 1862 he had been with the 2nd Brigade of Brigadier General James R. Chalmers and in the 2nd Division of Brigadier General Jones M. Withers and in the 2nd Army Corps of Major General Braxton Bragg with General Pierre G. T. Beauregard Commanding.

The compiler notes the American casualties at the Battle of Shiloh, at the time period 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."

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

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) P. L. G. Carter of Company I of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register containing a report of the killed, wounded and missing of the Second Corps, Army of the Mississippi at the Battle of Shiloh April 6 and 7, 1862 and noted time and place of wound was at 8:00 am on April 7, 1862 in 1st engagement and had been shot through body mortally and left on the field.

The compiler notes United States Sanitary Commission vessels were dispatched to Pittsburgh Landing after the Battle of Shiloh. In regards to those Confederates who died at Camp Dennison, Ohio they were largely taken by the USS Magnolia and the USS Monarch which contained both Union and Confederate sick and wounded and arrived in Cincinnati, Ohio on April 17th and 18th 1862 respectfully.

“ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER MONARCH WITH WOUNDED SOLDIERS –

The steamer Monarch, sent to Pittsburgh Landing under the auspices of the Sanitary Commission, arrived at our wharf yesterday morning with nearly 250 wounded soldiers Union and Rebel. These men were to be removed to Camp Dennison.”

According to a newspaper article from the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune P. L. Carter of the 5th Mississippi Infantry arrived on the USS Monarch on April 18, 1862 at the wharf in Cincinnati, Ohio.

According to another newspaper article from the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, the government contracted undertaker who buried the Confederate and Union dead was Mr. Allen of Milford, Ohio.

The compiler notes from the wharf he would have been taken by rail on the Little Miami Railroad to the hospital at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm L. Carter (With an X beside of the name indicating an incorrect entry) of Company “A” of the 5th Mississippi and was admitted to the United States Army Hospital at Camp Dennison, Ohio on April 20, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private P. L. Carter of Company I of the 5th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers name 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 taken prisoner at Shiloh, Tennessee and cause of death was a gun-shot wound and date of death was April 20, 1862 and place of death was the General Hospital at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

According to records at the Ohio Historical Society it listed Private P. S. Carter with Company I of the 3rd Mississippi Infantry who died at the Camp Dennison hospital. The compiler notes there seemed to be an issue at times with the written script L & S. And at time the 3 could have been read as a 5 and vice-versa. The compiler believes this was a mistake and today it is literally etched in stone in the form of his tombstone at the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery.

Private died approximately 2 days after arriving at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 20, 1862 at Aquia Creek, Virginia and Washington, D.C. General Irvin McDowell meets President Lincoln early in morning and accompanies him to Washington. Party arrives at 2:30 pm and dines at Commander Dahlgren's. Drive from Navy Yard to White House interrupted when excited horses immobilize President's carriage. Trip completed in another carriage.

And on Sunday, April 20, 1862 at far away Camp Dennison, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private P. L. G. Carter of Company I in the 5th Mississippi Infantry due to gun-shot wound and buried in grave # 5 at the Waldschmidt Cemetery.

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

In the compilers opinion this is another Confederate that was buried as a private and reinterred as a 1st lieutenant. The compiler notes there were a total of nine privates who now have the rank of 1st lieutenant and they all were reinterred from the Waldschmidt Cemetery to Camp Chase.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Pleasant L. or L. G. Carter did not own slaves in Alabama or in Mississippi.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"P. L. G. CARTER CO. I 5 MISS. INF. C.S.A."**

305) Private Robert W. CARTER - Inscription on tombstone #972 reads ***"R. W. CARTER CO. A 1 MD. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Moorefield West Virginia in August 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Robert W. Carter, (Junior on the copy of the actual census script) born about 1844 in Maryland and living in the household of Robert W. Carter, born about 1813 in Maryland and noted his occupation as an attorney and what appears to be his wife Mary A. Carter, born about 1816 in Maryland. Other family household members were: Henry H. Carter, born about 1841 in Maryland and Charles A. Carter, born about 1847 in Maryland and John A. Carter, born about 1849 in Maryland and James C. Carter, also born about 1849 in Maryland. The family household was living in the 4th (Rockville) Election District in Montgomery County, Maryland and the census was enumerated on July 16, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Robert W. Carter, born about 1844 in Maryland and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Robert W. Carter, born about 1813 in Maryland and noted his occupation as a lawyer and what appears to be his wife Mary A. Carter, born about 1816 in Maryland. Other household members were: Henry H. Carter, born about 1841 in Maryland and John A. Carter, born about 1849 in Maryland and James C. Carter, also born about 1849 in Maryland and William Carter, born about 1854 in Maryland and Elizabeth A. Carter, born about 1856 in Maryland and Richard Norris, born about 1844 in Maryland and listed as black and Mary D. Holt, born about 1807 in Maryland. The household was living in District 4 in Montgomery County, Maryland and the nearest Post Office was reported as Rockville and the census was enumerated on August 29, 1860.

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

"1st Cavalry Regiment began its formation in May, 1862 and became a four-company battalion at Winchester, Virginia in November. It appears that only four additional companies ever joined the unit. The 1st Cavalry served in W. E. Jones', F. Lee's, and Lomax's Brigade, then the Maryland Line. Later it was under the command of W. L. Jackson, W. H. Payne, and T. T. Munford. It fought in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, the Pennsylvania Campaign, and at Beaver Dam Station, Pollard's Farm, and Trevillian's [Trevilian's] Station. The unit continued the fight in Early's Washington Campaign, McCausland's raid on Chambersburg, and later in the Shenandoah Valley and around Appomattox. In April, 1865, it cut through Federal lines at Appomattox and disbanded. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonels Ridgely Brown, [Find A Grave Memorial # 29819354] Gustavus W. Dorsey, [Gustavus Warfield Dorsey – Find A Grave Memorial # 13893377] and Robert C. Smith."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Carter of Company A of the 1st Battalion Maryland Cavalry* enlisted on August

25, 1862 at Charlottesville, Virginia and enrolled by Lieutenant Bond and last paid by Major Mason on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "The 1st Battalion Maryland Cavalry was organized on November 12, 1862. The designation was changed to the 1st Regiment Maryland Cavalry by Special Order Number 15 by the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated January 19, 1864."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Carter of Company A of the 1st Battalion Maryland Cavalry enlisted on August 25, 1862 at Charlottesville, Virginia and enrolled by Lieutenant Bond and last paid by Major Mason on June 30, 1863 and noted he was paid \$48.00 for use and risk of horse and noted as absent on duty since October 28, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Carter of Company A of the 1st Battalion Maryland Cavalry enlisted on August 25, 1862 at Charlottesville, Virginia and enrolled by Lieutenant Bond for the war and last paid by Major Mason on June 30, 1863 and noted he was paid \$72.00 for use and risk of horse and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records and dated April 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Carter of Company A of the 1st Regiment Maryland Cavalry enlisted on August 25, 1862 at Charlottesville, Virginia and enrolled by Captain Bond for the war and last paid by Captain Dorsey on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Carter of Company A of the 1st Regiment Maryland Cavalry enlisted on August 25, 1862 at Charlottesville, Virginia and enrolled by Captain Brown for three years or the war and last paid by Captain Dorsey and noted as absent and taken prisoner 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 (Spelled as) R. W. Carter of Company A of the 1st Regiment Maryland Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as Athenaeum Prison and noted a physical description on August 10, 1864 age 21; height 5' 7 ½ inches; complexion fair; eyes black; hair dark; and told Union authorities he had been a farmer prior to the war and stated his residence was Montgomery County, Maryland and arrested by General Averell at Moorefield, (West) Virginia on August 7, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. W. Carter of Company A of the 1st Regiment Maryland 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 of West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General Harper's Ferry on August 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Moorefield, (West) Virginia (Located in Hardy County, West Virginia) on August 7, 1864.

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

Private died approximately 171 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 30, 1865 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln sends Major Eckert to headquarters of the Army of the James with documents concerning "Peace Mission." One document prepared for Eckert's signature and addressed to A. H. Stephens and former Justice of Supreme Court John A. Campbell and former Senator Robert M. T. Hunter of Virginia provides, "That if you pass through the United States Military lines it will be understood that you do so for the purpose of an informal conference on the basis of the letter, a copy of which is on the reverse side of this sheet."

And on Monday, January 30, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Robert Carter of Company A of the 1st Regiment Maryland Cavalry at the prison hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Robert W. Carter did not own slaves in Montgomery County, Maryland however his father also known as Robert W. Carter did own many slaves in Montgomery County, Maryland.

306) Private Thomas L. CARTER - Inscription on tombstone #2 reads **"THOS L CARTER CO D 8 KY CAV CSA"** He was taken prisoner at Cheshire, Ohio in July 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Tho L. Carter, born about 1835 in Kentucky and living in the household of Hugh M. McDaniel, born about 1826 in Kentucky and what appears to be his wife Mary M. McDaniel, born about 1820 in Kentucky. Other household members were: Jasper McDaniel, born about 1847 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Wm O. McDaniel, born about 1849 in Kentucky and Polly Carter,

born about 1803 in Kentucky. The household was living in District 1 in Bourbon County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 14, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) T. L. (A male) Carter, born about 1835 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$4,000.00 and a personal value of \$500.00. Another family household member was Mary Carter, born about 1806 in Kentucky and she was listed as the head of the household. The family household was living in the Eastern Division in Bourbon County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Clintonville and the census was enumerated on June 11, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Thomas L. Carter served in Company D in the 8th Kentucky Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“8th Cavalry Regiment was formed during the late summer of 1862 and mustered into Confederate service in September. The unit fought in Kentucky, then rode with J. H. Morgan. [John Hunt Morgan] Most of the men were captured at Buffington Island [Ohio] on July 19 and a remnant at New Lisbon on July 26, 1863. The 8th was not reorganized. Its commanders were Colonel R. S. Cluke, [Roy Stuart Cluke – Find A Grave Memorial # 82830709] Lieutenant Colonel Cicero Coleman, [Find A Grave Memorial # 28888723] and Major Robert S. Bullock. [Robert Stapleton Bullock – Find A Grave Memorial # 11618110]”

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that Thomas L. Carter enlisted in Lexington, Kentucky (Located in Fayette County) in the 8th Kentucky Cavalry and Bourbon County and Fayette County, Kentucky are adjacent.

The compiler notes he was an Ohio Morgan Raider.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone and has an inscription of the other side of the tombstone.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 10 to December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos. L. Carter of Company D of the 4th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry* enlisted on September 10, 1862 at Lexington, Kentucky for three years and had been paid at \$50.00 bounty and was present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company D of the 8th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) T. L. Carter of Company D of the 8th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 26, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Cincinnati, Ohio by order of Brigadier General Cox and noted as captured in Cheshire, Ohio on July 20, 1863.

Private Thomas L. Carter died approximately 21 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 16, 1863 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln as W. O. Stoddard to serve as audience while he composes letter in which he uses expression "web-feet" in referring to Navy.

And on Sunday, August 16, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos Carter of Company D of the 8th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas L. Carter did not own slaves in Bourbon County, Kentucky.

307) Private William CARTER - Inscription on tombstone #1840 reads ***"Wm. CARTER CO. E 1 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner in Allen County, Kentucky in June 1863.

He only has Federal POW Records.

The compiler notes Allen County, Kentucky is adjacent to the State of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private William Carter of Company A of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of deserters from the Rebel Army and received on June 13, 1863 from Allen County, Kentucky and reported on June 6, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private William Carter of Company A of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 3, 1863 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 9, 1863 and noted captured in Allen County, Kentucky on June 2, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. Carter of Company A of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 9, 1863 and noted as captured in Allen County, Kentucky on June 2, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private William Carter of Company A of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky on August 9, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville on August 9, 1863 and noted as captured in Allen County, Kentucky on June 2, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. Carter of Company A of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 10, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General J. T. Boyle and noted captured in Allen County, Kentucky on June 2, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private William Carter of Company A of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio who desire taking the oath of allegiance on June 10, 1864 and noted as captured in Allen County, Kentucky on June 2, 1863 and under remarks stated he was a deserter.

Private William Carter died approximately 243 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 10, 1865 at

And on Monday, April 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private William Carter of Company "E" of the 1st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

308) Private William G. CARTER - Inscription on tombstone #919 reads ***"Wm. G. CARTER CO. D 29 N.C. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed William G. Carter, born about 1846 in North Carolina and living in the household of Stephen Carter, born about 1816 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Joseph L. Carter, born about 1848 in North Carolina and Cynthia Carter, born about 1810 in South Carolina and Sarah Carter, born about 1840 in North Carolina and Elizabeth Carter, born about 1843 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Yancey County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on November 18, 1850.

The compiler notes Madison County, North Carolina was formed in 1851 from parts of Buncombe and Yancey Counties in North Carolina.

The 1860 United States census listed William G. Carter, born about 1847 in North Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of (Spelled as) Steph (A male) Carter, born about 1816 in North Carolina and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Sintha Carter, born about 1810 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Carter, born about 1844 in North Carolina and Joseph L. Carter, born about 1849 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Margaret Carter, born about 1851 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Madison County, North Carolina and no Post Office was reported and the census was enumerated on June 7, 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 William Carter of Company D of the 29th North Carolina Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was Stephen Carter and listed his Post Office as Ivy, North Carolina.

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

Another inference of this being the correct soldier is many of the soldiers in Company D of the 29th North Carolina State Troops were from Madison County, North Carolina.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William G. Carter served in Company D of the North Carolina State Troops and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private William G. Carter of Company D of the 29th North Carolina State Troops of Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 21, 1864 he had been in Ector's Brigade in French's Division and in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. Carter of Company D of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 2, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 2, 1864 and noted captured near Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. Carter of Company D of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864

and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. Carter of Company D of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Carter of Company D of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. G. Carter of Company D of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. G. Carter of Company D of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 4, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain Stephen E. Jones and noted as captured at Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864 during the Atlanta Campaign. (The compiler notes this was probably near the Chattahoochee River which flowed through Atlanta as opposed to Chattahoochee County in far western Georgia)

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 28, 1865 at 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) Wm. G. Carter of Company D of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William G. Carter did not own slaves in Madison County, North Carolina and also by virtue of his age.

309) Private Jesse CASEY - Inscription on tombstone #1891 (Although no number on tombstone) reads ***"JESSE CASEY ALA. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 34 years old based on his age of enlistment in 1862.

His Compiled Military Service Record's are listed under Captain Dent's Battery Light Artillery Confederate States of America.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

The compiler notes this unit was not a state unit but rather a Confederate unit. Its members came from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee.

Private Jesse Casey had prior duty with the 3rd Georgia Cavalry and will be noted.

A Company Muster-in roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 12, 1862 stated Private Jesse Casey of Captain Collins' Company of Crawford's Regiment Georgia Cavalry* was mustered into service at age thirty-two at Columbus, Georgia on May 12, 1862 and joined and enrolled on May 12, 1862 at Gordon County, Georgia and enrolled by D. H. Collins for three years and the privates horse was valued at \$225.00.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company G of the 3rd Regiment Georgia Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 12 to October 31, 1862 stated Private Jesse Casey of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Georgia Cavalry enlisted on May 12, 1862 at Calhoun, Georgia (Located in Gordon County) and enrolled by D. H. Collins for three years and noted as present for duty.

The following is Private Jesse Casey's records with Dent's Artillery.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 to December 31, 1863 stated Private Jesse Casey of Captain Dent's Company of Light Artillery enlisted in May 1862 in Gordon County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Collins and duty status not reported and under remarks stated he had been transferred from the 3rd Georgia Cavalry by order of General Bragg on November 1, 1863.

When Private Jesse Casey of Captain Dent's Battery of Light Artillery serving the Confederate States of America was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Eldridge's Artillery Battalion in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee. (The compiler notes this unit at times has been misidentified as the Eufaula Alabama Battery).

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 Jesse Casey of Dent's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of

the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse Casey of Dent's Battery 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse Casey of Dent's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and had arrived from Nashville, Tennessee and originally slated to be discharged on January 2, 1865 to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse Casey of Dent's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison 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 on December 16, 1864 at Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jesse Casey of Dent's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private died approximately 104 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 18, 1865 at

And on Tuesday, April 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Jesse Casey of Dent's Battery due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JESSE CASEY CAPT. DENT'S CO. BATT'Y LGT. ART. C.S.A."**

310) Private James CASS - Inscription on tombstone #1473 reads **"J. CASS YOUNG'S BATT'Y, VA. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The compiler notes there were no Virginia units at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee.

His Federal POW Records are found under James Cass in miscellaneous and his Camp Chase death record is also located in miscellaneous under Jas. Cass.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23136) reported his given name as James. The compiler has also looked under Young's Battalion with no success.

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 Cass of Young's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Brentwood, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Cass of Young's Battery 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 on December 17, 1864 at Brentwood, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Cass of Young's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville from Nashville and originally slated to be discharged on January 2, 1865 to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) and noted as captured at Brentwood, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Cass of Young's Battery 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 Brentwood, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Cass of Young's Battery appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Brentwood, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Private James Cass died approximately 51 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 24, 1865 at

And on Friday, February 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas. Cass of Young's Battery due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

311) Major Alexander Andrew CASSEDAY- Inscription on tombstone #2068 reads **"MAJOR AND A. A. GEN. ALEX. CASSADY BUCKNER'S STAFF C.S.A."/**3D LIEUT. J. S. GRIFFIS CO. D 53 TENN. REG. C.S.A." He was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, Tennessee in February 1862.

Approximate age of death at Columbus, Ohio was 26 years old.

According to Kentucky Marriages, 1802-1850; Samuel (Spelled as) Cassady married Eliza McFarland on November 30, 1824 in Jefferson County, Kentucky.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Cassady but the compiler notes it was spelled as Casseday and will be noted this way. The census listed Alexander Casseday, born about 1836 in Kentucky and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Samuel Casseday, born about 1795 in Virginia. Other household members were: Benjamin Casseday, born about 1826 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Corinna Casseday, born about 1830 in Kentucky and Samuel A. Casseday, born about 1832 in Kentucky and William P. Casseday, born about 1834 in Kentucky and Mary Ann Casseday, born about 1839 in Kentucky and Jane Casseday, born about 1841 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Eliza (A female) Casseday, born about 1843 in Kentucky and Fannie Casseday, born about 1845 in Kentucky and Mary Ann McNutt, born about 1800 in Pennsylvania and Ellen Lyon, born about 1828 in Ireland. The household was living in District 3 in the City of Louisville in Jefferson County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on August 26, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Caseday but the compiler notes it was spelled as Casseday and will be noted this way. The census listed Andrew Casseday, born about 1836 and noted his occupation as an attorney of law and living in the household of S. (A male on the actual census script) Casseday, born about 1795 in Virginia. Other household members were: S. A. (A male) Casseday, born about 1832 in Kentucky and William Casseday, born about 1834 in Kentucky and Jane Casseday, born about 1834 in Kentucky and Henrietta Casseday, born about 1844 in Kentucky and E. (A female) Gaten, born about 1834 in Ireland and Ellen Jones, born about 1835 in Ireland and (Spelled as) Margrett (A female) Jones, born about 1836 in Ireland and M. A. (A female) McNeel, born about 1800 in Pennsylvania and N. (A female) Casseday, born about 1839 in Kentucky (The compiler believes this was our subjects wife Nannie) and J. N. (A male) Casseday, born about 1858 in Kentucky (And believed to be the son of Alexander Andrew Casseday and his wife Nannie) The household was living in Louisville Ward 6 in Jefferson County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Louisville and the census was enumerated on August 21, 1860.

The compiler will cite the Columbus, Ohio newspaper *The Ohio State Journal* Saturday March 22, 1862 page two column five: "DEATH OF A REBEL" "A. Cassiday, one of the rebel prisoners taken at Fort Donelson, where he held the rank of Major, died yesterday morning at the Simonton House. His wife, residing in Louisville, had been telegraphed to come here, and was expected to arrive last night. His remains will be sent to Louisville for interment."

The compiler notes using the Columbus Directory City Guide and Business Mirror for 1862 it listed under Hotels the Simonton's Exchange located at 232 South High Street. The compiler further notes in 1888 the city of Columbus re-structured the address' within the city. The city added 34 numbers to previous addresses so 232 South High Street would have become 264 S. High Street. Today 264 South High Street would be between Rich and Main Street closely to where Cherry Street meets High Street. Folks familiar with Columbus, Ohio know approximately where this is located.

The compiler will now cite the *Louisville Daily Journal* (of Louisville, Kentucky) on March 22, 1862 page three column one.

"DEATH OF ALEX. CASSEDAY- A private dispatch was received in our city last evening, stating that Alexander Casseday died yesterday morning at Camp Chase, Ohio. He was acting Adjutant, and on the staff of Buckner at Fort Donelson, where he was taken prisoner. Before this unhappy rebellion broke out, Mr. Casseday was a general favorite with all who knew him. With the glow of youthful ardor he associated himself with the State Guard, fell under the serpent temptations of Buckner, and becoming false to his loyalty, left his home and friends to join that bold, bad effort to come back in force to take our city. Naturally delicate in his organization, camp life was not the sphere for him, and he contracted disease from exposure, to the effects of which he has fallen a victim. His friends in the city were advised by Governor Tod of his illness, but had not time to reach Columbus before his death, and so he died among strangers, and not as the friends of his boyhood and of his manhood could have wished. The hand of those friends might deal tenderly when penning the epitaph of Alexander Casseday, but stern justice would compel the journalist to hold up his sad example to the world in the hope that it may deter others from following his misguided career."

And from the newspaper the "*Louisville Daily Democrat*" dated March 22, 1862 page two column six.

"ALEX. CASSEDAY DEAD – A private dispatch was received from Columbus, Ohio, stating that Alexander Casseday, of this city, late Adjutant on Buckner's staff, died at Camp Chase yesterday morning. His death is, no doubt, the result of camp life on a rather weak constitution. Mr. Casseday leaves a young widow in this city to mourn his loss."

And also from the *Louisville Daily Journal* (of Louisville, Kentucky) on March 25, 1862 page three column one.

"The funeral of the late Alex. Casseday was very largely attended yesterday. The religious service was performed at Christ Church."

His remains were brought back to Kentucky directly after his death.

The compiler notes Major Alexander C. (Spelled as) Casseday has a Find A Grave Memorial # 9901786 at the Cave Hill Cemetery and there is a photograph of his tombstone.

The compiler will also note the death of Alexander Casseday's wife in 1896. From the *Courier-Journal* (A Louisville, Kentucky newspaper) November 26, 1896.

"AT REST IN CAVE HILL, FUNERAL SERVICE OVER REMAINS OF MRS. A. CASSEDAY.

The funeral of Mrs. A. Casseday, who died last Monday night at the residence of the Rev. C. E. Craik, took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock from Christ Church Cathedral, the Revs. Dr. Snively, George Grant Smith and M. M. Benton officiating. The remains were interred in Cave Hill Cemetery.

Few women were more widely known in Louisville than Mrs. Casseday. She was the widow of Alexander Casseday, who served on Gen. Buckner's staff, and was present at the storming of Fort Donelson, where he was taken prisoner. He was taken North and died while in confinement. Mrs. Casseday never recovered from the shock of the news of her husband's death, and for over thirty years had been an invalid as the result of the blow. The greater part of this time Mrs. Casseday spent on the old Craik homestead, at Kanawha, three miles from Louisville, near Crescent Hill.

About a week ago she visited the family of the Rev. C. E. Craik, and became very ill at the house, never rallying after taking to her bed. Three children survive the deceased. They are Morton Casseday, the well-known newspaper and insurance man; Mrs. Maxwell Kilbert, of Chicago, and Alexander Johnson Casseday, of Augusta, Ga."

Major Casseday died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 21, 1862 at Washington, D.C., Local newspapers reports that the President has been "quite indisposed" for several days but is "now recovering" And Mrs. Lincoln is well enough to receive visit by Mrs. Irvin McDowell.

And on Friday, March 21, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Major (Spelled as) Alex. Casseday at Columbus, Ohio.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules it is inconclusive if Alexander A. Casseday owned slaves on the 1860 slave schedule. There is an (Spelled as) Alesar Casseday living in Jefferson County, Kentucky who owned many slaves but this may have also been the future soldier's father. Unfortunately the 1860 census does not reveal the future soldiers personal estate value or his real estate value.

The compiler notes A. A. Gen stood for Assistant Adjutant General.

If the compiler were making a tombstone for a soldier who is not buried at Camp Chase it would read:
“MAJOR AND A.A. GEN. ALEX. A. CASSEDAY BUCKNER’S STAFF C.S.A.”

312) 2ND Lieutenant John H. CATHCART - Inscription on tombstone #337 reads **“2D LT. J. H. CATHCART CO. G 43 TENN. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Bunker Hill, West Virginia in July 1864.

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

According to Tennessee Marriages, 1780-2002; James A. (Allen) Cathcart married (Spelled as) Cynthia Hammontree on January 15, 1838 in Blount County, Tennessee.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Kithcart but the compiler believes it was Cathcart and will be noted this way. The census listed John Cathcart, born about 1844 in Tennessee and living in the household of Allen Cathcart, born about 1814 in Tennessee and his wife (Spelled as) Lynletria (A female) Cathcart, born about 1816 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Cathcart, born about 1840 in Tennessee and Joseph Cathcart, born about 1841 in Tennessee and William Cathcart, born about 1845 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Civil District 19 in Monroe County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 29, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) J. H. (A male) Cartcart, born about 1845 in Tennessee and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Allen Cathcart, born about 1816 in Tennessee and his wife (Spelled as) Cynthia Cathcart, born about 1817 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Elisabeth Cathcart, born about 1839 in Tennessee and J. G. (A male) Cathcart, born about 1842 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) W. L. (A male) Cathcart, born about 1843 in Tennessee and Anna E. Cathcart, born about 1850 in Tennessee and Sarah Cathcart, born about 1853 in Tennessee and (Spelled as) J. E. (A male) Cathcart, born about 1854 in Tennessee and Hugh A. Cathcart, born about 1856 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Civil District 9 in Monroe County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Sweetwater and the census was enumerated in July 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John H. Cathcart and discharged as a 2nd lieutenant served in Company G in the 43rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry (Gillespie's) (5th East Tennessee Volunteers) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“43rd Infantry Regiment [also called 5th East Tennessee Volunteer Regiment] was organized at Knoxville, Tennessee, during December, 1861. Its members were recruited in the counties of Polk, Rhea, Meigs, Bledsoe, Hawkins, Roane, Jefferson, McMinn, Bradley, and Hamilton. It moved to Virginia, Kentucky, then Mississippi where it was assigned to A. W. Reynolds' Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. The unit fought at Champion's Hill and Big Black River Bridge, [and] then was captured in the fight for Vicksburg. After being exchanged and reorganized as mounted infantry, it

was attached to General Vaughn's Brigade and during April, 1864, contained 215 effectives. It joined General Early in the Valley of Virginia and was active in the battles and skirmishes of his campaign. Later the regiment fought at Russellville in Tennessee, returned to Virginia, moved to North Carolina where it joined President Davis' escort, and ended the war at Washington, Georgia, in May, 1865, with a force of 123 men. The field officers were Colonel James W. Gillespie, [James Wendell Gillespie – Find A Grave Memorial # 7017713] Lieutenant Colonel David M. Key, [David McKendree – Find A Grave Memorial # 6861640] and Majors Lawson Guthrie [Find A Grave Memorial # 97590142] and William H. McKamy. [Find A Grave Memorial # 39719107]”

Company G of the 43rd Tennessee Infantry had many soldiers from Jefferson County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Cathcart of Company G of the 43rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on April 5, 1862 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by James W. Gillespie for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes the 43rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry also known as the 5th Regiment East Tennessee Volunteers and Gillespie's Regiment Tennessee Volunteers was organized December 4, 1861 and re-organized May 10, 1862. When the 36th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was disbanded about June 23, 1862 some of the men were assigned to Companies F, I and K of this regiment. About December 1863 the regiment was mounted and served as mounted Infantry until paroled at Washington, Georgia in May 1865.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Cathcart of Company G of the 43rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on April 5, 1862 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by James W. Gillespie for twelve months and last paid by A. C. Day on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. H. Cathcart of Company G of the 43rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on April 5, 1862 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by James W. Gillespie for twelve months and last paid by A. C. Day on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private John H. Cathcart of Company G of the 43rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on April 5, 1862 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by James W. Gillespie for twelve months and last paid by A. C. Day on August 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) J. H. Cathcart of Company G of the 43rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on April 5, 1862 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by James W. Gillespie and last paid by A. C. Day 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 1st Corporal (Spelled as) J. H. Cathcart of Company G of the 43rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on April 5, 1862 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by (James) W. Gillespie and last paid by A. C. Day on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) J. H. Cathcart of Company G of the 43rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on April 5, 1862 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by (James) W. Gillespie for three years and last paid by A. C. Day on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated 1st Corporal (Spelled as) J. H. Cathcart of Company G of the 43rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on April 5, 1862 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by (James) W. Gillespie and last paid by A. C. Day on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated he was elected a 3rd Lieutenant on June 27, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Brevet 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) J. H. Cathcart of Company G of the 43rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on April 6, 1862 at Knoxville, Tennessee and enrolled by (James) W. Gillespie for three years and duty status not reported.

The compiler notes a brevet 2nd lieutenant and a 3rd lieutenant and a junior second lieutenant were all one of the same rank in the Confederate Army.

Federal POW Records stated 3rd Lieutenant (Spelled as) J. H. Cathcart of Company G of the 43rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners 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 paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 9, 1863 and captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

When 3rd Lieutenant John H. Carthcart of Company G of the 43rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Colonel Alexander W. Reynolds' 4th Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, J. H. Carthcart a 2nd Lieutenant of Company G 43rd Regiment Tennessee Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as J. H. Cathcart and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 9th day of July 1863.

The following is from the National Park Service: "At the end of the siege of Vicksburg, surrender terms negotiated between General's Grant and Pemberton allowed for the parole of the Confederate garrison. The Union forces did not have to contend with prisoners of war. Confederate soldiers signed a parole

notice promising not to take up arms against the United States until they were exchanged by the proper authorities and paroled.”

The compiler notes the United States Army during the Civil War did not have a rank of Brevet 2nd lieutenant or junior lieutenant or 3rd lieutenant so when listing his rank they referred him as a 2nd lieutenant.

Federal POW Records stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) J. H. Carthcart of Company G of the 43rd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as Athenaeum Prison and noted a physical description on July 20, 1864 age 21; height 5' 11" inches; complexion fair; eyes blue; hair light; and told Union authorities before the war he had been a farmer and stated his residence as Monroe County, Tennessee and arrested by Captain Jones of the 1st New York Cavalry at Bunker Hill, Virginia on July 14, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 2nd Lieutenant (Spelled as) J. H. Cathcart of Company G of the 43rd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on July 22, 1864 from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of E. W. Over. [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] And they noted a physical description height 5 feet 11 inches; age 21; eyes blue; hair light; complexion fair and noted as captured at Bunker Hill, Virginia on July 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Lieutenant (Spelled as) John H. Cathcart of Company G of the 43rd Tennessee had been admitted to the Chase United States Army Hospital on October 2, 1864 from the Camp Chase prison for small-pox and was vaccinated once and noted as age twenty-one.

2nd Lieutenant John H. Cathcart died approximately 88 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 18, 1864 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported – THE INDIAN ANNUITIES – Mr. Mix, Chief Clerk of the Indian Bureau, has returned from a visit to the Indians in Minnesota and reports in favor of paying the Indian annuities in gold, as paying them in greenbacks has caused the misunderstanding with the Indians; especially as the Hudson Bay Company pay in gold.

And on Tuesday, October 18, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Lieutenant (Spelled as) Jno. H. Cathcart of Company G of the 43rd Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules J. H. Cathcart did not own slaves in Monroe County, Tennessee.

313) Private William B. CASSELS - Inscription on tombstone #1010 reads ***“Wm. B. CASSELS CO. I 7 FLA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner near 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro in December 1864.

Age of death at Camp Chase was 27 years old based on enlistment records.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William B. Cassels served in Company I in the 7th Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“7th Infantry Regiment was organized at Gainesville, Florida, in April, 1862. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Bradford, Hillsborough, Alachua, Manatee, and Marion. During the war it served in R. C. Trigg's, Finley's, and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 7th took an active part in the arduous campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Nashville, [and] then fought its last battle at Bentonville. It sustained few casualties at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 278 men and 206 arms. The unit surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Robert Bullock [Find A Grave Memorial # 4536] and Madison S. Perry, [Madison Starke Perry – Find A Grave Memorial # 6840296] Lieutenant Colonel Tillman Ingram, [Find A Grave Memorial # 63710387 and Major Nathan S. Blount. [Nathan Snow Blount – Find A Grave Memorial # 17099416]”

Company I of the 7th Florida Infantry was a regional Company.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 14 to April 30, 1862 and dated June 12, 1862 stated Private William B. Cassels of Captain Moseley's Company F of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry* enlisted at age twenty-five at Camp Lee and enrolled by Captain Moseley for three years or the war and was present for duty and under remarks stated bounty due.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company I of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry.

Compiled Military Service Records stated the following, Special Requisition of the Quartermaster Department Confederate States for 1 coat \$30.00; 1 jacket \$12.00; 1 shirt \$3.00; 1 pair of drawers \$3.00 1 pair of shoes \$6.00 for Private (Spelled as) W. B. Castles of Company I of the 7th Florida Regiment. I certify that the above requisition is correct and that the articles specified are absolutely requisite for public service rendered so by the following circumstances, that this private is in need of the above articles and Captain Robertson assistant quartermaster will issue the articles specified in above requisition and received at Greeneville, Tennessee on July 4, 1862.

Missouri guerrilla, HunterCompiled Military Service Records stated the following. The Confederate States for Private (Spelled as) W. B. Cassels of Company I of the 7th Regiment Florida Volunteers for commutation of rations while on sick furlough from Knoxville, Tennessee to Waldo, Florida from the October 26, 1862 to November 26, 1862, thirty days at .33 cents per day in the amount of \$9.90. I certify that the above is correct that the commutation was made by my order and was necessary for the public service it being impractical to take rations in kind and signed Lieutenant Jenkins commanding company.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 7 to February 28, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Cassels of Company I of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 22, 1862 at Camp Lee, Florida and enrolled by Lieutenant June for three years or the war and last paid by Captain (George J.) Arnow on December 31, 1862 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Cassels of Company I of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 22, 1862 at Camp Lee, Florida and enrolled by Lieutenant June for three years or the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was sent to the hospital at Greeneville, Tennessee on April 9, 1863.

Missouri guerrilla, HunterCompiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm B. Cassels of Company I of the 7th Regiment Florida appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for the period of service from February 1, to June 30, 1863 and paid on July 14 1863 in the amount of \$55.00.

Missouri guerrilla, HunterCompiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. R. Cassels of Company I of the 7th Regiment Florida appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists for period of service from March 1 to August 31, 1863 and paid on September 15, 1863 in the amount of \$66.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 3 to July 13, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Cassels of Company I of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 22, 1862 at Camp Lee, Florida and enrolled by Lieutenant June for three years or the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was on detached service at Greeneville, Tennessee as hospital nurse since June 5, 1863.

Missouri guerrilla, HunterCompiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Castles of Company I 7th Florida appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty during the month of June and July 1863 at the Madison Hospital at Greeneville, Tennessee by order of Major General Buckner and was employed as a nurse from June 1 to July 31, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 13 to October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Cassels of Company I of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 22, 1862 at Camp Lee, Florida and enrolled by Lieutenant June for three years and last paid on May 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Missouri guerrilla, HunterCompiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Cassells of Company I of the 7th Florida appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and date of issue was September 12, 1863.

Missouri guerrilla, HunterCompiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) W. B. Cassel was paid \$9.50 for commutation of rations on October 8, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Cassels of Company I of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 22, 1862 at Camp Lee, Florida and enrolled by Lieutenant June for three years and last paid by Captain (George J.) Arnow on August 31, 1863 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. B. Cassels of Company I of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 22, 1862 at Camp Lee, Florida and enrolled by Lieutenant June for three years and last paid by Captain (George J.) Arnow on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Missouri guerrilla, Hunter Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Cassels of Company I of the 7th Regiment Florida appeared on a register of payment on descriptive lists for period of service from January 1, 1864 to February 29, 1864 and paid on March 11, 1864 in the amount of \$22.00.

Missouri guerrilla, Hunter Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. B. Cassils of Company I of the 7th Florida appeared on a receipt roll for clothing and date issued was March 11, 1864.

The following gives insight as to the capture of Private Cassels.

From Wikipedia:

“The Third Battle of Murfreesboro, also known as Wilkinson Pike or the Cedars, was fought December 5–7, 1864, in Rutherford County, Tennessee, as part of the Franklin-Nashville Campaign of the American Civil War.

In a last, desperate attempt to force Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's Union army out of Georgia, Gen. John Bell Hood led the Army of Tennessee north toward Nashville in November 1864. After suffering terrible losses at Franklin, he continued toward Nashville. Hood recognized that Federal forces at Murfreesboro posed a significant threat to his right flank, his supply line and his possible retreat route. On December 4, 1864 he sent Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest with two cavalry divisions and Maj. Gen. William B. Bate's infantry division to Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Union forces:

District of Tennessee – Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau

- Defenses of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad – Maj. Gen. Robert H. Milroy
 - 1st Provisional Brigade – Col. Minor T. Thomas
 - 8th Minnesota Infantry: Col. Minor T. Thomas, Lt. Henry C. Rogers
 - 61st Illinois Infantry: Lt. Col. Daniel Grass
 - 174th Ohio Infantry: Col. John S. Jones
 - 181st Ohio Infantry: Col. John O'Dowd
 - 13th New York Light Artillery: Cpt. Henry Bundy
 - 2nd Provisional Brigade (Post of Tullahoma) – Col. Edward Anderson
 - 177th Ohio Infantry: Col. Arthur T. Wilcox
 - 178th Ohio Infantry: Col. Joab A. Stafford
 - 12th Indiana Cavalry: Col. Edward Anderson
 - 5th Tennessee Cavalry: Col. William Brickly Stokes

Confederate

Cavalry Corps – Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest

- Buford's Division – Brig. Gen. Abraham Buford
 - Bell's Brigade – Col. Tyree Bell
 - Crossland's Brigade – Col. Edward Crossland
- Jackson's Division – Brig. Gen. William Hicks Jackson
 - Armstrong's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Frank C. Armstrong
 - Ross's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Lawrence S. Ross

Attached Infantry

- Bate's Division (from Cheatham's Corps) – Maj. Gen. William B. Bate
 - Tyler's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Thomas Benton Smith
 - Finley's Brigade – Major Jacob A. Lash
 - Jackson's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Henry R. Jackson
- Stevenson's Division
 - Brown's & Reynolds's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Palmer
- French's Division
 - Sears' Brigade – Brig. Gen. Claudius W. Sears

On December 2, Hood had ordered Bate to destroy the railroad and blockhouses between Murfreesboro and Nashville and join Forrest for further operations. On December 4, Bate's division attacked Blockhouse No. 7 protecting the railroad crossing at Overall's Creek, but Union forces fought it off. On the morning of December 5, Forrest marched toward Murfreesboro in two columns, one to attack the fort on the hill and the other to take Blockhouse No. 4, both at La Vergne. Forrest demanded the garrisons at both locations surrender, which they did. Outside La Vergne, Forrest joined Bate's division and the command advanced on to Murfreesboro along two roads, driving the Union forces into their Fortress Rosecrans fortifications, then encamped in the city outskirts for the night. The next morning, on December 6, fighting flared for a couple of hours, but the Union troops ceased firing and both sides glared at each other for the rest of the day. Brig. Gen. Claudius W. Sears's and Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Palmer's infantry brigades joined Forrest's command in the evening, further increasing his numbers.

On the morning of December 7, 1864 Maj. Gen. Lovell Rousseau, commanding all of the forces at Murfreesboro, sent two brigades out under Brig. Gen. Robert H. Milroy on the Salem Pike to feel out the enemy. These brigades were led by Col. Minor T. Thomas, a veteran of the Dakota War, and Col. Edward Anderson. With Thomas' brigade forming the first line of battle and Anderson forming the second, Milroy engaged the Confederates and fighting continued. At one point some of Bate's troops broke and ran. Forrest "seized the colors of the retreating troops and endeavored to rally them". Bate was equally unsuccessful. The rest of Forrest's command conducted an orderly retreat from the field and encamped for the night outside Murfreesboro. Forrest had destroyed railroad track, blockhouses, and some homes and generally disrupted Union operations in the area. More importantly, he succeeded in keeping Rousseau confined to Murfreesboro and kept the important supply line and retreat route open."

The compiler notes when he was taken prisoner he had been on detached duty with General Nathan B. Forrest.

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

Wikipedia specifically mentions the day that Private William B. Cassels was taken prisoner on December 7th 1864. And Wikipedia cites the work of Sheppard 2008 on pages 354 and 355.

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

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

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

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

When Private William B. Cassels of Company I of the 7th Florida Infantry was taken prisoner at the 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 7, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm B. Cassel of Company I of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll

dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December "4", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm B. Cassel of Company I of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December "4", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant William B. (Spelled as) Cassell of Company I of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December "4", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm. B. Cassel of Company I of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December "4", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm. B. Cassel of Company I of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Wm. B. Cassel of Company I of the 7th Regiment Florida 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 Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Private William B. Cassels died approximately 22 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 2, 1865 at Zanesville, Ohio a local newspaper *The Zanesville Daily Courier* reported – DESERTER – Captain Tanner, assistant Provost Marshal arrested to-day – Longley Company C 97th regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry as a deserter. This makes eight deserters who have been arrested by the Captain within the past month – doing very well.

And on Thursday, February 2, 1865 at not so far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) W. B. Cassel of Company I of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William Cassels or spelled as Castles did not own slaves in Florida.

314) Ordnance Sergeant Iley Lafayette CAUSEY - Inscription on tombstone # Does not have grave number but tombstone reads ***“SGT. J. L. CAUSEY MISS. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at Pulaski, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 37 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Cawsey but corrected by an ancestry transcriber from J. L. Cawsey to I. L. Causey and will be noted this way. The census listed I. L. Causey, born about 1826 in Amite County, Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Thom Causey, born about 1777 in North Carolina and his wife Martha Causey, born about 1784 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Amite County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on October 8, 1850.

According to Mississippi Marriages, 1776-1935; I. Lafayette Causey married (Spelled as) Eveline G. Carter on February 4, 1852 in Adams County, Mississippi.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Iley L. Causey alternate name J. L. Causey was discharged as a sergeant and served in Company E in the 3rd Battalion Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“3rd (Williams') Infantry Battalion, formerly the 45th Mississippi Regiment, was organized in July, 1864 with five companies. This unit served in General Lowrey's and Sharp's Brigade and fought with the Army of Tennessee from Peach Tree Creek to Bentonville. In the Battle of Atlanta it reported 2 killed, 33 wounded, and 2 missing, and many were lost in Tennessee. The battalion surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonel John D. Williams [Find A Grave Memorial # 8818994] and Major Elisha F. Nunn. [Elisha Franklin Nunn – Find A Grave Memorial # 13431728]”

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records are listed under J. L. Causey.

A Company Muster-in Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) I. L. Causey of Captain Robert H. McNair's Company of Mississippi Volunteers* joined for duty on November 11, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain R. H. McNair for twelve months and mustered into service at age 34 on November 22, 1861.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company E of the 3rd Battalion Mississippi Infantry. The 3rd Battalion Mississippi Infantry was formed about November 1861 of seven unattached companies and by the addition of Captain Charlton's Independent Company Mississippi Infantry and two

companies formed of that part of the 27th Regiment Alabama Infantry which was not captured at Fort Donelson, the battalion was increased to a regiment in April 1862 and called the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry which designation was changed to the 45th Regiment Mississippi Infantry in November 1862. The men composing the two companies formed of the 27th Regiment Alabama Infantry were transferred back to that Regiment by Special Order Number 49 Headquarters Department Number 2 dated November 29, 1862 and this organization was ordered to resume its original designation as the 3rd Battalion Mississippi Infantry by letter from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office to General J. E. Johnston dated April 9, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 22 to December 31, 1861 stated Private (Spelled as) J. L. Causey of Captain R. H. McNair's Company of the 3rd Battalion Mississippi Volunteers joined for duty on November 11, 1861 at Natchez, Mississippi and enrolled by R. H. McNair for twelve months and noted present for duty and under remarks stated he was age thirty-four.

A Field of Staff Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 17, 1861 to June 30, 1862 stated Sergeant Major J. L. Causey of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry and was noted as present for duty and under remarks stated "appointed Sergeant Major of the 3rd Mississippi Battalion on December 17, 1861 and paid to December 31, 1861 and commutation due for six months \$25.00"

A Field and Staff Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Ordnance Sergeant J. L. Causey of the 45th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 11, 1862 at Natchez, Mississippi for twelve months and last paid by P. W. Shearer on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Field and Staff Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Ordnance Sergeant J. L. Causey of the 45th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 11, 1862 at Natchez, Mississippi for twelve months and last paid by P. W. Shearer on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Field and Staff Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Ordnance Sergeant J. L. Causey of the 45th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 11, 1862 at Natchez, Mississippi for one year and last paid by Captain Shearer on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Ordnance Sergeant (Spelled as) J. L. Causey appeared on a list of Ordnance Officers commissioned and non-commissioned in Hardee's Corps Army of Tennessee dated April 7, 1863 under the command of the 32nd and 45th Mississippi Regiments and commander's name was Colonel M. P. Lowrey.

Missouri guerrilla, Hunter Compiled Military Service Records noted the following. The Camp was near Harrison, Tennessee on August 3, 1863. Invoice of ordnance and ordnance stores picked up by the 45th

Regiment Mississippi Volunteers during the month of July 1863. Viz: 3 percussion muskets caliber 69 and 1 Enfield rifle musket caliber 57. I certify that the above as stated is correct and signed as I. L. Causey ordnance sergeant 45th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers.

A Field and Staff Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Ordnance Sergeant J. L. Causey of the 45th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 11, 1862 at Natchez, Mississippi for one year and last paid by Captain Shearer on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

Missouri guerrilla, Hunter Compiled Military Service Records noted the following. Invoice of ordnance and ordnance stores taken for the 32nd Mississippi Regiment Mississippi Volunteers for the month of October 1863. Viz. 3 Enfield Rifles and 3 bayonets, 7 Rifle muskets and 8 cartridge boxes, 8 cartridge box belts and 9 cap pouches, 9 waist belts and 9 waist belt plates, 2 bayonet scabbards and 100 ball cartridges caliber 57 or 58, 830 caps and signed (Spelled as) I. L. Causey ordnance sergeant acting for the 32nd Regiment Mississippi Volunteers.

A Field and Staff muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Ordnance Sergeant J. L. Causey of the 45th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 11, 1862 at Natchez, Mississippi for one year and last paid by Captain Shearer on October 31, 1863 and stated as absent and on furlough since December 17, 1863.

A Field and Staff Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Ordnance Sergeant J. L. Causey of the 45th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 11, 1862 at Natchez, Mississippi for one year and last paid by Captain Shearer on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Field and Staff Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Ordnance Sergeant J. L. Causey of the 45th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on November 11, 1862 at Natchez, Mississippi for twelve months and last paid by Captain Shearer on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The Battle of Nashville, Tennessee fought on December 15th and 16th 1864 was a decisive Union victory and left the Confederate Army of Tennessee in disarray. General Hood took his defeated army from Nashville across the Tennessee River into Lauderdale County, Alabama on December 28, 1864 with Union troops in hot pursuit and had ask General Forrest to protect his army in rear guard action in which General Forrest did in brilliant fashion.

General Forrest had evacuated Pulaski, Tennessee on the night of December 24, 1864 a distance of about 75 miles from Nashville. By the afternoon of the next day Union troops under General Wilson were south of Pulaski, Tennessee in hopes of capturing many retreating Confederates when they ran into General Forrest who had set up an ambush for the Union troops. The encounter was named Anthony's Hill fought on December 25, 1864 and was a total Confederate victory with the once pursuing

Yankees now running back north to Pulaski, Tennessee with Forrest in hot pursuit. General Forrest had done the seeming impossible task of protecting Hood's Army and broke off his pursuit after a few miles.

When Ordnance Sergeant Iley L. Causey of the 3rd Battalion Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864 he had been in Lowrey's Brigade in Cleburne's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Ordnance Sergeant (Spelled as) Iley L. Causey of the 3rd Mississippi Battalion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Ordnance Sergeant (Spelled as) Iley L. Causey of the 3rd Mississippi Battalion Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Ordnance Sergeant (Spelled as) Iley L. Causey of the 3rd Mississippi Battalion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 4, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured on December 25, 1864 at Pulaski, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Ordnance Sergeant (Spelled as) Iley L. Causey of the 3rd Mississippi Battalion 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 captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

The compiler notes it was usually a two day journey from Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio.

Federal POW Records stated Ordnance Sergeant (Spelled as) Iley L. Causey of the 3rd Mississippi Battalion 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 on December 25, 1864 at Pulaski, Tennessee.

Ordnance Sergeant Iley L. Causey died approximately 10 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 16, 1865 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln interviews Congressman Perea of the New Mexico Territory regarding appointment of judge in New Mexico.

And on Monday, January 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) Iley L. Causey of "Company C" of the 3rd Battalion Mississippi Infantry due to small-pox.

The compiler also notes prior to the tombstones erected at Camp Chase in 1908 there were three small stone memorials for only three Confederate soldiers. Sergeant Causey was one of those Confederates however his tombstone had been vandalized after erected by his widow from Mississippi.

From the Story of Camp Chase by William H. Knauss page 48:

"For years there stood in the cemetery a broken tombstone and its loneliness made it conspicuous. The top of the stone, through some unknown cause, had been broken off and in the lapse of years had been lost. On the remaining portion of the stone remained the inscription: ""Third Miss. Batt. Resident Osyka, Miss. Died Jan. 16, 1865. Aged 37 yrs. Erected by his wife."" The lost portion evidently contained the husband's name. The stone was broken long before the decoration services caused the briars to be torn away and flowers placed thereon.

The story of these exercises reached the Southland, and a Union soldier placed there a box of flowers which came with the request that they be strewn over this unknown grave.

W. Y. Smith, who had been a bugler in the Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, was present at the exercises in 1898, and when he learned the story of the broken stone said he would replace it if the name of the Confederate buried could be ascertained. Eventually word reached a far-away home in Mississippi, and in due time a letter came containing a strip of muslin yellow with age, on which was an impression of the face of the broken stone as it was when originally put up. The impression showed the words and their alignment, as follows:

IN MEMORY OF I. L. CAUSEY, ORDNANCE SERGT.

The stone was broken through the line ""Ordnance Sergt."" Smith made good his promise, and when the graves were decorated in 1899, there stood a marble slab and the name of the dead soldier was a mystery no longer."

The compiler notes today this is a relatively new tombstone.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules I. L. Causey did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"ORD. SGT. I. L. CAUSEY 3 BATT'N. MISS. INF. C.S.A."**

315) Private William CAVENDER - Inscription on tombstone #1492 reads ***“Wm. CAVENDAR
CO. H 8 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 29 years old based on his age at a Union hospital at Nashville, Tennessee.

The 1860 United States census listed William Cavender, born about 1830 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a laborer and stated he could not read or write and living in the household of (Spelled as) F. (A female) Cavender, born about 1810 in North Carolina. Another family household member was Elizabeth Cavender, born about 1847 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Kemper County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on July 14, 1860.

The compiler notes Lauderdale and Kemper Counties in Mississippi were adjacent.

Company H of the 8th Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Southern Sentinels” The Company was raised in Jones and Lauderdale Counties in Mississippi.

The compiler notes he only has Federal POW Records.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Cavender served in Company H in the 8th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“8th Infantry Regiment was organized at Enterprize, [Enterprise] Mississippi, during the spring of 1861. Many of its members were from Jones, Wilkinson, and Clarke counties. The unit served in Florida and Mississippi, then was assigned to General J. K. Jackson's, Gist's, and Lowry's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It participated in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was with Hood in Tennessee, and saw action in North Carolina. This regiment lost forty-seven percent of the 282 at Murfreesboro and twenty-three percent of the 375 at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 287 men and 169 arms. Its casualties at the Battle of Atlanta were 13 killed, 71 wounded, and 3 missing, and few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels G. C. Chandler, [Greene Callier Chandler – Find A Grave Memorial # 110324376] Guilford G. Flynt, [Guilford Griffin Flynt – Find A Grave Memorial # 46588994] and John C. Wilkinson; [John Campbell Wilkinson – Find A Grave Memorial # 90170593] Lieutenant Colonels James T. Gates, Aden McNeill, [Adin McNeill – Find A Grave Memorial # 16884152] and John F. Smith; and Majors Andrew E. Moody, George F. Peek, [George Franklin Peek – Find A Grave Memorial # 29616086] and William Watkins. [Killed at the Battle of Resaca, Georgia May 14, 1864]”

When Private William Cavender of Company H of the 8th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in 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 Lowrey's Brigade in Cleburne's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private William Cavender of Company H 8th Regiment Mississippi taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee and admitted on December 25, 1864 to the United States Army Hospital Number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee for a wound in right hip severely by a concave ball (Minie ball) and was wounded at the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee on November 30, 1864 and was released to the Provost Marshall on January 3, 1865 and noted as twenty-nine years old.

Federal POW Records stated Private William Cavender of Company H of the 8th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Cavender of Company H of the 8th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 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 Cavender of Company H of the 8th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending on January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville 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 Cavender of Company H of the 8th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December "18" 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Cavender of Company H of the 8th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged on January 9, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured on December 17, 1864 at Franklin, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Cavender of Company H of the 8th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 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 Cavender of Company H of the 8th Regiment Mississippi 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 died approximately 49 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 1, 1865 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln writes General Scott, Howard Potter, William E. Dodge, Jr., and Theodore Roosevelt, Senior members of Protective War Claim Association of Sanitary Commission "I shall at all times be ready to recognize the paramount claims of the soldiers of the nation, in the disposition of public trusts. I shall be glad also to make these suggestions to the several Heads of Departments."

And on Wednesday, March 1, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Cavender of Company H of the 8th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"WM. CAVENDER CO. H 8 MISS. INF. C.S.A."**

316) Private Thomas J. KAYLOR - Inscription on tombstone #2088 reads *"GEO. W. HILL VA. MIL. C.S.A." / "THOS. CAYLOR CO. K 114 VA. MIL. C.S.A."* **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner at North River Mills, (West) Virginia in January 1862.

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

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23362) reported him from Hampshire County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed Thomas Kaylor, born about 1840 in Virginia and living in the household of John Kaylor, born about 1805 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Ellen Kaylor, born about 1815 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Andrew Kaylor, born about 1836 in Virginia and Mary Kaylor, born about 1838 in Virginia and Adam Kaylor, born about 1844 in Virginia and Alice Kaylor, born about 1846 in Virginia and Jonas Kaylor, born about 1848 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Richd (A male) Kaylor, born about 1815 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 24 in Hampshire County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on November 15, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Thomas Kaylor, born about 1842 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of John Kaylor, born about 1806 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Adam Kaylor, born about 1844 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Alla E. (A female) Kaylor, born about 1846 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Jasias (A male) Kaylor, born about 1850 in Virginia. The family household was living in the Eastern District in Hampshire County (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Forks Potomac and the census was enumerated on July 13, 1860.

The compiler notes the father John Kaylor died in Hampshire County, West Virginia in 1893 and according to his last will and probate records his surname was spelled as Kaylor.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 1 to April 9, 1862 Private Thomas (Spelled as) Caylor of Company K of the 114th Regiment Virginia Militia* enlisted on July 14, 1861 at Romney, (West) Virginia (Located in Hampshire County) and enrolled by Captain (Thomas H.) McMakin and last paid on October 31, 1861 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he was taken prisoner by enemy on January 7, 1862.

The above asterisk stated the 114th Regiment Virginia Militia was called out by proclamation of the Governor of Virginia dated July 13, 1861 and it appears to have served from July 14, 1861 to sometime in April 1862 when was broken up.

Federal POW Records stated Thomas J. (Spelled as) Cayler appeared on a descriptive list of prisoners forwarded from Cumberland, Maryland to Wheeling, (West) Virginia on January 15, 1862. List dated Headquarters R. R. District Cumberland, Maryland on January 15, 1862 and arrested by scouts on January 7, 1862 at North River Mills and a physical description was noted age 19; height 5 feet 9 inches; complexion dark; hair black; eyes black; and had no whiskers.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Thos J. Caylor 114th Virginia Regiment C. S. A. appeared on a letter addressed to Commanding Officer at Camp Chase, Ohio and signed by Joseph Darr Junior, Major 1st Virginia Cavalry Provost Marshal of which the following is an extract. "You will receive the following prisoners of war at Wheeling, (West) Virginia" Letter dated Headquarters Department of Western Virginia Office of Provost Marshal Wheeling, (West) Virginia on January 17, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas J. Caylor of the 114th Regiment Virginia Rebel Volunteers appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Wheeling, (West) Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio up to June 30, 1862 and noted captured in the Department of Western Virginia on February 6, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas (Spelled as) Kailor of Company K of the 114th Regiment Virginia appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted captured at North River Mills on January 7, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Private Thomas (Spelled as) Kailor of Company K of the 114th 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 dated April 20, 1863 and noted captured at North River Mills, Virginia. (Located in Hampshire County, (West) Virginia.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private Thomas (Spelled as) Kailor of Company K of the 114th Regiment Virginia Infantry 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.

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

Juxtaposition:

On July 27, 1862 at Washington, D.C., Secretary Chase in conference with Lincoln discusses financial reasons for removing General McClellan, hopes General Halleck will approve sending General Mitchell to open Mississippi River, and suggests giving sculptor Thomas D. Jones consulate in Italy, and comments on draft of letter addressed to Cuthbert Bullitt, Louisiana Unionist.

And on Sunday, July 27, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Thomas Kailor of Company K of the 114th Regiment Virginia Volunteers at the Camp Chase Hospital for unknown reasons.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1867 he was listed as buried in grave number 23 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio. (The compiler notes his name was listed in the Ohio Adjutant General's Report as (T. J. Caylor of the Hampshire County Militia Virginia)

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio.

Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department was sent to Columbus, Ohio in May of 1869 for this purpose. In a report found at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Agent Irving wrote a letter to his superior General Bingham of the Great Lakes Department and stated that he had dug fifty-eight Confederate graves at the East Cemetery and eight of them were empty. He removed fifty Confederates to the Chase Cemetery but who the fifty were remains in question. Private Thomas J. Caylor may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas with various surnames spelled as Caylor, Kaylor, Kailer did not own slaves in Hampshire County, (West) Virginia.

317) Private Reuben Marshall CHAMBERLIN - Inscription on tombstone #436 reads ***"R. M. CHAMBERLIN 36 TEX. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Oak Ridge, Mississippi in March 1864.

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

According to Mississippi Marriages; 1776-1935; listed "Emily Marshall married to (Given name spelled as) Willard (Surname spelled as Chamberlain) on December 10, 1836 in Warren County, Mississippi."

The 1850 United States census listed Reuben Chamberlin, born about 1846 in Mississippi and living in the household of William Chamberlin, born about 1808 in Vermont and his wife Emily Chamberlin, born about 1817 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: Laura T. Chamberlin, born about 1842 in Texas and Wilber F. Chamberlin, born about 1844 in Texas. The family household was living in Warren County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on November 2, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Reuben Chamberlin, born about 1846, in Mississippi and living in the household of W. (A male) Chamberlin, born about 1815 in Virginia and his wife Emily Chamberlin, born about 1820 in Mississippi. Other family household members were: Louisa Chamberlin, born about 1841 in Mississippi and Wilbur Chamberlin, born about 1843 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Abigail (A female) Chamberlin, born about 1851 in Mississippi and Henrietta Chamberlin, born about 1851 in Mississippi and William Chamberlin, born about 1854 in Mississippi and Emily Chamberlin, born about 1857 in Mississippi and Margaret Chamberlin, born about 1859 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Warren County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Vicksburg and the census was enumerated on August 17, 1860.

The compiler notes the younger brother of Reuben Chamberlin; William Chamberlin, born about 1854 who also was known as Willard died in Rusk County, Texas in 1940 and the spelling on his tombstone was noted as Chamberlin as located at Find A Grave Memorial number 87265743.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Reuben M. Chamberlain served in Company F 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]”

Compiled Military Service Records are listed in the 3rd Regiment, Texas Cavalry and his name is listed as Reuben M. Chamberlain.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private Chamberlain of Company F of the 3rd Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on March 15, 1864 at Oak Ridge, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain R. F. Dunn for twelve months and last paid on March 15, 1864 and noted as absent and captured in Mississippi in 1864.

The compiler notes the 3rd Regiment Texas Cavalry was mustered into the service of the Confederate States on 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.

Federal POW Records stated Private Reuben M. Chamberlain of Company F of the 3rd Regiment Texas Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by cavalry forces of the 17th Army Corps at Oak Ridge, Warren County, Mississippi and also noted captured at Oak Ridge, Mississippi on March 25, 1864 and under remarks stated he was sick from gun-shot wound and in a regimental hospital of the 4th Iowa Cavalry. (The compiler notes Oak Ridge was located in northern Warren County, Mississippi.)

Federal POW Records stated Private Reuben M. Chamberlain of Company F of the 3rd Regiment Texas Cavalry was admitted to the McPherson United States Army General Hospital in Vicksburg, Mississippi on April 26, 1864 and had been sent from the Camp of the 4th Iowa Cavalry and listed him as sick and suffering from a pistol wound to the left knee which occurred at Oak Ridge, Mississippi on March 24, 1864 and returned to the Provost Marshal on May 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. M. Chamberlain of Company F of the 3rd Regiment Texas appeared on a roll of prisoners of war sent from Vicksburg, Mississippi to Cairo, Illinois on June 9, 1864. Roll dated Vicksburg, Mississippi on June 9, 1864 and confined in May 1864. At the bottom of the page it stated roll indorsed Provost Marshal Office Cairo, Illinois June 18, 1864. Received of Lieutenant Mansfield of the 11th Illinois Infantry forty-two prisoners of war as within named and packages of moneys, watches, etc as set opposite their names signed by the captain and Provost Marshal Post of Cairo. Office Military Prison Camp Chase, Ohio June, 20, 1864. Received of Lieutenant Mansfield of the 11th Illinois Infantry two Company Officers and forty enlisted men prisoners of war with rolls accompanying the same and packages of moneys, watches, etc as per within as set opposite their names. By order of Colonel Richardson.

Federal POW Records reported him "transferred from Vicksburg, Mississippi on June 9, 1864 to Cairo, Illinois and then forwarded to Camp Chase where he arrived on June 20, 1864."

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 8, 1864 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln's son Tad discovers that soldier quartered in White House grounds are voting for Lincoln and Johnson. He makes his father go to window and watch.

And on Tuesday, November 8, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) M. Chamberlain of Company F of the 3rd Regiment Texas Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

Private Chamberlain's parents moved to Texas after the war and were living in Erath County, in the 1880 United States census.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules Reuben M. Chamberlin did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“R. M. CHAMBERLIN CO. F 3 TEX. CAV. (SOUTH KANSAS TEX.REG.MTD.VOLS) C.S.A.”**

318) Private James M. CHAMBERS - Inscription on tombstone #2018 reads **“J. M. CHAMBERS CO. B 16 BATT’N GA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Dutchtown, Georgia in November 1864.

The compiler notes his records are under the 13th Georgia Cavalry.

The compiler notes the original name was the 16th Battalion Georgia Partisan Rangers Cavalry.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Chambers of Company B of the 16th Battalion Georgia Cavalry* appeared on a regimental return for the month of October 1864.

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 Generals’ Office, dated January 16, 1865.”

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James Chambers alternate name J. M. Chambers served in Company B in 13th Regiment Georgia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“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. [Samuel James Winn-Find A Grave Memorial # 103607553]”

Federal POW Records stated Private James Chambers of Company B of the 16th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 20, 1865 and noted as captured near Dutchtown, Georgia on November 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Chambers of Company “I” of the 16th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on December 31, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Chambers of Company B of the 16th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as

captured near Dutchtown, Georgia on November 16, 1864 and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 20, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Chambers of Company B of the 16th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at 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 near Dutchtown, Georgia on November 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Chambers of Company B of the 16th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 21, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 23, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Dutchtown, Georgia on November 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private James Chambers of Company B of the 16th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 23, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured near Dutchtown, Georgia on November 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Chambers of Company B of the 16th Regiment Georgia 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 at Dutchtown, Georgia on November 11, 1864.

Private James M. Chambers died approximately 149 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 3, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported – THE CONSPIRACY TRAILS – PROCEEDINGS THIS EVENING – At 2 o'clock the Commission re-assembled when the examination of witnesses was resumed, the room, as usual being crowded with spectators most of whom are ladies. Miss Surratt is again present, sitting near her mother, her face resting on her hands, Honorable Alfred Ely of New York is present.

And on Saturday, June 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private James Chambers of Company B of the 16th Regiment Georgia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

319) Private John F. CHAMBERS - Inscription on tombstone #568 reads ***"JNO. CHAMBERS CO. G 37 VA. BATT'N CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner in Berkeley County, West Virginia in July 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed John F. Chambers, born about 1822 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$1,500.00 and a personal value of \$200.00 and living in the household of Silas W. Chambers, born about 1824 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Arrena Chambers, born about 1832 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Wm E. Chambers, born about 1854 in Virginia and Ann E. Chambers, born about 1856 in Virginia. The family household was living in the North Eastern Division of Franklin County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Rocky Mount and the census was enumerated on July 3, 1860.

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from October 31 1863 to October 31, 1864 and dated December 29, 1864 stated Private John C. Chambers of Company G of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry enlisted on September 7, 1863 at Rocky Mount, Virginia and enrolled by Captain (Ned T.) Bridges for the war and paid by Captain (Charles B.) Duncan on October 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated he had been a prisoner since June 25, 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.

Federal POW Records stated Private John F. Chambers of Company G of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Harper's Ferry, West Virginia to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department West Virginia Office Provost Marshal General Harper's Ferry August 24, 1864 and noted as captured on August 7, 1864 at Moorefield, (West) Virginia.

Federal POW Records stated Private John F. Chambers of Company G of the 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry C. S.A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as Atheneum Prison and a physical description was done on August 9, 1864 age 44; height 5 feet 5 inches; complexion dark; eyes blue; hair dark; and told Union authorities he had been a farmer

prior to the war and listed his residence as Franklin County, Virginia and arrested by General Averell at Berkley County, (West) Virginia on July 31, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John F. Chambers of Company G of the 37th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E. W. Over. [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] And he was captured in Berkley County, (West) Virginia on July 31, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 7, 1864 at Brunswick, Maine the newspaper *The Times Record* reported: "THE TERRITORIES – The Territories of the Union are generally in a condition of prosperity and rapid growth. Idaho and Montana by reason of their great distance and the interruption of communication with them by Indian hostilities, have been only partially organized but it is understood that these difficulties are about to disappear, which will permit Governments like those of the others to go into speedy and full operation."

And on Wednesday, December 7, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno F. Chambers of Company G of the 37th Regiment Virginia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John F. Chambers of Captain E. F. Bridges Company of the 37th Battalion Cavalry appeared on a register of claims of deceased Officers and Soldiers from Maryland and Virginia which were filed for settlement in the Office of the Confederate States Auditor for the War Department and claim presented by widow Mary E. Chambers on March 13, 1865 and noted he died at Camp Chase.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John F. Chambers did not own slaves in Franklin County, Virginia.

320) Private William L. CHAMBERS - Inscription on tombstone #1162 reads **"W. L. CHAMBERS CO. E 4 ALA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the skirmish of Pond Springs, Alabama in December 1864.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm L. Chambers of Company E of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under

Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1865 and noted captured near Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private William L. Chambers of Company E of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865 and noted captured near Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm L. Chambers of Company E 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 to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm L. Chambers of Company E of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 16, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and sent from Nashville and discharged on January 16, 1865 to Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured on December 29, 1864 at Pond Spring, Alabama.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. L. Chambers of Company E 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 captured at Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm L. Chambers of Company E of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 18, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted captured near Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Private William L. Chambers died approximately 23 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 10, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported – SNOW LAW – The decision of the magistrates in the cases growing out of the ice on the pavements, a few days ago, does not apply to those arrested for failing to cleanse their pavements after the last fall of snow. Angus Copper, John Schaffer, Emily Duke and M. La Truate were arrested for violating the law, and were taken before Justice Giberson, who dismissed Mr. Copper and find the others \$1.58 each. The law will be strictly enforced.

And on Friday, February 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. L. Chambers of Company E of the 4th Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

321) Private John C. CHANA - Inscription on tombstone #723 reads ***"JNO. C. CHANA CO. G 3 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 20 years old.

The 1860 United States census listed John Chana Wellard but looking at a copy of the census transcript the compiler believes it should have been John Chana and will be noted this way. The census listed John Chana, born about 1844 in Florida and noted his occupation as an apprentice shoemaker and living in the household of (Spelled as) R. H. (A male) Wellard, born about 1814 in Massachusetts and what appears to be his wife Matilda Wellard, born about 1814 in Tennessee. Another household member was Matilda Lee, born about 1846 in Florida. The household was living in Madison County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as Madison Courthouse and the census was enumerated on June 19, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John C. Chana served in Company G in the 3rd Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"3rd Infantry Regiment was formed near Pensacola, Florida, in July, 1861. Its companies were recruited in the counties of St. Johns, Hernando, Jefferson, Duval, Wakulla, Madison, Columbia, and Suwannee. The unit served along the coast at Talbot Island and Cedar Keys, [and] then moved to Mobile. After fighting at Perryville it was assigned to Preston's, Stovall's, Finley's, J. A. Smith's Brigade, and during December, 1862, consolidated with the 1st Florida Infantry Regiment. The 3rd was engaged at Murfreesboro and Jackson, [and] then participated in the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Bentonville. It was organized with 950 officers and men, and the 1st/3rd lost twenty-six percent of the 23 in action at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, this command totalled [totalled] 240 men and 119 arms, but only a remnant surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonel William S. Dilworth; [William Scott Dilworth – Find A Grave Memorial # 65382635] Lieutenant Colonels Lucius A. Church, [Find A Grave Memorial # 31087316] Elisha Mashburn, and Arthur J. T. Wright; [Find A Grave Memorial # 9458303] and Major John L. Phillips.[John L. Phillips Senior – Find A Grave Memorial # 9367309]"

Company G of the 3rd Florida Infantry was known as the Madison Grey Eagles.

A Company Muster-in roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John C. Chana of Captain Langford's Company of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry* joined for duty on July 27, 1861 at Madison and enrolled by Captain Thomas Langford for twelve months and mustered in at Fort Clinch, Florida on August 9, 1861 at age seventeen.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 9 to September 1, 1861 stated Private John C. Chana of Captain Langford's Company enlisted on August 9, 1861 at Fort Clinch, Florida and duty status not reported.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1861 stated Private John C. Chana of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 9, 1861 at Fort Clinch, Florida and enrolled by Captain Stockton for twelve months and last paid on August 31, 1861 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1861 stated Private John C. Chana of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 9, 1861 at Fort Clinch, Florida for one year and last paid in November 1861 and present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private John C. Chana of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 9, 1861 at Fort Clinch, Florida for one year and last paid on December 31, 1861 and present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1862 stated Private John C. Chana of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 9, 1861 at Fort Clinch, Florida and enrolled by Captain Stockton for one year and last paid on April 30, 1862 and present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to December 21, 1862 stated Private John C. Chana of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 9, 1861 at Fort Clinch, Florida and enrolled by Captain Stockton for one year and last paid on June 30, 1862 and present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private John C. Chana of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 9, 1861 at Fort Clinch, Florida and enrolled by Captain Stockton for one year and last paid on December 31, 1862 and present for duty and under remarks stated bounty due.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John Chana of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida appeared on a list of paroled Confederate prisoners captured and paroled by the U. S. forces in Kentucky in September, October and November last who have reported to General Bragg and were placed in camp at Chattanooga, Tennessee and declared exchanged by Colonel Robert Ould by telegram to Major Fairbanks A. Adjutant and Inspector General on January 11, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Chana of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida appeared on a list of exchanged prisoners sent to their commands under Captain J. H. Campbell dated January 3, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private John C. Chana of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 9, 1861 at Fort Clinch, Florida and enrolled by Captain Stockton for one year and last paid on February 28, 1863 and present for duty and under remarks stated bounty due.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated Private John C. Chana of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 9, 1861 at Fort Clinch, Florida and enrolled by Captain Stockton for one year and last paid on June 30, 1863 and present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to ----- 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 and stated Private John C. Chana of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 9, 1861 at Fort Clinch, Florida and enrolled by Captain Stockton for one year and last paid on August 31, 1863 and present for duty and under remarks stated he was on extra daily duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. C. Chana of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida appeared on a receipt roll of detailed men on duty in Quartermasters Supply Depot at Atlanta, Georgia for the month of March 1864 and specifically from March 5 to March 20, 1864 and made 50 pairs of shoes at a rate of .35 cents per pair and was paid \$17.50 on April 23, 1864 and signed his name as J. C. Chana.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 31, 1863 and dated February 29, 1864 and stated Private John C. Chana of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on August 9, 1861 at Fort Clinch, Florida and enrolled by Captain Stockton for one year and last paid on December 31, 1863 and present for duty and under remarks stated he was on detached as shoemaker in Atlanta, Georgia by order of General Johnston Special Order Number 60 dated March 2, 1864.

The compiler notes his occupation in the 1860 United States census was an apprentice shoemaker.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Chana of Company "D" of the 3rd Regiment Florida appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from the period of January 1 to February 29, 1864 and paid by J. B. Ragan on March 1, 1864 in the amount of \$22.00.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. C. Charra of Company G of the 3rd Florida appeared on a roll of non-commissioned officers and privates employed on extra duty at Atlanta, Georgia during the month of June 1864 and was employed as buttoning shoes and under remarks stated he was ordered back to his command on June 24, 1864.

When Private John C. Chana of Company G of the 3rd Florida Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 7, 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 John C. Chana of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in charge of Provost Marshal General of the 23rd Army Corps captured on August 8, 1864 and noted he was in Findley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Hardee's Corps and taken prisoner by the 14th Army Corps and turned over to Army of the Cumberland on August 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John C. Chana of Company G of the 3rd 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 15, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 15, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno C. Chana of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending on 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 John C. Chana of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida 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 captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John C. Chana of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 15, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on August 16, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John C. Chana of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida 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 captured on August 7, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia.

Federal POW Records stated Private John C. Chana of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain Stephen Edward Jones and noted captured on August 7, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno C. Chana of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for the oath of allegiance from October 16 to 31, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864 and under remarks stated he was conscript and deserter.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 9, 1865 at Gold Hill, Nevada a local newspaper the Gold Hill Daily News reported – MORE SILVER – A well defined ledge of silver bearing quartz has been recently discovered on the Truckee River, about nine miles from Crystal Peak. Specimens of the ore which we saw bear the appearances of being rich in silver and the ground has been sold readily at from ten to twenty dollars per foot.

(Today the town of Gold Hill is an unincorporated town and boast a population of 191.)

And on Monday, January 9, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno C. Chana of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Florida Infantry due to pneumonia.

Chronological order of death by General Ainsworth and his staff.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules John C. Chana did not own slaves by virtue of his age.

322) Private Jefferson CHANDLER - Inscription on tombstone #1757 reads ***“JEFF. CHANDLER CO. H 25 VA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner in Lee County, Virginia in January 1865.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Jefferson Chandler, born about 1826 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Sarah Chandler, born about 1801 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Mary Chandler, born about 1833 in Virginia and Allen Chandler, born about 1835 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 31 in Lee County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 24, 1850.

According to Virginia Select Marriages, 1785-1940; Jefferson Chandler was married to Lucinda and their marriage produced a son named William J. Chandler. The compiler also notes the death certificate of Mary Chandler Stapleton, born about 1859 and listed in the 1860 United States census as her mother’s maiden name as Lucinda Robinette and her father as Jefferson Chandler and she was born in Lee County, Virginia. (The compiler notes the death certificate is located under Jefferson Chandler in the North Carolina, Death Certificates, 1909-1976)

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Chaldon but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Chandler and the compiler agrees and will be noted this way. The census listed Jefferson Chandler, born about 1824 in Halifax County, Virginia and noted as a farmer with a real estate value of

\$600.00 and a personal value of \$300.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Lusinda Chandler, born about 1830 in Lee County, Virginia. Other household members were: Martha J. Chandler, born about 1858 in Lee County, Virginia and Mary Chandler, born about 1859 in Lee County, Virginia and noted as six months old and Mary Anderson, born about 1795 in Grayson County, Virginia. The household was living in the Western District of Lee County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Jonesville and the census was enumerated on August 7, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service, Private Jefferson Chandler served in Company H of the 25th Virginia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“25th Cavalry Regiment was organized in July, 1864, using the 27th Battalion Virginia Partisan Rangers as its nucleus. Serving in McCausland's and Imboden's Brigade, the unit fought in numerous engagements in western Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley. During April, 1865, it disbanded. Its commanders were Colonel Warren M. Hopkins, [Warren Montgomery Hopkins – Find A Grave Memorial # 7713527] Lieutenant Colonel Henry A. Edmundson, [Henry Alonzo Edmundson – Find A Grave Memorial # 12133826] and Major Sylvester R. McConnell. [Sylvester Patton McConnell – Find A Grave Memorial # 58323712]

Predecessor unit:

27th Battalion Partisan Rangers was formed in September, 1862, with seven companies, later increased to nine. The unit served in General Hodge's and W. E. Jones' Brigade and participated in various engagements in East Tennessee and western Virginia. During April, 1864, it contained 240 effectives, and in July it merged into the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel Henry A. Edmundson was in command.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30, 1863 to April 30, 1864 and dated April 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. Chandler of Company H of the 27th Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles* enlisted on July 15, 1863 in Lee County, Virginia and enrolled by James A. Larmer for three years and last paid by Captain Miller and present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company was successively designated as Captain James A. Larmer's Company, Trigg's Battalion Partisan Rangers; Company H 27th Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles and Company H 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry. The 27th Battalion Virginia Cavalry Partisan Rangers or Mounted Rifles also known as Trigg's Battalion Partisan Rangers was organized about September 1, 1862. Captain Lyle's Company was added and designation changed to the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry by Special Order Number 159 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated July 8, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30, 1863 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private Jefferson Chandler of Company H of the 25th Cavalry enlisted on August 1, 1863 at Stickleyville in Lee County, Virginia and enrolled by Lieutenant B. H. Livingston for three years and noted absent and under remarks stated wounded at hospital since May 5, 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private Jefferson Chandler of Company H of the 25th Cavalry enlisted on August 1, 1863 at Sticklelyville, Virginia and enrolled by Lieutenant B. H. Livingston for three years and noted as absent and wounded at hospital since May 5, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. Chandler of Company H of the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and noted captured on January 26, 1865 in Lee County, Virginia and sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on February 16, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. Chandler of Company H of the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted captured in Lee County, Virginia on January 26, 1865 and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on February 19, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jefferson Chandler of Company H of the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General George Henry 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 February 19, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on February 19, 1865 and noted captured in Lee County, Virginia on January 26, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jefferson Chandler of Company H of the 25th Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending February 20, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on February 21, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted captured in Lee County, Virginia on January 26, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jefferson Chandler of Company H of the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on February 20, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on March 8, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured in Lee County, Virginia on January 26, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jefferson Chandler of Company H of the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on March 3, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on March 3, 1865 and noted captured in Lee County, Virginia on January 26, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jefferson Chandler of Company H of the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on March 5, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and captured in Lee County, Virginia on January 26, 1865.

Private Jefferson Chandler died approximately 21 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 26, 1865 at Lawrence, Kansas a local newspaper the Daily Kansas Tribune reported – VERMONT ratified the constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery at a special session of her Legislature on the 9th instant. The bill passed the Senate unanimously the House by 217 to 21. Vermont is the 18th ratifying the State.

And on Sunday, March 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jeffn Chandler of Company H of the 25th Regiment Virginia Cavalry at the Camp Chase Hospital due to erysipelas.

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

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Jefferson Chandler did not own slaves in Lee County, Virginia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JEFF CHANDLER CO. H 25 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

323) Private George S. CHANDLER - Inscription on tombstone #1442 reads **“J. W. CHANNEL CO. H 2 GA. 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 20 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed George Chandler, born about 1845 in Georgia and living in the household of Harrison Chandler, born about 1813 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Arabella Chandler, born about 1825 in Georgia. Another family household member was Robert Chandler, born about 1847 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Buckhead District in De Kalb County, Georgia and the census was enumerated in September 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) G. S. (A male) Chandler, born about 1845 in Georgia and living in the household of (Spelled as) H. H. (A male) Chandler, born about 1814 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) A. B. (A female) Chandler, born about 1824 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) R. P. (A male) Chandler, born about 1847 and (Spelled as) M. E. (A female) Chandler, born about 1850 in Georgia and (Spelled as) C. A. (A female) Chandler, born about 1852 in Georgia and (Spelled as) W. A. (A female) Chandler, born about 1855 in Georgia and (Spelled as) A. C. (A male) Chandler, born about 1858 in Georgia. The family household was living in the (Spelled as)

Gritter District in Cobb County, Georgia and nearest Post Office is reported as Marietta and the census was enumerated on August 9, 1860.

The inference for this being the correct soldier was finding other soldiers in Company H of the 2nd Georgia Cavalry. The compiler notes they were from Fulton and adjacent counties of Fulton and both De Kalk and Cobb counties were adjacent to Fulton.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service, Private George S. Chandler alternate name George W. Chandler served in Company H in the 2nd Regiment Georgia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

2nd Cavalry Regiment assembled at Albany, Georgia, in February, 1862, contained men from Randolph, Dougherty, Clayton, Marion, Fulton, and Decatur counties. It moved to Chattanooga and after skirmishing in Tennessee was placed in Forrest's, Wharton's, J. J. Morrison's, Iverson's, and C. C. Crews' Brigade. The regiment participated in various conflicts such as Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Philadelphia, Campbell's Station, Bean's Station, and Mossy Creek. Later it was involved in the Atlanta Campaign, the defense of Savannah, and the campaign of the Carolinas. On April 26, 1865, the 2nd Cavalry surrendered with only 18 men. The field officers were Colonels Charles C. Crews [Charles Cotilda Crews – Find A Grave Memorial # 13889596 – He personally accepted Union Major General Stoneman's surrender of the aborted attempt to free Union prisoners at Andersonville, Georgia] and William J. Lawton; Lieutenant Colonels James E. Dunlop, Arthur Hood, [Find A Grave Memorial # 33034960] and Francis M. Ison; [Frank M. Ison – Find A Grave Memorial # 64252444 however application for tombstone reported Lieutenant Frank M. Ison buried in Griffin, Georgia at the Ison Cemetery] and Majors James W. Mayo and C. A. Whaley.

The compiler notes he only has Federal POW Records and listed under George W. Chandler of the 2nd Georgia Cavalry.

When Private George S. Chandler of Company H of the 2nd Georgia Cavalry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign near Stone Mountain on July 29, 1864 he had been in Iverson's Brigade in Martin's Division in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Chandler of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 11, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 11, 1864 and noted captured near Stone Mountain, Georgia on July 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Chandler of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted as captured on July 29, 1864 near Stone Mountain, Georgia.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Chandler of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at 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 Stone Mountain, Georgia on July 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Chandler of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 12, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged to Camp Chase on August 13, 1864 and noted captured at Stone Mountain, Georgia on July 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Chandler of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 13, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 13, 1864 and noted captured near Stone Mountain, Georgia on July 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Chandler of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Georgia Cavalry 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 Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured on July 29, 1864 near Stone Mountain, Georgia.

Private George W. Chandler died approximately 195 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 25, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported – Negroes in St. Louis have been convicted of drugging and selling negroes as recruits.

And on Saturday, February 25, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo S. Chandler of Company H of the 2nd Regiment Georgia Cavalry due to pneumonia.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“GEO. S. CHANDLER CO. H 2 GA. CAV. C.S.A.”**

324) Private Eli Thompson CHAPMAN - Inscription on tombstone #1697 reads ***"E. T. CHAPMAN CO. C 63 GA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; Eli Thompson Chapman was married to Narcissa Peeler in Georgia.

According to a sworn statement made by Mrs. Narcissa Chapman for her pension records they were married on December 21, 1843.

The 1850 United States census listed Eli T. Chapman, born about 1820 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Narcissa Chapman, born about 1829 in Georgia. Other household members were: William Chapman, born about 1847 in Georgia and William Peeler, born about 1840 in Georgia and Henry Snead, born about 1830 with no birth State listed. The household was living in the Flat Shoals District of DeKalb County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 22, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) E. J. Chapman but correct to (Spelled as) E. T. (A male) Chapman by an ancestry transcriber. E. T. Chapman, born about 1821, in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Neissa Chapman, born about 1828 in Georgia. Other family household members were: William F. Chapman, born about 1846 in Georgia and John S. Chapman, born about 1852 in Georgia and Lorena V. Chapman, born about 1856 in Georgia and Joseph B. Chapman, born about 1859 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Lithonia District of DeKalb County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office reported as Lithonia and the census was enumerated on August 1, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service, Private Eli T. Chapman served in Company G in the 63rd Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. T. Chapman of Company C of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 6, 1863 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant Beall for three years or the war and pay due from enlistment and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) E. T. Chapman of Company C of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 6, 1863 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant Beall for three years or the war and last paid by Captain White 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) E. T. Chapman of Company C of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 6, 1863 at Atlanta, Georgia and enrolled by Lieutenant Beall for three years or the war and last paid by Captain White on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) E. T. Chapman of Company C of the 63rd Georgia Regiment Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter 1864 and specifically issued on April 14, 1864.

When Private Eli T. Chapman of Company C of the 63rd Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign near Lithonia, Georgia on August 22, 1864 he had been in Mercer's Brigade in Walker's Division in Hardee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Eli T. Chapman of Company C of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 30, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 30, 1864 and noted captured near Lithonia, Georgia on August 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Eli T. Chapman of Company C of the 63rd Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 6, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Lithonia, Georgia on August 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Eli T. Chapman of Company C of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted captured near Lithonia, Georgia on August 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Eli P. (With an X above the letter P indicating an incorrect entry) Chapman of Company C of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 1, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Lithonia, Georgia on August 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Eli P. Chapman of Company C of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio September 2, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Lithonia, Georgia on August 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Eli P. Chapman of Company C of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 3, 1864 and sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Lithonia, Georgia on August 22, 1864.

Private Eli Thompson Chapman died approximately 196 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 18, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported – GREAT NAVAL ACHIEVEMENT – Boston, March 17, - A private letter announces the arrival in Hampton Roads of the monitor Monadnock, seventy-six hours from Port Royal, towing the steamer Mohican a portion of the way, the latter having broke down of Camp Hatteras. The writer says this achievement by an iron-clad is unparalleled in naval history.

And on Saturday, March 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) E. T. Chapman of Company C of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

His widow, Mrs. Narcissa Chapman has a Georgia Confederate widow's pension in DeKalb County.

The compiler notes he also has a tombstone at the Lithonia City Cemetery and stated his birth as November 4, 1821 and that his wife Narcissa Chapman was born on December 4, 1828 and died on March 12, 1916. See Find A Grave Memorial #22489513

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Eli Chapman did not own slaves in DeKalb County, Georgia.

325) Private James S. CHAPMAN - Inscription on tombstone #1332 reads ***"JAS. S. CHAPMAN CO. E 57 ALA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed James S. Chapman, born about 1826 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and was listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Emeline Chapman, born about 1828 in North Carolina. Another household member was Clarinda Chapman, born about 1850 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Southern Division in Dale County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 14, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) J. S. (A male) Chapman, born about 1826 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a value of real estate of \$1,000.00 and a value of personal estate of \$1,000.00 and living with what appears to be his wife Emeline Chapman, born about 1828 in North Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Cleninda B. (A female) Chapman, born about 1850 in Alabama and Elbert W. Chapman, born about 1853 in Alabama and Virginia A. Chapman, born about 1854 in Alabama and Martha C. Chapman, born about 1857 in Alabama and Hannah F. Chapman, born about 1859 in Alabama. The family household was living in Dale County, Alabama with the nearest Post Office listed as Newton and the census was enumerated on August 23, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James S. Chapman served in Company E in the 57th Alabama Infantry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private James S. Chapman of Company E of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry* enlisted on February 20, 1863 in Dale County, Alabama and enrolled by Captain Wiley for three years or the war and had never been paid and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company E of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry.

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private James S. Chapman of Company E of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas S. Chapman of Company E of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and originally slated to be sent to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured on December 16, 1864 at Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas S. Chapman of Company E of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp

Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas S. Chapman of Company E of the 57th Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private James S. Chapman died approximately 45 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 18, 1865 at Elkton, Maryland a local newspaper *The Cecil Whig* reported: The nomination of Robert T. Lincoln son of President Lincoln to be Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, with the rank of captain, was confirmed by the senate in executive session on Tuesday evening. He goes to the front in a few days, and will serve on General Grant's staff.

And on Saturday, February 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. S. Chapman of Company E of the 57th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

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

326) Private Jacob CHAPMAN - Inscription on tombstone #1082 reads ***"L. CHAPMAN CO. K 11 TENN. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Pulaski, Tennessee in July 1863. *

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jacob Chapman of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on July 13, 1863 and forwarded to Nashville, Tennessee on July 25, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jacob Chapman of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war to be forwarded for exchange* Roll dated Nashville, Tennessee on July 25, 1863 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on July 13, 1863.

The asterisk above stated Indorsement on roll dated Nashville on July 25, 1863 and signed by George Spalding, Lieutenant Colonel and Provost Marshal read "Received of Major S. D. Wall Provost Marshal Winchester the above named prisoners of war."

Federal POW Records stated Private Jacob (Spelled as) Champion (An X above the surname indicates an incorrect spelling of the surname) of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a

register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on July 13, 1863 and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on July 26, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jacob (Spelled as) Champion (An X above the surname indicates an incorrect spelling of the surname) of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky July 26, 1863 and received from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 26, 1863 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on July 13, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jacob Chapman of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 26, 1863 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1863 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on "June" 13, 1863

Federal POW Records stated Private Jacob Chapman of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 30, 1863 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on July 13, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jacob Chapman of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 30, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville, on July 30, 1863 and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on July 13, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jacob Chapman of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 1, 1863 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Jeremiah Tilford) Boyle and noted as captured on July 13, 1863 at Pulaski, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jacob Chapman of Company K of the 11th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio who desire taking the oath of allegiance on June 10, 1864 and noted captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on July 13, 1863 and under remarks stated deserter.

Private died approximately 190 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 7, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported – *The Portsmouth Chronicle* says a large gray eagle, with a small bell attached to his neck, has made its appearance in that region. It is supposed to be a bird which was formerly a pet at Cape Porpoise but which was sent adrift with a sleigh bell attached to his neck as a punishment for his frequent raid upon the chicken coops.

The compiler notes Cape Porpoise was located near Kennebunkport, Maine.

And on Tuesday, February 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Jacob Chapman of Company K of the 11th Tennessee Cavalry due to dropsy.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JACOB CHAPMAN CO. K 11 CONSOLIDATED TENN. CAV. C.S.A.”**

327) Private A. M. CHAPPELL - Inscription on tombstone #1098 reads **“A. M. CHAPPELL CO. B 46 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** Federal POW Records on ancestry (23230) stated: He was taken prisoner at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

“46th Infantry organized at Loachapoka, Alabama, in May, 1862, contained men from Randolph, Pike, Blount, Coosa, Macon, Montgomery, and Henry counties. Sent to East Tennessee, it sustained several casualties in the fight at Tazewell. After serving in the Kentucky Campaign, the unit was assigned to General Tracey's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. A number of men were disabled at Port Gibson and about half were captured at Champion's Hill, including all its field officers. The remaining men were captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized, the 46th was attached to General Pettus' Brigade and continued the fight with the Army of Tennessee. It was active at Chattanooga and Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and saw action at Kinston and Bentonville. The regiment lost 15 killed and 45 wounded at Vicksburg and 1 killed and 14 wounded at Chattanooga. It totalled [totalled] 367 men and 266 arms in December, 1863, had 174 present in January, 1865, and surrendered with no more than 75 in April. Colonel M. L. Woods, [Michael Leonard Woods – Find A Grave Memorial # 55823177] Lieutenant Colonel Osceola Kyle, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26618013] and Majors George E. Brewer [Captain George Evans Brewer – Find A Grave Memorial # 93946981] and J. M. Handley [James Madison Handley – Find A Grave Memorial # 7489233] were in command.”

Company B of the 46th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Coosa Rangers” Many soldiers from Coosa County, Alabama.

He has no enlistment records or Federal POW Records within his Compiled Military Service Records.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. “W” Chapell of Company B of the 46th Alabama Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on April 30, 1864.

When Private A. M. Chappell of Company B of the 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 the 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 at ancestry (23230 of 54896) stated Private A. M. Chappell of Company B of the 46th Alabama Infantry had been captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and arrived at Camp Chase on January 11, 1865 and admitted to the hospital on January 28, 1865 for pneumonia.

Private A. M. Chappell died approximately 27 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 7, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported – THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT – Cincinnati, February 7 – Thomas N. Whitestone one of the members of the Ohio Legislature from this county was among the killed by the accident on the Cincinnati and Marietta Railroad.

And on Tuesday, February 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) A. M. Chappell of Company B of the 46th Alabama at the hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

328) Private Benjamin CHASTAIN - Inscription on tombstone #198 reads ***"BENJ. CHASTAIN CO. E 8 BATT'N GA. INF. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

According to Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; listed (Spelled as) Rutha Prather, was married to Benjamin Chastain on August 23, 1848 in Gilmer County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census Benjamin Chastain, born about 1824 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Ruth C. Chastain, born about 1828 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Hannah M. Chastain, born about 1847 in Georgia and James R. Chastain, born about 1849 in Georgia and Sarah Chastain, born about 1829 in South Carolina. The family household was living in Division 12 in Gordon County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on December 3, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Benjamin Chastain, born about 1823 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$800.00 and a personal value of \$500.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Ruth C. Chastain, born about 1827 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Hannah M. Chastain, born about 1848 in Georgia and James R. Chastain, born about 1850 in Georgia and John A. Chastain, born about 1853 in Georgia and Louisa C. Chastain, born about 1855 in Georgia and Mary E. Chastain, born about 1858 in Georgia and Theodosia A. (A female) Chastain, born about 1860 and noted as four months old. The family household was living in Freeman's in Gordon County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Calhoun and the census was enumerated on July 7, 1860.

The compiler notes some confusion with the Chastain's soldiers whose mystery may have been solved. These were two separate soldiers one known as Benjamin F. Chastain of Company E of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry who died on August 15, 1862 at Savannah, Georgia and go into a lengthy statement of his death. The other was (Spelled as) Benjamin Chastain of Company E of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry who died at Camp Chase in August of 1864. However these two soldiers both have Compiled Military Service Records on the same Compiled Military Service Records and are intermingled together. Benjamin Chastain records are listed under the records of Benjamin F. Chastain of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry. The Confederate authorities were also miffed about the two Chastain's of Company E of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry and at times referred to Benjamin F. Chastain's as an alleged death in 1862. However in a statement asking for Benjamin F. Chastain's back monies after his death Abraham Chastain claimed to be his father and stated Benjamin F. Chastain was without wife or child. The 1850 United States census listed a Benjamin Chastain, born about 1842 and living in the household of Abraham Chastain in Gordon County, Georgia. And the 1860 United States census listed Benjamin F. Chastain, born about 1843 also living in the household of Abraham Chastain in Gordon County, Georgia. Our Benjamin Chastain had been born about 1823 or 1824 and was married prior to the 1850 United States census.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Benjamin F. Chastain served in Company E in the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"8th Infantry Battalion was organized with six companies during the early spring of 1862 at Savannah, Georgia. Some of the men were from Adairsville and Thornburgh, and Gordon County. For a time the unit served in the Department of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, then it was assigned to Gist's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. After the operations in North Mississippi, it fought with the army from Chickamauga to Nashville and ended the war in North Carolina. This battalion contained 232 men and 183 arms in December, 1863, and was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonels Asahel Littlefield, [Find A Grave Memorial # 92399694] Leroy Napier, Jr., J. T. Reid, [James T. Reid – Find A Grave Memorial # 46081537] and Zachariah L. Watters; [Zachariah Lamar Watters – Find A Grave Memorial # 65128971] and Majors John W. Gray, [John William Gray – Find A Grave Memorial # 10639976] B. F. Hunt, and Edward F. Morgan."

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated the following. For commutations of rations while on detached service from November 17 to December 7, 1862 it being twenty-one days at .75 cents per day in the amount of \$15.75. I certify that the above account is correct and just and that the commutation was made by my order, the said private B. Chastain being detailed by order of General Gist to go to Gordon County, Georgia and arrest and bring to camp members of the 8th Battalion Georgia Volunteers who were absent without leave also to recruit for Company E of the 8th Battalion and it being impracticable to take rations in kind.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private Benjamin Chastain of Company E of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 at Camp Black, Georgia and enrolled by H. S. Crawford for twelve months and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private Benjamin Chastain of Company E of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 at Camp Black, Georgia and enrolled by H. S. Crawford for twelve months and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private Benjamin Chastain of Company E of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 at Camp Black, Georgia and enrolled by H. S. Crawford for twelve months and last paid by H. S. Crawford on December 31, 1862 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private Benjamin Chastain of Company E of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 at Camp Black, Georgia and enrolled by H. S. Crawford for one year and last paid by Captain Crawford on February 28, 1863 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private Benjamin Chastain of Company E of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 at Camp Black, Georgia and enrolled by H. S. Crawford for twelve months and last paid by H. S. Crawford on May 1, 1863 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private Benjamin Chastain of Company E of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 at Camp Black, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Crawford for twelve months and last paid by Captain H. S. Crawford on June 30, 1863 and noted absent and under remarks stated 3rd lieutenant on August 16, 1863 and absent without leave.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) B. Chastain of Company E of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 at Camp Black, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Crawford for twelve months and last paid by H. S. Crawford on June 30, 1863 and noted absent and under remarks stated he was sick and in the hospital.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private Benjamin Chastain of Company E of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 at Camp Black, Georgia for "three years" and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private Benjamin Chastain of Company E of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 at Camp Black, Georgia and enrolled by H. S. Crawford for one year and last paid by H. S. Crawford on December 31, 1863 and noted present for duty and under remarks stated he had lost one bayonet.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March to August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) B. Chastain of Company E of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry enlisted on October 18, 1861 at Camp Black, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Crawford for one year and last paid by Captain Crawford on December 31, 1863 and noted absent and under remarks stated he had been sick in the hospital since July 24, 1864.

Within the widow's pension's of Ruth C. Chastain, Thomas J. Dodd under oath stated he belonged to the same company with said Chastain, and knew that he was taken sick near Kennesaw Mountain in June or July 1864 while on the retreat from Dalton to Atlanta and dropped out of ranks that that said soldier has never been heard of alive since the war. In addition Thomas J. Dodd swears he received a letter from said soldier afterwards, written to him from Camp Chase, Ohio stated to him that he Chastain was sick and in prison and asking him to send him some money. (The compiler confirms Thomas J. Dodd was a soldier within Company E of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry and survived the war)

When Private Benjamin Chastain of Company E of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Gist's Brigade in Walker's Division in Hardee's Corps with General John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj Chastin of Company E of the 8th Georgia Battalion Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj Chastin of Company E of the 8th Georgia Battalion Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj Chastin of Company E of the 8th Battalion Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured on July 22, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benj Chastin of Company E of the 8th "Tennessee" Battalion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on July 30, 1864 at the Military Prison at 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) Benj Chastin of Company E of the 8th Georgia Battalion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Benjamin Chastin of Company E of the 8th 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 Benjamin Chastain died approximately 11 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 13, 1864 at Portsmouth, Ohio the newspaper *The Portsmouth Daily Times* reported – RIOT IN WASHINGTON – This evening a severe riot broke out on Capitol Hill between soldiers and negroes. The former attacked the latter with stones, bricks and everything at hand which they could use. The negroes outnumbered them and drove them back with axes, iron bars. One Negro with an ax cut indiscriminately among the soldiers and nearly severed the head of one soldier from his body, killing him instantly. Several were badly wounded. The soldiers fell back and were joined by reinforcements when they drove the negroes back and set fire to a long row of frame buildings occupied by contrabands. All were destroyed. By this time a large detachment of police arrived and made several arrests. The wounded were carried to the Lincoln Hospital. This is the most serious riot which has occurred here for a long time. – Washington Correspondence.

(AND)

And in Darke County, Ohio, a little girl Phoebe Ann Moses turned four years old. She would later become known as Annie Oakley.

And on Saturday, August 13, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Benj Chastain of Company E of the 8th Regiment Georgia Infantry of acute diarrhea.

His widow Ruth C. Chastain filed for and received a Confederate widow's pension in Gordon County, Georgia.

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

329) 2ND Lieutenant Marcellus CHEATHAM - Inscription on tombstone #2106 reads **"2D LT. M. CHEATHAM CO. I 2 MO. CAV. C.S.A."/** *LIEUT. J. PALMER SAPPERS AND MINERS C.S.A.*"
He was taken prisoner in Howell County, Missouri in February 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Marcellus Cheatham, born about 1840 in Missouri and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of William Walden, born about 1820 in Virginia. Other household members were: Thomas Cheatham, born about 1805 in Virginia and Mary Cheatham, born about 1833 in Virginia and John Cheatham, born about 1836 in Virginia and Ann Cheatham, born about 1836 in Missouri and Martha Cheatham, born about 1838 in Missouri and Virginia Cheatham, born about 1843 in Missouri and Mary Walden, born about 1821 in Virginia and William Walden, born about 1842 in Virginia and Henry F. Walden, born about 1844 in Virginia. The household was living in District 90 in Saline County, Missouri and the census was enumerated on October 10, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service 2nd Lieutenant Marcellus Cheatham served in Company I in the 12th Regiment Missouri Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

12th Cavalry Regiment, formerly the Jackson County Cavalry, was organized during the summer of 1863. The unit was assigned to General Shelby's Brigade, Trans-Mississippi Department, and confronted the Federals in Missouri and Arkansas. Later it was part of Price's operations in Missouri. The regiment sustained 2 casualties at Marks' Mills and 35 during Price's Expedition. It was included in the surrender on June 2, 1865. Its commanders were Colonel David Shanks, [Died of wounds in 1864] Lieutenant Colonel William H. Erwin, and Major Samuel Bowman and H. J. Vivien. [Vivian]

The 1860 United States census listed Marcellus Cheatham, born about 1840 in Missouri and noted his occupation as a farm hand with a personal value of \$100.00 and living in the household of Wm R. Ragsdale, born about 1827 in Tennessee. Another household member was Thomas Ragsdale, born about 1833 in Tennessee. The household was living in Jackson Township in Johnson County, Missouri and the nearest Post Office was reported as Columbus and the census was enumerated on June 26, 1860.

The compiler notes his records are listed under the 12th Missouri Cavalry.

Compiled Military Service Records stated 2nd Lieutenant Marcellus Cheatman of Company I of Jean's Regiment Missouri Cavalry* appeared on a regimental return for the month of February 1863 and noted him absent and under remarks stated he was left sick in Missouri.

The above asterisk stated this regiment appears to have been variously known on the field as the 2nd Regiment Missouri Cavalry, Jean's Regiment Missouri Cavalry and Shanks' Regiment Missouri Cavalry but it was designated by the Confederate War Department as the 12th Regiment Missouri Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Lieutenant (Given name spelled as) Marcellis Cheatham of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Missouri appeared on a monthly report of Gratiot Street Prison at Saint Louis, Missouri from February 1 to 28, 1863 and specifically received on February 15, 1863 and noted as captured in Howell County, Missouri on February 9, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Lieutenant (Given name spelled as) Marcellas Cheatham of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Missouri appeared on a semi-monthly report of Gratiot Street Military Prison at Saint Louis, Missouri dated February 28, 1863. Roll dated Saint Louis, Missouri on March 12, 1863 and received at the Gratiot Prison on February 15, 1863 and discharged to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 14, 1863 and noted captured on February 9, 1863 in Howell County, Missouri.

Federal POW Records stated Lieutenant (Given name spelled as) Marilus Cheatham of Company I of the 2nd Missouri appeared on a list of prisoners of war sent from Saint Louis, Missouri to Camp Chase, Ohio on February 24, 1863 by order of Lieutenant Colonel F. A. Dick Provost Marshal General Department of the Missouri. List dated Saint Louis, Missouri on February 24, 1863 and noted as captured in Howell County, Missouri on February 9, 1863 and noted a physical description age 22; height 5 feet 8 inches; eyes hazel; hair light; complexion dark. Under remarks stated sent forward in charge of Major B. C. Ludlow 4th Missouri Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated 2nd Lieutenant Marcellus Cheatham of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Missouri appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on February 25, 1863 and had been sent from Saint Louis, Missouri by Major General Curtis and again listed his physical description age 22; height 5' 8"; eyes hazel; hair light; complexion dark and noted as captured in Howell County, Missouri on February 9, 1863.

2nd Lieutenant Marcellus Cheatham died approximately 16 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 13, 1863 at Washington, D.C. President Lincoln attends a Washington theatre to see James H. Hackett as Falstaff in Henry IV.

And on Friday, March 13, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of 2nd Lieutenant (Given name spelled as) Marsellas Cheatham of Company I of the 2nd Regiment Missouri due to small-pox.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried in grave number 88 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio. (The compiler notes his name was listed in the Ohio Adjutant General's Report as (Marcellus Cheatham POW but with a date of death of May, 13, 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.

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. 2nd Lieutenant Marcellus Cheatham may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Marcellus Cheatham did not own slaves in Missouri.

330) Private Allen R. CHEEK - Inscription on tombstone #1221 reads ***“ALEN R. CHEEK CO. I 41 GA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as Allin Check but later corrected to Alan Cheek by the transcriber at ancestry) born about 1842, in Georgia and living in the household of Wm. Cheek, born about 1817 in Georgia and Mary Cheek, born about 1825 in Georgia. Other household members were: John Cheek, born about 1841 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 41 in Heard County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 26, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Allen Cheek, born about 1842 in Georgia and was listed as a student and living in the household of William Cheek, born about 1814 in South Carolina and Mary Cheek, born about 1818 in Georgia. Other household members were: John H. Cheek, born about 1840 in Georgia (John H. Cheek was also a member of Company I of the 41st Georgia Infantry) and Mary Cheek, born about 1852 in Georgia. The family household was living in Heard County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office reported as Franklin and the census was enumerated on July 21, 1860.

The compiler notes both John H. and Allen Cheek were listed as students in the 1860 census and the head of the household, William had been listed as a farmer. The compiler notes William Cheek’s value of real estate was \$4,000.00 and his personal estate was noted as \$2,000.00.

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

“41st Infantry Regiment was organized during the fall of 1861. Many of its members were recruited in Cobb, Troup, Taylor, and Heard counties. The unit moved to North Mississippi, sustained heavy casualties in Kentucky at Perryville, and then returned to Mississippi. Here it was assigned to General Barton's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, fought in the battles around Vicksburg, and was captured on July 4, 1863. After being exchanged and assigned to General Stovall's

Brigade, the 41st participated in the operations of the Army of Tennessee from Chattanooga to Nashville, and fought its last battle at Bentonville. It sustained 17 casualties at Chattanooga, contained 269 men and 218 arms in December, 1863, and totalled [totalled] 197 effectives in November, 1864. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels William E. Curtiss [William Ezra Curtiss - Find A Grave Memorial # 85411026] and Charles A. McDaniel, [Charles Addison McDaniel – Find A Grave Memorial # 64619733] and Majors John Knight [Find A Grave Memorial # 135994746] and Mark S. Nall. [Marcus S. Nall – Find A Grave Memorial # 60385215]”

Company I of the 41st Georgia Infantry was known as the “Heard County Rangers”

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Alen R. Cheeke appeared on a Bounty pay roll dated at Camp McDonald on March 29, 1862 and enlisted on March 4, 1862 at the town of Franklin in Heard County, Georgia and enrolled by William B. Thomasson for three years or during the war and signed for his \$50.00 bounty as A. R. Cheek and noted as present for duty.

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) A. R. Cheek of Company I of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on March 4, 1862 at Franklin, Georgia and enrolled by W. B. Thomasson for three years and last paid by Captain (Anderson D.) Abraham on February 28, 1863 and noted as absent and sick.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) A. R. Cheek of Company I of the 41st Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war in hospitals, 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 16, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, A. R. Cheek a private of Company I of the 41st Georgia Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as name with an X and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 16, day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private A. R. Cheek of Company I of the 41st Regiment Georgia appeared on a list of Confederate prisoners captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863 and stated at the bottom of the page I certify that the foregoing is a correct report of sick and wounded shipped from Vicksburg on Steamer St. Maurice for Mobile, via New Orleans, July 30, 1863 surgeon Jno. C. Merrill in charge. August 5, 1863 William S. McNeill 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant Post Fort Morgan.

The compiler notes the regiment was exchanged and participated in the Battle of Missionary Ridge during the Chattanooga Campaign.

The compiler notes after being paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi the 41st Regiment, Georgia Infantry followed normal procedure and its members were given a one month furlough before reporting to a Confederate parole camp while waiting to be exchanged with the immediate exception of the sick and wounded.

The compiler notes the brother John H. Cheek had also been taken prisoner at Vicksburg and had died at his residence in Heard County on August 14, 1863 while on furlough. The compiler notes John H. Cheek's surname on his service records was spelled as Cheeke. John H. Cheek was noted as born in Heard County, Georgia and having a dark complexion and dark eyes and black hair and standing five foot eleven inches in height and by profession had been a farmer and was last paid on May 1st 1863.

When Private Allen R. Cheek of Company I of the 41st Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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.

The compiler also notes the bitter cold weather conditions during the winter of 1864-1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Allan R. Cheek of Company I of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Allen R. Cheek of Company I of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Allan R. Cheek of Company I of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Allen R. Cheek of Company I of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville to Louisville and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Allan R. Cheek of Company I of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Allen R. Cheek of Company I of the 41st 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 on December 16, 1864 near Nashville, Tennessee.

Private Allen R. Cheek died approximately 40 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 13, 1865 at Washington, D.C., President and Mrs. Lincoln hosted a state dinner, with son Robert T. Lincoln in attendance. Thirty-three guests included sixteen senators and their wives. The Marine Band provided music.

And on Monday, February 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Allen R. Cheek of Company I of the 41st Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

The compiler notes he was one of the nearly 500 Confederates who died at Camp Chase during the month of February of 1865.

The compiler notes the parents William and Mary Cheek of these two Confederate soldiers with the Heard County Rangers appear to be buried in the Cheek Cemetery located at or near Franklin, Georgia.

According to the 1860 Slave schedule John H. and Allen R. Cheek owned did not own slaves however the father William (spelled as Check) did.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“ALLEN R. CHEEK CO. I 41 GA. INF. C.S.A.”**

331) Private F. CHERRY - Inscription on tombstone #34 reads **“F. CHERRY HAMILTON’S BATT’N. TENN. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Glasgow, Kentucky in July 1863.

Compiled Military Service Records listed F. Cherry in Shaw's Battalion, (Hamilton Battalion) Tennessee Cavalry.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. Cherry of Hamilton's Battalion appeared on a roll of deserters from the Rebel Army and received on July 18, 1863 and reported at Glasgow, Kentucky on July 4, 1863 and discharged to Camp Chase on July 26, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. Cherry of Hamilton's Battalion appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 27, 1863 and noted as captured at Glasgow, Kentucky on July 4, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. Cherry of Hamilton's Battalion appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 27, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters District of Kentucky Louisville on July 27, 1863 and noted as captured at Glasgow, Kentucky on July 4, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) F. Cherry of Hamilton's Battalion appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners 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 Glasgow, Kentucky on July 4, 1863.

Private F. Cherry died approximately 69 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 4, 1863 at Columbus, Ohio a local newspaper *The Daily Ohio Statesman* reported – STARLING MEDICAL COLLEGE – The Session of this institution begins on Thursday the 22nd of October 1863 and continues until the 1st of March 1864. – FACULTY – S. M. Smith M.D. Professor Theory and Practice – FRANCIS CARTER M.D. – Professor Obst and Dis Women and Children – JOHN DAWSON M.D. – Professor Anatomy and Physiology – J. W. HAMILTON M.D. – Professor Surgery Eye and Ear Surgery – S. LOVING M.D. Professor Mst. Medical Therapy and Medical Jurisprudence – THEO. G. WORMLEY M.D. – Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology – D. HALDERMAN M.D. Demonstrator of Anatomy. Hospital Privileges – The Class will have access in Clinical Lectures in the Ohio Penitentiary Hospital and the two large Military Hospitals at this place. For information address S. M. Smith – M. D. - Dean

And on Sunday, October 4, 1863 at nearby Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) F. Cherry of Hamilton's Battalion due to unknown reasons while Federal POW at ancestry (458 of 54896) listed his death as Saturday, October 3, 1863 due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

332) Private Paris B. CHEEK - Inscription on tombstone #1537 reads **"P. CHEIK CO. D 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 18 years old.

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850 the parents of Paris B. Cheek; Hester A. E. Anthony and William Cheek were married on January 16, 1843 in Jackson County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed the surname as Chuk but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Cheek and will be noted this way. The census listed Paris B. Cheek, born about 1847 in Georgia was living in the household of William C. Cheek, born about 1813 in Georgia and his wife Hester A. E. Cheek, born about 1827 in Georgia. Other family household members were: The family household was living in Subdivision 45 in Jackson County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 8, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the surname as Check but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Cheek. Paris B. Cheek, born about 1846 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of William C. Cheek, born about 1815 in Georgia and his wife Hester Cheek, born about 1834 in Georgia. Other family household members were: The family household was living in the House District in Jackson County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was listed as Mulberry and the census was enumerated on July 27, 1860.

The last inference of the surname spelled as Cheek is William C. Cheek's tombstone which can be located at Find A Grave Memorial# 114416536

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records are under Parrish B. Cheik with the 13th Georgia Cavalry.

The compiler notes: "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 Generals' Office, dated January 16, 1865."

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private (Spelled as) Parrish B. Cheek alternate name P. Cheek served in Company D in the 13th Georgia Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"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. [Samuel James Winn-Find A Grave Memorial # 103607553]"

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) P. B. Cheek of the 16th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners at Knoxville, Tennessee and noted as captured on December 14, 1864 in Sullivan County, Tennessee and sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on December 25, 1864.

The compiler notes Bristol, Tennessee was and is located in Sullivan County, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Parish B. Cheek of Company D of the 16th Regiment Georgia "Infantry" appeared on a register of prisoners at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864 and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Parish B. Cheek of Company D of the 16th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and noted as captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Parrish B. Cheek of Company D of the 16th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 8, 1865 and noted captured at Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Parish B. Cheek of Company D of the 16th Regiment Georgia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 8, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and sent from Nashville and discharged to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 14, 1865 and captured on Bristol, Tennessee on December 14, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Parrish B. Cheek of Company D of the 16th Regiment 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 captured on December 14, 1864 at Bristol, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Parish B. Cheek of Company D of the 16th Regiment 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 Paris B. Cheek died approximately 48 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 4, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* mentioned Lincoln's 2nd inaugural – PHOTOGRAPHIC – Among the incidents of the day were the operations of the eminent photographers, Gardner of 7th Street and Brady of the avenue taking pictures of the spectacle at the Capitol. The photographs are superb and will preserve to the future a life-like and remarkably spirited presentation of the scene. Brady also made a group picture of all the members of the House of Representatives, a work of art unsurpassed by any similar undertaking.

And on Saturday, March 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Parish B. Cheek of Company D of the 16th Regiment Georgia Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules P. B. Cheek and spelled as Cheik did not own slaves in Jackson County, Georgia and also by virtue of his age.

333) 1ST Lieutenant George Pickney CHILCUTT - Inscription on tombstone #2078 reads **"1ST LIEUT. G. C. CHILCUTT CO. A 46 TENN. REG. C.S.A."/ 1ST LIEUT. W. C. OSBORN ARK. BATT'Y H ART. C.S.A"** He was taken prisoner at Island Number Ten in April 1862.

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

According to the Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; G. P. Chilcutt married M. W. Oliver on January 18, 1848 in Henry County, Tennessee.

The 1850 United States census listed George P. Chilcutt, born about 1828 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$400.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Marietta Chilcutt, born about 1831 in Tennessee. Another family household member was George W. Chilcutt, born about 1849 in Virginia. The family household was living in Civil District 18 in Henry County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on September 2, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed George P. Chilcutt, born about 1828 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$1,000.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Mariah W. Chilcutt, born about 1831 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: George W. Chilcutt, born about 1849 in Tennessee and Senora A. (A female) Chilcutt, born about 1853 in Tennessee and Mary A. Chilcutt, born about 1854 in Tennessee and Wm J. Chilcutt, born about 1859 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 20 in Henry County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Mouth Sandy and the census was enumerated on October 19, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as G. P. Chilcutt alternate name J. P. Chillcut served in Company A in the 46th Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

46th Infantry Regiment completed its organization at Paris, Tennessee, in November, 1861, and went into camp at Union City during December. Later it moved to Island No. 10 where many of its members suffered from an outbreak of measles. In March, 1862, it reported 374 present for duty, but only 160 were armed. Then on April 8, nine of the ten companies were captured. After being exchanged and reorganized, the unit was assigned to S. B. Maxey's and later Quarles' Brigade. During January, 1863, it was consolidated with the 55th (Brown's) Regiment. The 46th went to Port Hudson and to Jackson, [and] then was stationed at Mobile until November, 1863. It now joined the Army of Tennessee, fought in the Atlanta Campaign, was with Hood in Tennessee, and ended the war in North Carolina. The 46th/55th contained 270 men and 230 arms in December, 1863, and lost sixty percent of the 250 engaged at Licksillet Road on July 28, 1864. It was reported that Companies D and E entered the Atlanta Campaign with 72 men but after the Battle of Nashville had only 1 officer and 2 men. The regiment was included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels John M. Clark, [John Moorman Clark – Find A Grave Memorial # 24310665] Jonathan S. Dawson, [Jonathan Smith Dawson – Find A Grave Memorial # 11213287] and R. A. Owens; [Robert Armstrong Owens Junior [Find

A Grave Memorial # 15544029] Lieutenant Colonels John W. Johnson [John William Johnson – Find A Grave Memorial # 17374001] and Joseph D. Wilson; [Joseph Dillard Wilson – From the Confederate Veteran Magazine – Born May 20, 1824 and died February 21, 1911 in Buchanan, Tennessee] and Majors James S. Brown [James Stephen Brown – [Find A Grave Memorial # 11213285] and Sylvester C. Cooper.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 29, 1861 to September 29, 1862 stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) G. P. Chilcutt of Company A of the 46th Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on November 29, 1861 at Paris, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel Jno. M. Clark for one year.

The compiler notes the 46th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was organized November 29, 1861. The regiment was captured at Island Number 10 on April 8, 1862 and released at Vicksburg, Mississippi about September 23, 1862 and immediately re-organized and declared exchanged at Aikens Landing, Virginia on November 10, 1862. Company C being on detached service when the regiment was captured was temporarily assigned as Company L of the 5th Regiment Tennessee Infantry until this regiment was re-organized. About January 1863 the regiment was temporarily consolidated with the 55th (Brown's) Regiment Tennessee Infantry and in March 1865 the 42nd, 46th, 48th, 49th, 53rd and 55th Regiments Tennessee Infantry were consolidated into one field organization. Some of the members of this regiment appear to have been finally paroled as of the 4th Consolidated Regiment Tennessee Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated October 24, 1863 at Camp Cummings near Mobile, Alabama stated (Spelled as) 1st Lieutenant Pinkney Shilcutt of Company A of the 46th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was listed at age twenty-eight when he enlisted on November 27, 1861 at Paris, Tennessee and had been enrolled by John M. Clark. 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 having the name of each volunteer recorded in a well bound book signed W. C. Whitthorne Adjutant General State of Tennessee.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) G. P. Chilcutt of the 46th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roster of the 46th Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers, Polk's Division. Organized November 29, 1861 and mustered into Confederate service November 29, 1861 for term of one year. Roster dated October 21, 1863 and noted as elected a lieutenant on November 29, 1861.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) G. P. Chilcutt of Company A of the 46th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers appeared on a register containing rosters of commissioned Officers of the Provisional Army Confederate States and date of appointment was November 28, 1861.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) J. B. Chilcutt of the 46th Regiment appeared on register of Officers and Soldiers on the Army of the Confederate States who were killed in battle or who died of wounds or disease received on July 31, 1863 from United States official.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) Geo P. Chilcutt of the 46th Regiment Tennessee appeared on a list of commissioned officers and servants, prisoners of war, who arrived at Camp Chase, Ohio from Island Number 10, on April 13, 1862. List dated at Camp Chase, Ohio on April 13, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated 1st Lieutenant (Spelled as) J. P. (The compiler notes an X was above the letter J indicating an incorrect entry) Chilcutt of the 46th Regiment Tennessee appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured at Island Number 10 on April 7, 1862 and received at Camp Chase on April 13, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) J. P. Chilcutt of the 46th Regiment Tennessee Volunteers appeared on a list of Confederate prisoners who have died in General Hospitals in the Department of the Ohio. List dated Department of the Ohio, Medical Director's Office at Cincinnati, Ohio on April 20, 1863 and noted captured at Island Number 10.

1st Lieutenant George P. Chilcutt died approximately 28 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 11, 1862 at Norfolk, Virginia Confederate soldiers destroy the C. S. S. Virginia rather than to let the disabled iron-clad fall into Union hands.

And on Sunday, May 11, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of 1st Lieutenant G. P. Chilcutt of Company A of the 46th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to meningitis.

The compiler notes the date of death and reason for death was taken from Surgeon Brown's hospital reports located at the Ohio Historical Society.

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.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio.

Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department was sent to Columbus, Ohio in May of 1869 for this purpose. In a report found at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Agent Irving wrote a letter to his superior General Bingham of the Great Lakes Department and stated that he had dug fifty-eight Confederate graves at the East Cemetery and eight of them were empty. He removed fifty Confederates to the Chase Cemetery but who the fifty were remains in question. 1st Lieutenant George P. Chilcutt may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules No one with the surname of Chilcutt owned slaves in Henry County, Tennessee.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"1ST LIEUT. G. P. CHICUTT CO. A 46 TENN. INF. C.S.A."**

334) Private William M. CHILDERS - Inscription on tombstone #650 reads ***“Wm. CHILDERS CO. A 43 GA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the widows pension Jane and William Childers were married on October 2, 1858.

The 1860 United States census listed William Childers, born about 1830 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and also noted he could not read or write and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Jane Childers, born about 1840 in Georgia and also noted as she could not read or write. The family household was living in the Sanford District in Dawson County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Cropville and the census was enumerated on July 19, 1860.

The compiler notes Dawson and Cherokee Counties are adjacent.

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

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

Company A of the 43rd Georgia Infantry was known as the "Cherokee Van Guards".

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 10 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Childers of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 4, 1862 at Canton, Georgia and enrolled by Captain William F. Mullins for three years or the war and payment due from enlistment and noted as present for duty.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Childers of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a pay roll showing payment of bounty. Roll dated March 30,

1862 and volunteered on March 4, 1862 at Canton in Cherokee County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain W. F. Mullins for three years or the war and paid \$50.00 bounty and signed his name as Wm. Childers.

He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Champion Hill, Mississippi in May of 1863 and eventually taken to Fort Delaware.

The compiler notes the Battle of Champion Hill, Mississippi was fought on May 16, 1863 and also known to the Confederates as the Battle of Baker's Creek.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. Childers of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the Army of the Tennessee and sent to Memphis, Tennessee on May 25, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters Department of Tennessee in the field near Vicksburg, Mississippi on June 29, 1863 and noted as captured at Champion Hill, Mississippi on May 18, 1863.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. M. Childers of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia appeared on a register of prisoners of war received on June 9, 1863 at Fort Delaware, Delaware and noted as captured at Champion Hill, Mississippi on May 17, 1863 and exchanged on July 4, 1863.

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

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. M. Childers of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a muster roll of a detachment of paroled prisoners of the organization above for June 30 to July 17, 1863 enlisted on May 10, 1862 at Chattanooga, Tennessee and enrolled by Captain Mullins for three years or the war and last paid by Captain Newman on February 28, 1863 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private William Childers of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on May 4, 1862 at Canton, Georgia and enrolled by Captain W. F. Mullins for three years or during the present war and last paid by J. M. Goodman on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent without leave.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm. Childers of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 2nd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on April 30, 1864.

When Private William M. Childers of Company A of the 43rd Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Atlanta Campaign on August 7, 1864 he had been in Stovall's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Childers of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 23rd Army Corps Department of the Ohio near Atlanta, Georgia and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 9, 1864 and stated he was in Stovall's Brigade of Clayton's Division of Lee's Corps and under remarks stated he had deserted.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Childers of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war and captured on August 9, 1864 and stated he had been in the Stovall Brigade of Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps and under remarks stated he deserted to the 14th Army Corps and turned over to Army of the Cumberland on August 19, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Childers of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 30, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 30, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Childers of Company A of the 43rd Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending September 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 6, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Childers of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Childers of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on September 1, 1864 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on September 2, 1864 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Childers of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 2, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 2, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm M. Childers of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio from September 1 to 5, 1864 and specifically arrived on September 3, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured on August 7, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) W. M. Childers of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have made application

to take the oath of allegiance from September 1 to 15, 1864 and noted captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Private William M. Childers died approximately 111 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 23, 1864 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported – DESTITUTION – For some time past, a colored man with but one leg and sick, has been sleeping in an old shop in the square east of the Patent Office and a few days ago he was turned out, since which time he has laid out in the weather. The Fourth Ward police were informed of the case yesterday morning and Officer Lewis took him to the almshouse where he was committed as a vagrant, Justice Giberson giving him a commitment.

And on Friday, December 23, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. M. Childers of Company A of the 43rd Regiment Georgia Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

The compiler notes Jane Childers is found on both the 1870 and 1880 United States census and living in Cherokee County, with her children.

His widow Jane Childers filed for and received a Confederate widow's pension in 1891 in Cherokee County, Georgia.

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

335) 3RD Lieutenant Josiah Meeks CHILDS - Inscription on tombstone #2071 reads **"3D LIEUT. J. M. CHILDS CO. G 23 MISS. REG. C.S.A."/** 3D LIEUT. R. B. WHITE 14 MISS. REG. C.S.A." He was taken prisoner at Fort Donelson, Tennessee in February 1862.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Josiah Childs, born about 1831 in Tennessee and noted as a student and had attended school within the year and living in the household of Thomas Childs, born about 1796 in North Carolina and his wife Sarah Childs, born about 1808 in Tennessee. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Bennet W. Childs, born about 1827 in Alabama and William Childs, born about 1833 in Tennessee and Henry Childs, born about 1841 in Tennessee and Sally Childs, born about 1843 in Tennessee and Thomas Childs, born about 1847 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Subdivision 1 in Lincoln County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on October 1, 1850.

3rd Lieutenant Josiah M. Childs is listed as being both a 3rd Lieutenant and a Junior 2nd Lieutenant. The ranks are the same, just a different way of saying it. A 3rd Lieutenant was nothing more than a 2nd Lieutenant in waiting and a 3rd Lieutenant was a rank primarily used in the Confederate Army.

According to Mormon Library Josiah Meeks Childs was born on January 14, 1831 in Lincoln County Tennessee to Thomas and Mary Mollie (Maiden name Meeks) Childs. Josiah M. Childs' mother, Mary would die in 1839 and according to the 1850 census his father, Thomas was a Baptist preacher and 19 year old Josiah M. Childs was a student.

According to the Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002, his father Thomas had remarried to Sarah (Sally) Williams on April 9, 1840 in Lincoln County Tennessee. All three, Thomas, his first wife Mary and his second wife also known as Sally are buried at the Childs cemetery in Lincoln County Tennessee.

According to Tippah County Mississippi History page 259 Josiah **Meeks** Childs never married. He was a graduate of Bethany College near Wheeling, (West) Virginia where he graduated on July 4, 1856 (The compiler upon talking to the college learned his records are still there) and practiced law in Lincoln County Tennessee. Since the Tippah County Court House was burned by the Federal Army in 1864 the original sources are lacking including the Tippah County 1860 census. The compiler speculates that either Josiah M. Childs either moved to Tippah County shortly before the war or that he decided to fight with his older brother Corporal Hezekiah C. Childs who was married and had been living in Tippah County Mississippi at least since his marriage in 1842. Hezekiah C. Childs is shown in the 1850 Federal census as living in Tippah County. Both served in Company G 23rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry. Hezekiah C. Childs died in 1892 and is buried in Tippah County Mississippi and his photograph can be seen on Find-A-Grave at memorial #5908986.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Third Lieutenant Josiah M. Childs served in Company G in 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 Coffeerville 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 G of the 23rd Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Tippah Riflemen”.

A Company Muster-in roll dated June 2, 1861 within his Compiled Military Service Records was called into service of the State of Mississippi stated 3rd Lieutenant (Spelled as) J. M. Childs of Captain Moses McCarley's Company Mississippi Volunteers which subsequently became Company G of the 23rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry was mustered into service on June 2, 1861 at age twenty-nine in Tippah County near Ripley, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 24 to September 19, 1861 and dated September 24, 1862 stated 2nd Junior Lieutenant (Spelled as) J. M. Childs of Company G of the 2nd Regiment, 1st Brigade Army of Mississippi* enlisted on August 24, 1861 at luka, Mississippi for twelve months and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company G of the 23rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 19, 1861 to September 19, 1862 stated 2nd Lieutenant Junior (Spelled as) J. M. Childs of Company G of the 23rd Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted at luka, Mississippi on September 19, 1861 for twelve months and was last paid on November 1, 1861.

The compiler notes the 2nd Regiment, 1st Brigade, Mississippi Volunteers, was organized during the months of June, July, August, and September, 1861, for State service, to serve one year. It was transferred to the Confederate service September 19, 1861, and the designation was changed to 23rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry by Special Order number 228, Adjutant and Inspectors General's Office, dated November 19, 1861. The regiment was captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee in February 1862, and was exchanged about September 20, 1862. It was reorganized for an additional term of two years about September 24, 1862. This regiment was also known as the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 3rd Lieutenant (Spelled as) J. M. Childs of Company G of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a list of officers of the 3rd Mississippi Regiment surrendered at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated 3rd Lieutenant (Spelled as) J. M. Childs of the 3rd Mississippi appeared on a list of prisoners of war received in the Camp Chase prison on March 20, 1862 and forwarded on parole from St. Louis (Missouri) and all captured at Fort Donelson. List dated Headquarters, Camp Chase, Ohio March 20, 1862 and a physical description was noted Age 30; Height 5' 10" with sandy hair and blue eyes.

Federal POW Records stated 3rd Lieutenant (Spelled as) J. M. Childs of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on March 1, 1862 at Camp Chase, Ohio and noted as captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated "Private" (Spelled as) J. M. Childs of Company G 3rd Mississippi was admitted to the United States Army Prison Hospital at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, Illinois on February 24, 1862 and returned to duty on March 16, 1862.

The compiler notes the confusion within the Federal POW Records insofar as dates but believes he was admitted to the Camp Douglas, Hospital and then reported to Camp Chase on March 20, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated the parole of Lieutenant J. M. Childs "I hereby pledge my parole of honor as a prisoner of war that I will without delay proceed to Columbus, Ohio and report to the Commanding Officer at that city and will not furnish any aid or information to the enemies of the Federal Government of the United States until duly exchanged." He signed his rank and name as 3rd Lieutenant J. M. Childs.

Federal POW Records stated Lieutenant (Spelled as) J. M. Childs name appeared in a letter addressed to Granville Moody, Colonel Commanding Camp Chase, Ohio and signed by J. C. Kelton, Assistant Adjutant General, of which the following is an extract. "The following named officers, prisoners of war, have been paroled to Columbus, Ohio. You will please notify this office which of the following named prisoners (officers) have not reported to you."* Letter dated Headquarters Department of the Mississippi, Saint Louis, Missouri, on April 5, 1862.

The asterisk above stated Indorsement shows; Names marked with a check mark and X have reported up to this date April 8, 1862. A list of those who have failed on this list has been furnished to General Halleck signed W. J. Holmes Secretary and further noted this man's name has been marked thus with a check mark.

The majority of the 23rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry was captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862. While at St. Louis, Missouri the enlisted soldiers were generally separated from the officers and trains took the majority of prisoners to various prisons. 3rd Lieutenant Josiah M. Childs and most of the junior officers were taken to Camp Chase where they arrived in very early March of 1862. According to Camp Chase records Lieutenant Childs was given a parole by Colonel Moody and allowed to visit downtown Columbus on March 20, 1862. The compiler speculates Lieutenant Childs was allowed to visit a local doctor in Columbus, Ohio. 3rd Lieutenant Childs returned to Camp Chase and died at the Camp Chase hospital on April 5, 1862.

Federal POW Records stated Lieutenant (Spelled as) J. M. Childers of the 3rd Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a list of Confederate prisoners who have died in General Hospitals in the Department of the Ohio. List dated Department of the Ohio Medical Director's Office, Cincinnati, Ohio on April 20, 1863 and noted as captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 3rd Lieutenant (Spelled as) J. M. Childs of Company G of the 23rd Regiment appeared on a register of Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Confederate States who were killed in battle or died of wounds or disease.

3rd Lieutenant Josiah Meeks Childs died approximately 35 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 5, 1862 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln signifies willingness to sign bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

And on Saturday, April 5, 1862 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Lieutenant (Spelled as) J. M. Childs of the 23rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry at the Camp Chase Hospital due to meningitis.

The compiler notes the date of death and reason for death was taken from Surgeon Brown's hospital reports located at the Ohio Historical Society.

According to Surgeon Brown at the Chase hospital, Childs died of meningitis. Meningitis is a bacterial infection of the membranes covering the brain and spinal cord. (meninges) Symptoms usually come on quickly, and may include: Fever and chills; Nausea and vomiting.

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried in grave number 1 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio. After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio.

Agent Mark E. Irving of the United States Quartermasters Department was sent to Columbus, Ohio in May of 1869 for this purpose. In a report found at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. Agent Irving wrote a letter to his superior General Bingham of the Great Lakes Department and stated that he had dug fifty-eight Confederate graves at the East Cemetery and eight of them were empty. He removed fifty Confederates to the Chase Cemetery but who the fifty were remains in question. 3rd Lieutenant Josiah M. Childs may have been one of those reinterred.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Josiah M. Childs did not own slaves in Tippah County, Mississippi or the State of Tennessee.

336) Sergeant Richard B. CHILDS - Inscription on tombstone #1875 reads ***"RICHD. B. CHILDS CO. H 30 GA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The compiler notes this is one of more complicated soldiers in both of his given name and because he may not have died at Camp Chase.

The 1850 United States census listed the surname as Chiles but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Childs and will be noted this way. The census listed Richmond Childs, born about 1838 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Sarah Childs, born about 1812 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Caroline Childs, born about 1836 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Jas M. Childs, born about 1839 in Alabama and Elizabeth A. Childs, born about 1843 in Georgia Sarah F. Childs, born about 1846 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 10 in Campbell County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 17, 1850.

The compiler notes there was not a Richard Childs living in Georgia in the 1850 census.

According to Georgia Marriage Record from Select Counties, 1828-1978; stated R. B. (A male) Childs married Amanda M. Lanis on January 20, 1859 in Campbell County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed the surname as Childes bur corrected to Childs by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. The census listed Richard B. Childs, born about 1838 with a personal estate valued at \$50.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Amanda Childs, born about 1840. Another family household member was William Childs, born about 1828. The family household was living in Campbell County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Campbellton and the census was enumerated on June 18, 1860. (The compiler notes on this particular census two different ancestry transcribers noted the given name as both Richard B. and Richmond B. Childs)

The compiler notes there was not a Richmond Childs listed in the 1860 census.

The inference for R. B. Childs being the correct soldier is because of the two prewar census reports and because of his physical description which listed his age as 27 in 1865 putting his birth year about 1838.

The compiler notes on later post war census reports sometimes his name is noted as Richmond and sometimes as Richard.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Richard B. Childs and discharged a sergeant served in Company H in the 30th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company G - (also known as Campbell Grays) of the 39th Georgia Infantry - many men from Campbell County. They became Company H, of the 30th Georgia Infantry upon reorganization in 1862.

“The company became (New) Company H 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry, about June 1862 and the designation of the regiment was changed to 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry about July, 1862.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 25 to December 31, 1861 stated Private Richard B. Childs of Company G commanded by Captain John Edmondson* enlisted on September 25, 1861 at Campbell County, Georgia and enrolled by John Edmondson for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company was also known as Old Company G of the 39th Georgia Infantry and became New Company H of that regiment about June 1862. The designation of the Regiment was changed to 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry about July 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1862 stated Private Richard B. (Spelled as) Childs of Old Company G 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Campbell County, Georgia and enrolled by John Edmondson for twelve months and last paid by Major S. J. Smith 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 Richard B. Childs of New Company H 39th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Campbell County, Georgia and enrolled by J. Edmondson and re-organized for the war and last paid by Captain H. M. Davenport on April 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private Richard B. (Spelled as) Childs of Company H of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Campbell County, Georgia and enrolled by John Edmondson for the war and last paid by H. M. Davenport on June 30, 1862 and noted present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private Richard B. (Spelled as) Childs of Company H of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Campbell County, Georgia and enrolled by John Edmondson for three years and last paid by Captain John C. Hightower on August 31, 1862 and noted present for duty and bounty paid.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private Richard B. (Spelled as) Childs of Company H of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on September 25, 1861 in Campbell County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain Edmondson for three years and last paid by Captain Hightower on October 31, 1862 and noted present for duty and under remarks stated he was sick in quarters and pay due for the months of January and February, 1862.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) R. B. Childs of Company H 30th Regiment appeared on a register of General Hospital Number 1 at Savannah, Georgia and the head of "List of sick transferred" and dated May 5, 1863 and transferred to the General Hospital at Whitesville and under remarks stated he had catarrh fever.

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

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) Richmond B. Childs of Company H of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Richmond B. Childs of Company H of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Richmond (With an X above given name indication an incorrect entry) B. Childs of Company H of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and sent from Nashville and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, Illinois on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Richmond (With an X above given name indication an incorrect entry) B. Childs of Company H of the 30th 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 on December 16, 1864 near Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) R. B. Childs of Company H of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for the oath of allegiance from April 1 to 15, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated (Spelled as) R. B. Childs was in Barracks Number 3 at Camp Chase however it did not note if he was in prison number two or three.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) R. B. Childs of Company H of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry name appeared as signature to an oath of allegiance and sworn to at Camp Chase, Ohio May 15, 1865 and a physical description was noted age 27; eyes dark; height 5 feet and 11 ½ inches complexion dark; hair dark and place of residence was Campbell County, Georgia and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864. And at the bottom of the page stated Indorsement shows Roll of Prisoners of War released at Camp Chase on May 15, 1865 as per General Order Number 85 dated May 8, 1865.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (21913 of 54896) stated Sergeant Richmond B. Childs of Company H of the 30th Georgia Infantry and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 was released on May 15, 1865 per General Order # 85 Adjutant General's Office dated May 8, 1865.

General Orders No. 85 was issued from the War Department on May 8, 1865 directing that all, except officers above the grade of colonel, who asked to take the Oath of Allegiance prior to the fall of Richmond on April 2nd were to be allowed to do so, and released with transportation provided to a point nearest their homes that could be reached by rail or by water.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (22931 of 54896) stated Sergeant (Spelled as) R. B. Childs of Company H of the 30th Georgia Infantry appeared on a record of prisoners of war released from confinement at Camp Chase, Ohio and the condition of release was the oath of allegiance to the United States Government and the order was dated May 8, 1865.

Federal POW Records at ancestry (23268 of 54896) stated Sergeant (Spelled as) R. B. Childs of Company H of the 30th Georgia Infantry was admitted to the Camp Chase Hospital on March 1, 1865 for pneumonia and died at the hospital on April 7, 1865 and buried in grave number 1875 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and arrived at Camp Chase on January 4, 1865.

The compiler notes a K. B. Childs died on April 7, 1865 and sometimes the letter R is confused with the letter K and vice-versa.

Private died approximately 93 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 7, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported – At the coin sale in New York, last week, nearly four thousand pieces were sold, realizing about \$15,000. On Saturday evening a Washington cent of 1792, naked bust, brought \$400; Washington half dollar of the same, \$119, \$100 and \$85 respectfully, and six season medals, issued during the second presidency of Washington, \$800.

The compiler notes his Camp Chase death records were mistakenly put on the Federal POW Records of K. R. Childs who never existed as a soldier.

And on Friday, April 7, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) K. R. Childs of Company H of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules no one with the surname of Childs or Childes owned slave in Campbell County, Georgia.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“SGT. R. B. CHILDS CO. H 30 GA. INF. C.S.A.”**

337) Private Richard O. CHITWOOD - Inscription on tombstone #1413 reads **“R. O. CHILDWOOD RODDY’S ESCORT ALA. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Huntsville, Alabama in December 1864.

He only has Federal POW Records.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Richard O. Chittwood served in Roddey’s Escort Alabama Cavalry and did not have an overview of the unit.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rich’s O. Chittwood of Roddy’s Escort appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 3, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 3, 1865 and noted captured near Huntsville, Alabama on December 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Richard O. Chittwood of Roddy’s Escort 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 near Huntsville, Alabama on December 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Richard O. Chittwood of Roddy’s Scouts 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 Huntsville, Alabama on December 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rich’s O. Chittwood of Roddy’s Escort appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 3, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured on December 20, 1864 near Huntsville, Alabama.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rich's O. Chittwood of Roddy's Scouts appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured near Huntsville, Alabama on December 20, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Rich's O. Chittwood of Roddy's Scouts appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 11, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Huntsville, Alabama on December 20, 1864.

Private Richard O. Chittwood died approximately 42 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 22, 1865 at Louisville, Kentucky a local newspaper *The Louisville Courier-Journal* reported – PRISONERS OF WAR AND DESERTERS – Yesterday morning's train from Nashville brought up three commissioned officers and nine enlisted men, prisoners of war and thirty-five deserters from the rebel army. The latter were sent across the Ohio River on parole to remain during the war. The names of the three commissioned officers are James J. Thomas, Assistant Surgeon 6th Georgia cavalry; John B. Counties (Spelled as Countiss on his Service Records) Captain 21st Georgia Infantry; and George E. Rochelle, Lieutenant 10th Confederate States cavalry.

And on Wednesday, February 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) R. O. Chittwood of Roddy's Escort due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“R. O. CHITWOOD RODDEY'S ESCORT ALA. C.S.A.”**

338) Private Joseph W. CHICUTT - Inscription on tombstone #1521 reads **“J. W. CHILLICUT CO. I 13 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 Private Joseph W. Chicutt served in Company I of the 13th Regiment Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“13th Infantry Regiment, organized at Jackson, Tennessee, in June, 1861, contained men from Dyer, Fayette, Shelby, Gibson, McNairy, and Chester [The compiler notes Chester County, Tennessee was not created until 1879] counties. It participated in the battles at Belmont, Shiloh, Richmond, and Perryville, then was assigned to P. Smith's, Vaughan's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During March, 1863, it was consolidated with the 154th (Senoir) Regiment. In November, 1862, the unit suffered from an outbreak of smallpox but recovered in time to fight at Murfreesboro. It went on to serve with the

army from Chickamauga to Atlanta. Then it returned to Tennessee with Hood and was active in North Carolina. The regiment sustained 149 casualties at Belmont, 137 at Shiloh, and 48 at Richmond. Of the 252 engaged at Murfreesboro, forty-four percent were disabled. In December, 1863, the 13th/154th totalled [totalled] 428 men and 263 arms. Few were included in the surrender on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels R. W. Pitman, [Robert William Pitman – Find A Grave Memorial # 14995500] Alfred J. Vaughan, and John V. Wright; [John Vines Wright – Find A Grave Memorial # 6416914] Lieutenant Colonels Beverly L. Dyer, William E. Morgan, [Killed at the 2nd Battle of Murfreesboro aka Stone's River December 31, 1862] and W. E. Winfield; and Majors Peter H. Cole [Also Killed at the 2nd Battle of Murfreesboro aka Stone's River December 31, 1862] and William J. Crook.”

Company I of the 13th Tennessee Infantry was known as the “Forked Deer Volunteers” Many soldiers from Henderson County, Tennessee.

When Private Joseph W. Chicutt of Company I 13th 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 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.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas W Chicutt (The compiler notes an X above the given name indication an incorrect entry) of Company I of the 13th Tennessee Regiment 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 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph W Chicutt of Company I of the 13th Tennessee Regiment Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted captured on December 16, 1864 at Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph W Chicutt of Company I of the 13th Tennessee Regiment Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 and sent from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph W Chilcutt (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 13th Tennessee Regiment Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 2, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos W Chilcutt of Company I of the 13th Tennessee Regiment Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jos W Chilcott (With as X above the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 13th Tennessee Regiment 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 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Joseph W. Chicutt died approximately 44 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 3, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported – GOVERNOR OF DELAWARE – Governor Cannon, of Delaware, who died on Wednesday, fell a victim to typhoid fever, after a week's illness. By virtue of the State constitution, Dr. Saulsbury, Speaker of the Senate, becomes Governor for the unexpired term and in November 1866 a successor will be chose by the people. Dr. Saulsbury is a democrat.

And on Friday, March 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. W. Chillcutt of Company I of the 13th Regiment Tennessee Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

339) Private Jacob CHRISTIAN - Inscription on tombstone #202 reads **"J. CHRISTIAN CO. B 34 BATT'N VA. CAV. C.S.A."** **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Bath County, Virginia in March 1864.

The 1850 United States census listed Jacob Christian, born about 1816 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a laborer and noted he could not read nor write and living with what appears to be his wife Amanda Christian, born about 1827 in Virginia. Other family household members were: James W. Christian, born about 1843 in Virginia and Irene Christian, born about 1846 in Virginia and Elizabeth

Christian, born about 1847 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 6 in Boone County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 20, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Jacob Christian, born about 1814 in Mercer County, (West) Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$100.00 and listed as the head of the household and what appears to be his wife Amanda Christian, born about 1827 in Cabell County, (West) Virginia. Other family household members were: James W. Christian, born about 1844 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Arrena (A female) Christian, born about 1846 in Virginia and Elizabeth Christian, born about 1848 in Virginia and Warren Christian, born about 1851 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Polley (A female) Christian, born about 1854 in Virginia and Christopher C. Christian, born about 1856 in Virginia and Nancy Jane Christian, born about 1858 in Virginia (Spelled as) Jerusha (A female) Christian, born about 1860 in Virginia and noted as one month old. The family household was living in Boone County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Ballardville and the census was enumerated on July 24, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Jacob Christian served in Company B of the 34th Battalion Virginia Cavalry (Witcher's Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"34th Cavalry Battalion, formerly the 1st Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles, was organized in December, 1862. The unit served in A. G. [Albert Gallatin] Jenkins', W. E. [William Edmondson] Jones', V.A. [Virginia] Witcher's, and B. T. Johnson's Brigade and first engaged the Federals in western Virginia. It had a force of 172 men at Gettysburg, returned to western Virginia, [and] then was involved in operations in East Tennessee. During April, 1864, it contained 222 effectives, saw action at Piedmont, and served with Early in the Shenandoah Valley. The 34th disbanded at Lynchburg in April, 1865. Lieutenant Colonel Vinson A. Witcher, [Vincent Addison Witcher] and Majors John A. McFarlane [Major John Alexander McFarlane] and William Straton [From "Virginia and Virginians, 1606-1888," Major William Straton 1821-1890] were in command."

Company B of the 34th Battalion Virginia Cavalry had many soldiers from Cabell, Logan, Boone, Putnam, and Kanawha Counties in (West) Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated March 27, 1862 stated Private Jacob Christian of Captain William Straton's Company of Cavalry* enlisted on January 18, 1862 at Martins Mill, Kentucky and enrolled by Brigadier General H. Marshal for three years and noted as present for duty.

The asterisk above stated this company subsequently became Company B of the 34th Battalion Virginia Cavalry. The 34th Battalion Virginia Cavalry also known as the 1st Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles and as Witcher's Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles was organized about June 1, 1862. The company commanded by Captain Caldwell was withdrawn from the battalion and divided into three companies two of which formed Caldwell's Battalion Virginia Cavalry and the others became Captain McFarlane's Company Virginia Cavalry which was divided into two companies on May 28, 1863 and after serving in

Jesse's Battalion Kentucky Mounted Riflemen and the 6th Battalion Confederate Cavalry they became companies H and I of this battalion in May 1864. The battalion finally consisted of then companies A to K.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from January 18 to June 30, 1862 and dated July 24, 1862 stated Private Jacob Christian of Captain William Straton's Company of Cavalry enlisted on January 18, 1862 at Martins Mill, Kentucky and enrolled by General H. Marshal for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated he was a corporal from June 18, 1862 till June 19, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 1 to November 30, 1862 and dated December 1, 1862 stated Private Jacob Christian of Company B of the 1st Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles enlisted on January 18, 1862 at Martins Mill, Kentucky and enrolled by General Marshal for three years and last paid by Captain Stratton on June 30, 1862 noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from December 1, 1862 to February 1, 1863 and dated February 1, 1863 stated Private Jacob Christian of Company B of the 1st Battalion Virginia Mounted Rifles enlisted on January 18, 1862 at Martins Mill, Kentucky and enrolled by General Marshal for three years and last paid on December 1, 1862 noted as absent and under remarks stated he was on detached service since January 18, 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jacob Christian of Company B of the 34th Battalion Virginia Cavalry C. S. A. appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, (West) Virginia also known as Athenaeum Prison and listed a physical description on April 3, 1864 age 54; height 5 feet 9 inches; complexion dark; eyes blue; hair dark; and told Union authorities he had been a farmer prior to the war and stated his residence was Boone County, West Virginia and had been arrested in Boone County, West Virginia on March 23, 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jacob Christian of Company B of the 34th Battalion Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on April 5, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by Captain E. Over. [The compiler notes Captain Edward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] A physical description was taken age 54; 5' 9"; eyes blue; hair dark; complexion dark and noted as captured in Bath County, Virginia on March 23, 1864 and under remarks stated desires to take oath.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jacob Christian of Company B of the 34th Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase who desire taking the oath of allegiance on June 10, 1864 and noted as captured in Bath County, Virginia on March 23, 1864 and under remarks stated deserter.

Private Jacob Christian died approximately 132 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 15, 1864 at Washington, D.C., President Lincoln telegraphs General Sherman near Atlanta. If the government should purchase on its own account, cotton Northward of you and on the line of your communications would it be an inconvenience to you or detriment to the Military service, for it to come to the North on the Railroad?

And on Monday, August 15, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Jacob Christian of Company B of the 34th Virginia Cavalry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Jacob Christian did not own slaves in either West Virginia or Virginia.

340) Corporal Stephen D. CHURCH - Inscription on tombstone #1595 reads ***“CORP. S. D. CHURCH CO. D 36 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Stephen Church, born about 1843 in Mississippi and living in the household of Stephen D. Church, born about 1810 in New York and what appears to be his wife Catherine Church, born about 1820 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Phoebe Church, born about 1840 in Mississippi and Catherine Church, born about 1845 in Mississippi and John Church, born about 1846 in Mississippi and Sarah Church, born about 1847 in Mississippi and Paschal Church, born about 1849 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Neshoba County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 24, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Breland but corrected to Church by an ancestry transcriber and looking at the script the compiler agrees and will be listed as Church. The census listed Stephen D. Church, born about 1843 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a student and living in the household of S. D. (A male) Church, born about 1810 in New York and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Cathrine Church, born about 1821 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Febe E. (A female) Church, born about 1841 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Cathrine E. Church, born about 1845 in Mississippi and Jno C. H. Church, born about 1847 in Mississippi and Sarah A. Church, born about 1849 in Mississippi and Paschal L. Church, born about 1851 in Mississippi and Mary H. Church, born about 1853 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Aquilla R. (A female) Church, born about 1855 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Zena Q. (A female) Church, born about 1856 in Mississippi and Wm. H. Church, born about 1858 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Township 9 Range 12 in Neshoba County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Union and the census was enumerated on July 2, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Stephen D. Church was discharged as a corporal and served in Company D 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]”

A Company Muster-in roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated March 29, 1861 near Meridian, Mississippi stated Private (Spelled as) S. D. Church of Company D of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers joined for duty on March 12, 1862 at Meridian, Mississippi at age nineteen for twelve months and noted he traveled thirty miles to place of rendezvous.

“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 as the Confederate War Department.”

Compiled Military Service Records listed the name of Stephen Church known as the Yankee Hunters on a list of the organization named above, under the following heading. “At a meeting of the citizens of the vicinity held this day it was resolved that we report the organization of a company to be styled the Yankee hunters and that we offer our services for the term of twelve months according to the call for troops to rendezvous at Union Mills.” The list dated February 22, 1862 at Union, Mississippi. (The compiler notes Union, Mississippi was located in Neshoba County)

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private S. D. Church Company D of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers appeared on a list of soldiers of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, between the ages of 18 to 35 years, including those over and under age, who have volunteered for three years or the war. List dated May 30, 1862 at Rienzi, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 12 to June 30, 1862 stated Private S. D. Church of Company D of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted at Meridian, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain J. D. Tolson on March 12, 1862 for one year and noted he was absent and at home sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated 4th Corporal S. D. Church of Company D of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted at Meridian, Mississippi on March 12, 1862 and enrolled by Captain J. D. Tolson and last paid by J. T. Shepherd on July 1, 1862 and noted he was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated 2nd Corporal S. D. Church of Company D of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted at Meridian, Mississippi on March 12, 1862 and enrolled by Captain J. D. Tolson and last paid by Captain J. T. Shepherd on June 30, 1862 and noted he was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated 2nd Corporal S. D. Church of Company D of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted at Meridian, Mississippi on March 12, 1862 and enrolled by Captain J. D. Tolson and last paid by Major Landry on August 31, 1862 and noted he was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated 2nd Corporal S. D. Church of Company D of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted at Meridian, Mississippi on March 12, 1862 and enrolled by Captain J. D. Tolson and last paid by Major Landry on October 31, 1862 and noted he was present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1863 stated 2nd Corporal S. D. Church of Company D of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted at Meridian, Mississippi on March 12, 1862 and enrolled by Captain Tolson for twelve months and last paid by Captain Kent on February 28, 1863 and noted he was absent without leave. And noted the company was surrendered to the United States forces under General Grant at Vicksburg on the 4th day of July; it was paroled on the 7th of the same month.

When 2nd Corporal Stephen D. Church of Company D of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Louis Hebert's Brigade in Major General John H. Forney's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, S. D. Church a 2nd corporal of Company D 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 S. D. Church and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 7 day of July 1863.

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

Federal POW Records started Corporal (Spelled as) Ellis (With an X above the given name indicating a wrong name) D. Church of Company D of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces on July 4, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 4, 1863.

The compiler notes many Confederate soldiers were listed as absent without leave after the surrender at Vicksburg, Mississippi as they were usually furloughed home for thirty days and then reported late to parole camp before being exchanged.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated 2nd Corporal S. D. Church of Company D of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted at Meridian, Mississippi on March 12, 1862 and enrolled by Captain Tolson for twelve months and last paid by Captain Kent on February 28, 1863 and noted he was present for duty and under remarks it noted “This company has had 35 men declared exchanged since last muster” and that he had been absent since last muster (40) days.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 2nd Corporal S. D. Church of Company D of the 36th Mississippi appeared on a list of paroled officers and men, of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, declared exchanged. List dated December 20, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated 2nd Corporal S. D. Church of Company D of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted at Meridian, Mississippi on March 12, 1862 and enrolled by Captain Tolson for twelve months and last paid by Major Williams on December 31, 1863 and noted he was present for duty.

The following gives insight of the capture of Corporal S. D. Church of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Infantry.

The compiler notes when he was taken prisoner he had been on detached duty with General Nathan B. Forrest.

“The Third Battle of Murfreesboro, also known as Wilkinson Pike or the Cedars, was fought December 5–7, 1864, in Rutherford County, Tennessee, as part of the Franklin-Nashville Campaign of the American Civil War.

In a last, desperate attempt to force Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's Union army out of Georgia, Gen. John Bell Hood led the Army of Tennessee north toward Nashville in November 1864. After suffering terrible losses at Franklin, he continued toward Nashville. Hood recognized that Federal forces at

Murfreesboro posed a significant threat to his right flank, his supply line and his possible retreat route. On December 4, 1864 he sent Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest with two cavalry divisions and Maj. Gen. William B. Bate's infantry division to Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Union forces:

District of Tennessee – Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau

- Defenses of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad – Maj. Gen. Robert H. Milroy
 - 1st Provisional Brigade – Col. Minor T. Thomas
 - 8th Minnesota Infantry: Col. Minor T. Thomas, Lt. Henry C. Rogers
 - 61st Illinois Infantry: Lt. Col. Daniel Grass
 - 174th Ohio Infantry: Col. John S. Jones
 - 181st Ohio Infantry: Col. John O'Dowd
 - 13th New York Light Artillery: Cpt. Henry Bundy
 - 2nd Provisional Brigade (Post of Tullahoma) – Col. Edward Anderson
 - 177th Ohio Infantry: Col. Arthur T. Wilcox
 - 178th Ohio Infantry: Col. Joab A. Stafford
 - 12th Indiana Cavalry: Col. Edward Anderson
 - 5th Tennessee Cavalry: Col. William Brickly Stokes

Confederate

Cavalry Corps – Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest

- Buford's Division – Brig. Gen. Abraham Buford
 - Bell's Brigade – Col. Tyree Bell
 - Crossland's Brigade – Col. Edward Crossland
- Jackson's Division – Brig. Gen. William Hicks Jackson
 - Armstrong's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Frank C. Armstrong
 - Ross's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Lawrence S. Ross

Attached Infantry

- Bate's Division (from Cheatham's Corps) – Maj. Gen. William B. Bate
 - Tyler's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Thomas Benton Smith
 - Finley's Brigade – Major Jacob A. Lash
 - Jackson's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Henry R. Jackson
- Stevenson's Division
 - Brown's & Reynolds's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Palmer
- French's Division
 - Sears' Brigade – Brig. Gen. Claudius W. Sears

On December 2, Hood had ordered Bate to destroy the railroad and blockhouses between Murfreesboro and Nashville and join Forrest for further operations. On December 4, Bate's division attacked Blockhouse No. 7 protecting the railroad crossing at Overall's Creek, but Union forces fought it off. On the morning of December 5, Forrest marched toward Murfreesboro in two columns, one to attack the

fort on the hill and the other to take Blockhouse No. 4, both at La Vergne. Forrest demanded the garrisons at both locations surrender, which they did. Outside La Vergne, Forrest joined Bate's division and the command advanced on to Murfreesboro along two roads, driving the Union forces into their Fortress Rosecrans fortifications, then encamped in the city outskirts for the night. The next morning, on December 6, fighting flared for a couple of hours, but the Union troops ceased firing and both sides glared at each other for the rest of the day. Brig. Gen. Claudius W. Sears's and Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Palmer's infantry brigades joined Forrest's command in the evening, further increasing his numbers.

On the morning of December 7, 1864 Maj. Gen. Lovell Rousseau, commanding all of the forces at Murfreesboro, sent two brigades out under Brig. Gen. Robert H. Milroy on the Salem Pike to feel out the enemy. These brigades were led by Col. Minor T. Thomas, a veteran of the Dakota War, and Col. Edward Anderson. With Thomas' brigade forming the first line of battle and Anderson forming the second, Milroy engaged the Confederates and fighting continued. At one point some of Bate's troops broke and ran. Forrest "seized the colors of the retreating troops and endeavored to rally them". Bate was equally unsuccessful. The rest of Forrest's command conducted an orderly retreat from the field and encamped for the night outside Murfreesboro. Forrest had destroyed railroad track, blockhouses, and some homes and generally disrupted Union operations in the area. More importantly, he succeeded in keeping Rousseau confined to Murfreesboro and kept the important supply line and retreat route open."

When Corporal Stephen D. Church of Company D of the 36th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 7, 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.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Corporal S. D. Church of Company D of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a report of casualties of the 36th Mississippi Regiment, Sears' Brigade near Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 7, 1864. Report dated near Nashville on December 13, 1864 and under remarks stated missing.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Stephen D. Church of Company D of the "34th" Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Stephen D. Church of Company D of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864 and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Stephen D. Church Company D of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville

Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Stephen D. Church Company D of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase, on January 7, 1864 and noted as captured at Stone Rive, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Stephen D. Church Company D of the 36th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

The compiler notes it was usually a two day journey from Louisville, Kentucky to Columbus, Ohio.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal Stephen D. Church Company D of the 36th Regiment Mississippi 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 captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Corporal Stephen D. Church died approximately 56 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 8, 1865 at 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 Corporal (Spelled as) S. D. Church of Company D of the "34th" Mississippi Regiment Mississippi Infantry at the Camp Chase hospital due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither S. D. Church nor Stephen D. Church owned slaves in Mississippi.

341) Albert CLARK - Inscription on tombstone #1113 reads **"SGT. A. CLARK MARSHALL'S BATT'Y TENN. 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 Albert Clark served in Company K in the 29th Tennessee Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"29th Infantry Regiment was assembled at Henderson's Mills, Greene County, Tennessee, in September, 1861. Its members were raised in the counties of Bradley, Polk, Claiborne, Hancock, Hawkins, Greene,

and Washington. The unit took part in the conflicts at Fishing Creek, Munfordville, and Perryville, then was placed in P. Smith's, Vaughan's, and Palmer's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. During September, 1864, it was consolidated with the 11th Regiment. It participated in the various campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, was involved in Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and fought in North Carolina. In January, 1862, the regiment reported 493 present for duty, sustained 29 casualties at Fishing Creek, and lost fifty-one percent of the 220 at Murfreesboro. It had 71 disabled at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 236 men and 173 arms. Only a remnant surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels William P. Bishop, [The compiler notes William P. Bishop's highest rank was captain – Find A Grave Memorial # 11857547] Samuel Powel, [Resigned in November 1862] and Horace Rice; Lieutenant Colonels Reuben Arnold [Find A Grave Memorial # 32120364] and John B. Johnson; [Find A Grave Memorial # 10584441] and Majors Absalom K. Blevins [Absalom Kyle Blevins – Find A Grave Memorial # 88074074] and Samuel L. McKamy.”

The compiler notes he only has Federal POW Records.

When Private Albert Clark of Company K of the 29th 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 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 Albert Clark of Company K of the 29th 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 11, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 11, 1865 and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Albert Clark of Company K of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Albert Clark of Company K of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 10, 1865 and noted as captured on December “13” 1864 at Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Albert Clark of Company K of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 15, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 17, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Albert Clark of Company K of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 12, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 14, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Albert Clark of Company K of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry 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 captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Albert Clark of Company K of the 29th Regiment Tennessee Infantry 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 captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Albert Clark died approximately 22 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 8, 1865 at Salt Lake City, Utah a local newspaper *The Deseret News* reported – SEXTON'S REPORT – Great Salt Lake City, Sexton's Report, for the month of January 1865. Total number on interments during the month – 36 males 18 and females 18 adults 14 and children 22. DIED OF THE FOLLOWING CAUSES AS REPORTED:

Scarlet fever – 5

Lung fever – 5

Inflammation of Bowels and Brain – 5

Putrid sore throat – 2

Dropsy – 2

Paralytic stroke – 2

Old age – 2

Died at birth – 2

Child bed – 1

Apoplexy – 1

Brain fever – 1

Diphtheria – 1

Measles – 1

Croop – 1

Liver complaint – 1

Typhoid fever – 1

Not Reported – 3

Joseph E. Taylor – Sexton

(The compiler notes Utah did not become a State until 1896).

And on Wednesday, February 8, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private Albert Clark of "Marshall's Battery" due to small-pox.

The compiler notes that his name is not listed with Marshall's Battery although it was present at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee and that all of his Federal POW Records listed him with Company K of the 29th Tennessee with the exception of his death record which noted he was with Marshall's Battery.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"A. CLARK CO. K 29 TENN. INF. C.S.A."**

342) Private Eli J. CLARK - Inscription on tombstone #466 reads **"E. J. CLARK 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 39 years old.

The compiler notes from looking at family genealogy Eli J. Clark and Henry T. Clark appear to have been brothers.

According to Georgia Marriages to 1850; Eli Clark married Matilda Edgar on December 25, 1844 in Monroe County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Eli Clark, born about 1825 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Matilda Clark, born about 1829 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Mary Clark, born about 1846 in Georgia and Green Berry (A male) Clark, born about 1849 in Georgia. The family household was living in the Southern Division in Dale County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 17, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed E. J. (A male) Clark, born about 1825 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal value of \$600.00 and noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Matilda Clark, born about 1836 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Mary E. Clark, born about 1847 in Georgia and Green B. (A male) Clark, born about 1848 in Georgia and James Clark, born about 1853 in Alabama and Henry Clark, born about 1856 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Antameda (A female) Clark, born about 1858 in Alabama. The family household was living in Dale County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Newton and the census was enumerated on August 23, 1860.

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

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

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private Eli J. Clark 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 General John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Ely J. Clark 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 captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Ely Clark of Company A of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at 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 captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Eli J. Clark of Company A of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 15, 1864 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) Eli J. Clark 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 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 (Spelled as) Eli J. Clark of Company A of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain Stephen Edward Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Private Eli C. Clark died approximately 88 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 14, 1864 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported – GENERAL McCLELLAN’S RESIGNATION – The New York World has the following on the resignation of General McClellan: On the 8th instant, the day of the election, General McClellan addressed a letter to the President resigning his commission in the army, and requesting that his resignation might be allowed to date from that day. As he could not then know whether he resigned to become a private citizen or resigned to become the President elect of the United States, the time was gracefully and appropriately chosen.....

And on Monday, November 14, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Eli J. Clark of Company A of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to small-pox.

His widow, Matilda Clark received a Confederate widow’s pension in Coffee County, Alabama.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Eli J. Clark of Dale County, Alabama did not slaves.

343) Private Henry T. CLARK - Inscription on tombstone #837 reads ***“H. T. CLARK 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 30 years old.

The compiler notes from looking at family genealogy Eli J. Clark and Henry T. Clark appear to have been brothers.

The 1860 United States census listed Henry T. Clark, born about 1834 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Joseph (Spelled as) Ethington, born about 1840 in Georgia and what appears to be his wife Mary Ethington, born about 1841 in Alabama. Other household members were: Elmira (A female) Ethington, born about 1858 in Alabama and a male child born about 1860 and noted as two months old and not mentioned with a given name. The household was living in Election Precinct 11 in Coffee County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Haw Ridge and the census was enumerated on August 29, 1860.

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

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

The compiler notes his service records are listed as Henry Clark of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry and only has Federal POW Records.

When Private Henry Clark 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 General John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry Clark 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 captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry Clark of Company A of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at 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 captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private Henry Clark of Company A of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 15, 1864 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 Henry Clark 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 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 Henry Clark of Company A of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain Stephen Edward Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Private Henry Clark died approximately 157 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 22, 1865 at Leavenworth, Kansas a local newspaper *The Leavenworth Times* reported – FIRE IN ST. LOUIS – A fire broke out on Thursday night in St. Louis in a photograph gallery on the southeast corner of Fourth and Olive Streets and spread rapidly in an eastern and southern direction. The building occupied by the gallery was destroyed and several adjoining buildings more or less injured. A large amount of goods contained in them were damaged by being drenched with water.

And on Sunday, January 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) H. T. Clark of Company A of the 54th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Henry Clark did not own slaves in Coffee County, Alabama.

344) Private John CLARK - Inscription on tombstone #1951 reads ***“JOHN CLARK CO. G 4 (RUSSELL’S) ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at Bellefonte, Alabama in January 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Clark served in Company G in the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry (Russell’s) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“4th (Russell's) Cavalry Regiment was formed at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, in December, 1862, by consolidating four companies from the 3rd (Forrest's Old) Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, six companies of the 4th Alabama Battalion, and the Russell Rangers or 15th Tennessee Cavalry Battalion. Its members were from the counties of Madison, Wilcox, Monroe, Cherokee, Jackson, Marshall, and Lawrence. The regiment was assigned to General J. T. Morgan's and W. W. Allen's Brigade. It participated in the Battles of Lexington, Trenton, Jackson, Parker's Cross Roads, and Chickamauga, then was involved in the

Knoxville and Atlanta Campaigns. Later it skirmished in the Tennessee Valley and served under General Chalmers in Alabama. Assigned to Forrest's Corps, it was included in the surrender on May 4, 1865. The field officers were Colonel Alfred A. Russell, [Alfred Russell – Find A Grave Memorial # 31526254] Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Hambrick, and Major F. M. Taylor. [Felix McConnell Taylor – Find A Grave Memorial # 13878295]”

The compiler notes both Larkinsville, Alabama and the current ghost town of Bellefonte, Alabama where he was noted as being captured are both in Jackson County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 1 to April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) J. M. Clark of Company G of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry and enlisted on October 8, 1862 at Larkinsville, Alabama and enrolled by H. F. Smith for three years or during the war and last paid by Major Peyton on November 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated he was paid .40 cents per day for horse and amount paid was \$72.40.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 1 to December 31, 1863 and dated February 12, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Clark of Company G of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry and enlisted on October 8, 1862 at Salem Tennessee and enrolled by H. F. Smith for three years or during the war and duty status not stated

Federal POW Records stated Private John Clark of Company G 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 23, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 23, 1865 and noted captured near Bellefonte, Alabama on January 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Clark of Company G 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 23, 1865 and noted as captured near Bellefonte, Alabama on January 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Clark of Company G of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at 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 noted as captured at Bellefonte, Alabama on January 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private John Clark of Company G of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 24, 1865 at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged on January 25, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Bellefonte, Alabama on January 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Clark of Company G of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 27, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Bellefonte, Alabama on January 12, 1865.

Private John Clark died approximately 103 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 10, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: THE CASE OF MARY JANE WINDLE – Yesterday afternoon, Mary McLain as she now styles herself , better known as a plagiarist authoress under the name of Mary Jane Windle, who was arrested on the 16th of April on the charge of malicious mischief in tearing down a flag which was displayed from a room above the one she occupied on Twelfth Street and using disloyal language and committed to jail by Justice Miller, was brought out under a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Olin, J. B. Adams appearing as her counsel.....

And on Wednesday, May 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private John Clark of Company G of the 4th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

345) [Private John E. CLARK](#) - Inscription on tombstone #2109 reads ***“JOHN CLARK CO. G 3 VA. CAV. C.S.A.”*** / *Wm. H. LYNCH CO. H 1 S.C. RIFLES. C.S.A.”* The compiler notes this John Clark was a Federal United States soldier.

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

The compiler cannot find with any certainty of his being found on the United States census report for 1850 or 1860.

The compiler notes there were a couple of other John E. Clark’s who had enlisted in various units prior to his service in the 3rd Virginia Cavalry and one of their physical descriptions are very close to this John E. Clark.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records are listed under John E. Clark of the United States 3rd West Virginia Cavalry.

A Company Muster-in roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John Clark of Captain Utt’s Company of the 3rd Regiment Virginia Cavalry (Union) appeared on a muster-in roll near Wheeling, (West) Virginia on October 10, 1862 at age twenty-three and enrolled on November 1, 1862* at Camp Willie, (West) Virginia for three years.

The above asterisk stated muster-in roll shows enrollment of all men of this company as of same date. See enrollment on subsequent card or cards.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private John Clark of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private John Clark of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Virginia Cavalry enrolled at Morgantown, (West) Virginia for three years and under remarks stated he deserted between Middletown and Strasburg, Virginia on January 14, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private John Clark of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Virginia Cavalry appeared on a muster roll of paroled prisoners at College Green Barracks in Annapolis, Maryland and noted as present.

The compiler notes there were two major Union parole camps one in the eastern theatre of war named Camp Parole in Maryland just outside of Annapolis, Maryland and the other in the western theatre of war named Camp Chase just outside of Columbus, Ohio.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private John Clark of Company D of the 3rd Regiment West Virginia Cavalry enrolled on September 3, 1863 (Should have said 1862) at Morgantown, (West) Virginia for three years and under remarks stated committed suicide at Camp Chase.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1863 stated Private John Clarke (With an X above the surname indicating and incorrect spelling) of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Virginia Cavalry* enrolled for duty on September 3, 1862 at Morgantown, (West) Virginia for three years and under remarks stated committed suicide while a paroled prisoner at Camp Chase on April 5, 1863.

The asterisk above stated became Company D of the 3rd Regiment West Virginia Cavalry.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John Clark of Company D of the 3rd Regiment West Virginia Cavalry appeared on returns as follows. March 1863 Company D detachment 3rd Virginia Cavalry loss near Strasburg, Virginia deserted. April 1863 loss April 10, 1863 loss committed suicide.

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

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John E. Clark of Company D of the 3rd Virginia Cavalry (Union) is found in the muster and descriptive roll of Company C of the 2nd Battalion, Paroled Cavalry at

Camp Chase, Ohio dated April 10, 1863 with an asterisk (“This organization was formed from paroled prisoners of war for duty compatible with their parole by General Order number 72, Adjutant Generals Office, of June 28, 1862, and the members were returned to their commands, from subsequent orders from the Adjutant Generals Office, declaring the exchange of paroled prisoners and directing their return to their commands.”) and stated he was born in Ohio County, (West) Virginia and listed his age as twenty-three and his former occupation had been a farmer and enlisted on November 1, 1862 in Ohio County, (West) Virginia for three years and had hazel eyes, and dark hair, and a light complexion and was 5 foot nine inches in height and had committed suicide on April 4, 1863.

A Special Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated April 10, 1863 stated John E. Clark of Company D of the 3rd Regiment Virginia Cavalry died at Columbus, Ohio in April 1863 supposed to have committed suicide.

A Company Muster-out roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John Clark of Company D of the 3rd Regiment West Virginia Cavalry was noted in a Company Muster-Out roll dated June 30, 1865 at Wheeling, West Virginia and under remarks stated he committed suicide at Camp Chase, Ohio, date unknown.

The compiler notes hospital records located at the National Archives in Washington, D.C. stated his wound was on the right side.

The Adjutant General of Ohio annual reports dated 1866-1868 listed John Clark of Company C 3rd Virginia Cavalry as died on April 6, 1863 and buried in grave number 96 at the East Cemetery in Columbus, Ohio.

The compiler notes John Clark is not listed in the so called Confederate dead book at Camp Chase and nor should he be for he was a United States soldier.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compiled Military Service Records noted a Casualty Sheet as follows. Private John Clark of Company C 2nd Paroled Cavalry Battalion, nature of casualty suicide, certified by Lieutenant M. W. Hardy 7th Tennessee Cavalry (Union) (A United States officer who was also paroled at Camp Chase) place of discharge Camp Chase, Ohio on April 4, 1863.

The Adjutant General's Office on July 13, 1885 stated the following. This is accepted as referring to Private John Clark of Company D of the 3rd West Virginia Cavalry who was captured at Strasburg, Virginia on January 13, 1863, reported at Camp Parole, Maryland, February 10, 1863, reported at Camp Chase, Ohio on March 22, 1863 and committed suicide on April 4, 1863 while at Camp Chase, Ohio he was a member of Company C 2nd Battalion Paroled Cavalry.

The Adjutant General's Office, at the War Department in Washington, D.C. made the following notation book mark 5295-A-1885 concerning John Clark of Company D of the 3rd Regiment West Virginia Cavalry. "July 13, 1885, Captured at Strasburg, Virginia January 13, 1863 paroled at City Point, Virginia February 9th 1863 reported to Camp Parole Maryland February 10th 1863 reported to Camp Chase, Ohio March 22nd 1863 and committed suicide April 4, 1863."

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JOHN E. CLARK CO. G 3 W.VA. CAV. U.S.A."**

346) Private Julius Taylor CLARK - Inscription on tombstone #934 reads **"JULIUS T. CLARK CO. H MORELAND'S BATT'N CAV. ALA C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Huntsville, Alabama in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Julius T. Clark, born about 1847 in Alabama and living in the household of James M. Clark, born about 1812 in Alabama and what appears to be his wife Sarah Ann Clark, born about 1824 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Mary Ann Clark, born about 1844 in Alabama and William T. Clark, born about 1848 in Alabama and Nancy L. Clark, born about

1849 in Alabama. The family household was living in District 14 in Marion County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 20, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Judus (A male) Clark, born about 1847 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of James M. Clark, born about 1813 in Alabama and what appears to be his wife Sarah Clark, born about 1824 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Mary Clark, born about 1845 in Alabama and William Clark, born about 1848 in Alabama and Nancy Clark, born about 1850 in Alabama and John Clark, born about 1851 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Coatney (A female) Clark, born about 1853 in Alabama and Sarah Clark, born about 1855 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Gellum (A male) Clark, born about 1856 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Western District in Marion County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Pikeville and the census was enumerated on July 6, 1860.

The compiler notes according to Find A Grave Memorial 41867711 Sarah Ann Brewer Clark married James Madison Clark and had a son named Julius Taylor Clark.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private Julius T. Clark of Company A of Moreland's Regiment of Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 3, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 3, 1865 and noted captured near Huntsville, Alabama on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Julius T. Clark of Company A of Moreland's Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and noted captured near Huntsville, Alabama on December 23, 1864 and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 3, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Julius T. Clark of Company A of Moreland's Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Huntsville, Alabama on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Julius C. Clark of Company A of Moreland's Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 3, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 9, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured near Huntsville, Alabama on December 23, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Julius T. Clark of Company A of Moreland's Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky January 9, 1865 and noted captured near Huntsville, Alabama on December 23, 1864.

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

Private Julius Taylor Clark died approximately 17 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 28, 1865 at Honolulu, Hawaii the local newspaper *The Pacific Commercial Advertiser* reported – ACCIDENT – We regret to learn that the American consultant A. Caldwell Esquire met a very severe accident last week, which will lay him up for some time. While riding out on horseback, his horse in turning the corner of King and Richards Streets slipped and fell heavily on his leg, crushed it and breaking the bones below the knee.

And on Saturday, January 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Julius (can't translate middle initial) Clark of Company "H" of Moreland's Battalion of Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Julius T. Clark did not own slaves.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JULIUS T. CLARK CO. A MORELAND'S BATT'N CAV. ALA C.S.A."**

347) Private Marshall CLARK - Inscription on tombstone #1326 reads **"M. CLARK CO. B 2 BATT'N KY. MTD. RIFLES C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Owen County, Kentucky in January 1865.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Marshall Clark served in Companies B and D of the 2nd Battalion Mounted Rifles and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"2nd Battalion Mounted Rifles completed its organization during the late fall of 1862. The unit was attached to the Department of East Tennessee, then the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee. It skirmished in various conflicts in the mountainous region of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. Early in 1865 it disbanded. The field officers were Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Johnson and Major O. S. Tenney. [Otis Seth Tenney – Find A Grave Memorial # 171691887]"

Company B of the 2nd Battalion Kentucky Mounted Rifles had many soldiers from Fleming and Hawkins Counties in Kentucky.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from date of enlistment on October 20, 1862 to November 30, 1862 stated Private Marshal Clark of Company B of Johnson's Battalion

Kentucky Mounted Rifles* enlisted on October 20, 1862 at (Spelled as) Montgomery and enrolled by J. M. Johnson for two years and had not been paid since enlistment and was present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company B of the 2nd Battalion Kentucky Mounted Rifles.

And under remarks stated Company organized and mustered into service on October 23, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from November 30, 1862 to February 28, 1863 stated Private Marshall Clark of Company B of the 2nd Battalion Kentucky Mounted Rifles enlisted on October 20, 1862 at Fleming, Kentucky and enrolled by Captain J. Johnson for three years and last paid by Major Crutchfield on November 30, 1862 and was paid .40 cents per day for use of horse in the amount of \$36.00 and was noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records stated Private Marshall Clark of Company "D" of the 2nd Kentucky Mounted Rifles appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and noted as captured near Monterey in Owen County, Kentucky on January 5, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Marshall Clark of Company "D" of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Mounted Rifles appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 7, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured in Owen County, Kentucky on January 5, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Marshall Clark of Company "D" of the 2nd Regiment Kentucky Mounted 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 captured in Owen County, Kentucky on January 5, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private Marshall Clark of Company "D" of the 2nd Kentucky Mounted Rifles 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 Owen County, Kentucky on January 5, 1865.

Private Marshal Clark died approximately 31 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 18, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported – THE ICE BOUND BOATS – Fears being entertained by a number of boatmen on the Potomac that the rebel guerrillas will attempt to destroy some of our ice bound transports, precautionary measures have been taken to prevent it and a sufficient number of cavalrymen have been sent out to look after these depredators.

And on Saturday, February 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private Marshall Clark of Company B of the 2nd Kentucky Mounted Rifles due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

348) Private Marcus F. CLARK - Inscription on tombstone #1963 reads ***"M. T. CLARK CO. C 29 N.C. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Clarke but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Clark and will be noted this way. The census listed Marcus J. Clark, born about 1847 in North Carolina and living in the household of Hugh Clark, born about 1814 in North Carolina and his wife Anne Clark, also born about 1814 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: John Clark, born about 1832 in North Carolina and Hannah Clark, born about 1835 in North Carolina and Mitchell Clark, born about 1837 (Private Mitchell Clark was also a member of Company C of the 29th North Carolina State Troops) in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Wm J. Clark, born about 1839 in North Carolina and Mary Clark, born about 1843 in North Carolina and George H. Clark, born about 1845 in North Carolina and Esther Clark, born about 1846 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Buncombe County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on September 7, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Marcus Clark, born about 1848 in North Carolina and living in the household of Hugh Clark, born about 1813 in Hawood, (Probably Haywood County) North Carolina and his wife Annie Clark, born about 1812 in Buncombe, North Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Geo Clark, born about 1843 in Buncombe, North Carolina and (Spelled as) Hester (A female) Clark, born about 1844 in Buncombe, North Carolina and (Spelled as) Mc maniell (A male) Clark, born about 1855 in Buncombe, North Carolina. The family household was living in Buncombe County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Sandy Musk and the census was enumerated on June 14, 1860.

The compiler notes the 3^d and last Confederate Conscription Act took effect on February 17, 1864 requiring men from ages 17 to 50 for Confederate Service.

The compiler notes there were two Marcus Clark's living in Buncombe County, North Carolina according to the 1850 United States census. Marcus Clark whom was living in the household of William Clark and Elizabeth Clark was living in nearby Henderson County, North Carolina in the 1860 census. This Marcus L. Clark according to the Compiled Military Service Records was a member of Company B of the 64th North Carolina State Troops and captured at Cumberland Gap, Tennessee in September of 1863 and taken to Camp Douglas, Illinois where he remained until 1865. Therefore he could not have been taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign in 1864. Further research stated Marcus Lafayette Clark died in 1931 and has a Find A Grave Memorial # 60909435.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is many of the soldiers in Company C of the 29th North Carolina State Troops came from Buncombe County, North Carolina and subsequent post war census

reports fail to show Marcus Clark as living. The compiler also notes later during the war it was not uncommon for some soldiers not having a company muster roll and only having Federal POW Records.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Marcus F. Clark served in Company C of the North Carolina State Troops and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company C of the 29th North Carolina Infantry State Troops had many soldiers from Buncombe County, North Carolina.

He only has Federal POW Records.

When Private Marcus F. Clark of Company C of the 29th North Carolina State Troops of Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 21, 1864 he had been in Ector's Brigade in French's Division and in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Marcus F. Clark of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on August 2, 1864.* Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on August 2, 1864 and noted captured near Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

The above asterisk stated Indorsement on roll shows roll of prisoners of war transferred from Nashville, Tennessee to Louisville, Kentucky on August 2, 1864.

In the compilers opinion this would have been near the Chattahoochee River near Atlanta, Georgia as opposed to Chattahoochee County, Georgia in northwestern Georgia.

Federal POW Records stated Private Marcus F. Clark of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending August 5, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 5, 1864 and noted as captured near Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private Marcus F. Clark of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Marcus F. Clark of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on August 3, 1864 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and discharged to Camp Chase on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Marcus F. Clark of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio on August 3, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 3, 1864 and noted as captured near Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Marcus F. Clark of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on August 4, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain Stephen (Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864

Federal POW Records stated Private Marcus F. Clark of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for the oath of allegiance from January 1 to 15, 1865 and noted as captured at Chattahoochee, Georgia on July 21, 1864 and under remarks stated that he was conscripted.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) M. F. Clark of Company C of the 29th Regiment North Carolina Infantry name appeared as signature to a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia on March 4, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio on March 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Chattahoochee on July 21, 1864 and at the bottom of the page in pencil it stated entry cancelled.

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 13, 1865 more than a month after the surrender of General Robert E. Lee, the last land action of the Civil War took place at (Spelled as) Palmito Ranch near Brownsville, Texas and was a Confederate victory.

And on Saturday, May 13, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) M. F. Clark of Company C of the 29th North Carolina Infantry due to remittent fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Marcus Clark did not own slaves in Buncombe County, North Carolina.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“M. F. CLARK CO. C 29 N.C.S.T. C.S.A.”**

349) Private Robert CLARK - Inscription on tombstone #1351 reads **“ROBT. CLARK CITIZEN.”** He was taken prisoner on October 13, 1864 in Carroll County, Arkansas.

died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 20, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported – THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY – Carson City, February 16, - The Nevada Legislature has just ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery. There was only one vote in each House in the negative-both Democrats.

And on Monday, February 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23156) stated he died on Monday, February 20, 1865.

The compiler notes the route by rail from Alton, Illinois to Point Lookout would have taken the train through Columbus, Ohio and upon arrival in Columbus he was taken off the train and buried at the Camp Chase Cemetery.

The compiler notes after his capture it was noted that he was a conscript and taken to the Federal prison in Alton, Illinois where he arrived on December 3, 1863.

The compiler notes his records are located under Robert Clark on miscellaneous of page two and three at fold 3.

His records also stated he was transferred to Point Lookout, Maryland from Alton on February 17, 1865 for exchange but his name had been crossed out or cancelled.

The compiler also notes on his records on page two that he died of small-pox in St. Mary, Washington.

The compiler notes that the prison at Point Lookout, Maryland was located in St. Mary's County, Maryland.

The compiler further notes no listing of his name appears at Point Lookout, Maryland, however this is not too surprising. The compiler notes many individual Confederate graves were disinterred and put into a mass grave after the war.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

350) Private John J. CLARKE - Inscription on tombstone #1530 ½ reads ***"JNO. J. CLARKE CO. G 7 FLA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner near 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed John J. Clark, born about 1834 in Georgia and listed his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Louisa Clark, born about 1807 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Elizabeth Clark, born about 1830 in Georgia and Alexander W. Clark, born about 1831 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Delila (A female) Clark, born about 1832 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Elia B. (A male) (But corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Elias) B. Clark, born about 1836 in Georgia and Hester A. (A female) Clark, born about 1838 in Georgia and Julia A. Clark, born about 1840 in Georgia. The family household was living in Division 14 in Alachua County, Florida and the census was enumerated on November 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed John Clark, born about 1835 in Florida and noted his occupation as a planter with a personal value of \$200.00 and noted as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Lucinda Clark, also born about 1835 in South Carolina. Another family household member was (Spelled as) Jomy (A male) Clark, born about 1845 in Florida. The family household was living in Marion County, Florida and the nearest Post Office was reported as Ocala and the census was enumerated on June 23, 1860.

The compiler notes Alachua and Marion Counties in Florida are adjacent.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is many of the men in Company G of the 7th Florida Infantry came from Marion County, Florida and John Clark enlisted at Ocala, Florida located in Marion County.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John J. Clarke served in Company G in the 7th Florida Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"7th Infantry Regiment was organized at Gainesville, Florida, in April, 1862. Its companies were recruited in the counties of Bradford, Hillsborough, Alachua, Manatee, and Marion. During the war it served in R.

C. Trigg's, Finley's, and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. The 7th took an active part in the arduous campaigns of the army from Chickamauga to Nashville, [and] then fought its last battle at Bentonville. It sustained few casualties at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 278 men and 206 arms. The unit surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Robert Bullock [Find A Grave Memorial # 4536] and Madison S. Perry, [Madison Starke Perry – Find A Grave Memorial # 6840296] Lieutenant Colonel Tillman Ingram, [Find A Grave Memorial # 63710387 and Major Nathan S. Blount. [Nathan Snow Blount – Find A Grave Memorial # 17099416]”

Company G of the 7th Florida Infantry had many soldiers from Marion County, Florida.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from March 12 to April 11, 1862 and dated May 10, 1862 stated Private John J. (Spelled as) Clarke of Captain Bullock's Company of Infantry* enlisted on March 8, 1862 at Ocala, Florida and enrolled by Captain Bullock for three years and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company G of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 11 to April 30, 1862 and dated June 11, 1862 stated Private John J. (Spelled as) Clarke of Captain McConnell's Company H of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry* enlisted on April 11, 1862 at Camp Lee, Florida for three years or the war and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated this company subsequently became Company G of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 12 to November 14, 1862* stated Private John J. (Spelled as) Clarke of Company G of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry joined for service and enrolled by Lieutenant June at a general rendezvous for three years or the war and mustered into service on April 11, 1862 at Camp Lee, Florida and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated roll endorsed. This muster was made under an immediate order of November 6, 1862 on November 12, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February to April 30, 1863 stated Private John J. (Spelled as) Clarke of Company G of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 11, 1862 at Camp Lee, Florida and enrolled by Lieutenant June for three years and last paid by Captain (George J.) Arnow on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated sick at London (Tennessee) Hospital since April 28, 1863.

The compiler notes Camp Lee was located in Alachua County, Florida.

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private John J. Clark of Company G of the 7th Regiment Florida appeared on a register of payments on descriptive lists from period of service from January 1 to April 30, 1863 and paid on May 14, 1863 by Arnow in the amount of \$44.00.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to June 30, 1863 stated Private John J. (Spelled as) Clarke of Company G of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 11, 1862 at Camp Lee, Florida and enrolled by Lieutenant June for three years and last paid by Captain (George J.) Arnow on April 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated left sick at Knoxville, Tennessee on July 10, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. J. Clark of Company G of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing during the 3rd quarter 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from July 13 to October 31, 1863 stated Private John J. (Spelled as) Clarke of Company G of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 11, 1862 at Camp Lee, Florida and enrolled by Lieutenant June for three years and last paid by Captain (George J.) Arnow on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private John J. (Spelled as) Clarke of Company G of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 11, 1862 at Camp Lee, Florida and enrolled by Lieutenant June for three years and last paid by Captain (George J.) Arnow on August 31, 1863 and noted absent.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private John J. (Spelled as) Clarke of Company G of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry enlisted on April 11, 1862 at Camp Lee, Florida and enrolled by Lieutenant June for three years and last paid by Captain (George J.) Arnow on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The following gives insight as to the capture of Private John J. Clarke.

From Wikipedia:

“The Third Battle of Murfreesboro, also known as Wilkinson Pike or the Cedars, was fought December 5–7, 1864, in Rutherford County, Tennessee, as part of the Franklin-Nashville Campaign of the American Civil War.

In a last, desperate attempt to force Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's Union army out of Georgia, Gen. John Bell Hood led the Army of Tennessee north toward Nashville in November 1864. After suffering terrible losses at Franklin, he continued toward Nashville. Hood recognized that Federal forces at Murfreesboro posed a significant threat to his right flank, his supply line and his possible retreat route. On December 4, 1864 he sent Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest with two cavalry divisions and Maj. Gen. William B. Bate's infantry division to Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Union forces:

District of Tennessee – Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau

- Defenses of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad – Maj. Gen. Robert H. Milroy
 - 1st Provisional Brigade – Col. Minor T. Thomas

- 8th Minnesota Infantry: Col. Minor T. Thomas, Lt. Henry C. Rogers
- 61st Illinois Infantry: Lt. Col. Daniel Grass
- 174th Ohio Infantry: Col. John S. Jones
- 181st Ohio Infantry: Col. John O'Dowd
- 13th New York Light Artillery: Cpt. Henry Bundy
- 2nd Provisional Brigade (Post of Tullahoma) – Col. Edward Anderson
 - 177th Ohio Infantry: Col. Arthur T. Wilcox
 - 178th Ohio Infantry: Col. Joab A. Stafford
 - 12th Indiana Cavalry: Col. Edward Anderson
 - 5th Tennessee Cavalry: Col. William Brickly Stokes

Confederate

Cavalry Corps – Maj. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest

- Buford's Division – Brig. Gen. Abraham Buford
 - Bell's Brigade – Col. Tyree Bell
 - Crossland's Brigade – Col. Edward Crossland
- Jackson's Division – Brig. Gen. William Hicks Jackson
 - Armstrong's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Frank C. Armstrong
 - Ross's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Lawrence S. Ross

Attached Infantry

- Bate's Division (from Cheatham's Corps) – Maj. Gen. William B. Bate
 - Tyler's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Thomas Benton Smith
 - Finley's Brigade – Major Jacob A. Lash
 - Jackson's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Henry R. Jackson
- Stevenson's Division
 - Brown's & Reynolds's Brigade – Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Palmer
- French's Division
 - Sears' Brigade – Brig. Gen. Claudius W. Sears

On December 2, Hood had ordered Bate to destroy the railroad and blockhouses between Murfreesboro and Nashville and join Forrest for further operations. On December 4, Bate's division attacked Blockhouse No. 7 protecting the railroad crossing at Overall's Creek, but Union forces fought it off. On the morning of December 5, Forrest marched toward Murfreesboro in two columns, one to attack the fort on the hill and the other to take Blockhouse No. 4, both at La Vergne. Forrest demanded the garrisons at both locations surrender, which they did. Outside La Vergne, Forrest joined Bate's division and the command advanced on to Murfreesboro along two roads, driving the Union forces into their Fortress Rosecrans fortifications, then encamped in the city outskirts for the night. The next morning, on December 6, fighting flared for a couple of hours, but the Union troops ceased firing and both sides glared at each other for the rest of the day. Brig. Gen. Claudius W. Sears's and Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Palmer's infantry brigades joined Forrest's command in the evening, further increasing his numbers.

On the morning of December 7, 1864 Maj. Gen. Lovell Rousseau, commanding all of the forces at Murfreesboro, sent two brigades out under Brig. Gen. Robert H. Milroy on the Salem Pike to feel out the

enemy. These brigades were led by Col. Minor T. Thomas, a veteran of the Dakota War, and Col. Edward Anderson. With Thomas' brigade forming the first line of battle and Anderson forming the second, Milroy engaged the Confederates and fighting continued. At one point some of Bate's troops broke and ran. Forrest "seized the colors of the retreating troops and endeavored to rally them". Bate was equally unsuccessful. The rest of Forrest's command conducted an orderly retreat from the field and encamped for the night outside Murfreesboro. Forrest had destroyed railroad track, blockhouses, and some homes and generally disrupted Union operations in the area. More importantly, he succeeded in keeping Rousseau confined to Murfreesboro and kept the important supply line and retreat route open."

The compiler notes when he was taken prisoner he had been on detached duty with General Nathan B. Forrest.

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

Wikipedia specifically mentions the day that Private John J. Clarke was taken prisoner on December 7th 1864. And Wikipedia cites the work of Sheppard 2008 on pages 354 and 355.

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

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

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

"Their service with General Forrest completed, General William Bate's Division began their march toward Nashville on December 11, in horrible conditions. Lieutenant McLeod wrote of the first day's march, "it was the coldest day ever I saw & the wind blew all the time in our faces." Of the next day, Washington Ives remembered, "many men were frostbitten and the ice was so thick the wagons did not disturb it." Arriving at the Confederate line near Tennessee's capital city on December 12, the Floridians could view the city and its surrounding fortifications. They discovered that in the intervening twelve days that they had been at work destroying the railroad near Murfreesboro, the Army of Tennessee had

marched to within a few miles south of Nashville and then entrenched. Historians have pointed out that Hood's line, which stretched four miles from southwest to northeast, was terribly designed with "exterior lines of communication" and "highly vulnerable to an enemy development on either flank".

When Private John J. Clarke of Company G of the 7th Florida Infantry was taken prisoner at the 3rd Battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee on December 7, 1864 he had been in Finley's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private John J. (Spelled as) Clock (With an X above the surname indicating an incorrect surname spelling) of Company (Can't translate Company letter) of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 4, 1865 and noted captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John J. (Spelled as) Clark of Company (Can't translate Company letter) of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private John J. (Spelled as) Clock of Company G of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jno J. (Spelled as) Clock of Company G of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 5, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on January 7, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864 and had been sent to Louisville from Nashville.

Federal POW Records stated Private John J. (Spelled as) Clock of Company G of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Jno J. (Spelled as) Clock of Company G of the 7th Regiment Florida 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 captured at Stone River, Tennessee on December 7, 1864.

Private John J. Clarke died approximately 51 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 3, 1865 in Vermont a local newspaper *The Vermont Watchman and State Journal* reported: Colonel (Edward Hastings) Ripley, 9th Vermont has been appointed and confirmed Brigadier General by brevet to date from August 1st, 1864. General Ripley is probably the youngest officer of his rank in the service.

And on Friday, March 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno J. Clack of Company G of the 7th Regiment Florida Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither John J or John Clark or spelled as Clarke owned slaves in Florida.

351) Private Robert B. CLAYTON - Inscription on tombstone #1246 reads ***“R. CLAYTON CO. G 4 BATT’N N.C. INF. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner in Cocke County, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Robert B. Clayton served in Company G of the 14th Battalion North Carolina Cavalry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“14th Cavalry Battalion, formerly Woodfin's Battalion, was organized at Asheville, North Carolina, during the summer of 1862 with three companies, later increased to six. The men were from Buncombe, Haywood, Transylvania, and Madison counties. It was assigned to the Department of North Carolina and Southern Virginia and served in the western part of North Carolina. In the spring of 1865 four additional companies from Buncombe, Henderson, and Transylvania counties joined the command. It now was also called the 79th Regiment-8th Cavalry. The regiment fought at Salisbury on April 12 and disbanded near Morgantown on April 17. Lieutenant Colonel James L. Henry and Major Charles M. Roberts [Charles McKinley Roberts – Find A Grave Memorial # 58203980] were in command.”

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt. B. Clayton of Company G of the 14th North Carolina 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 January 8, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee January 8, 1865 and noted as captured in Cocke County, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) R. B. Clayton of Company G of the 14th Regiment North Carolina Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and under disposition stated sent to Chattanooga, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured in Cocke County, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robert B. Clayton of Company G of the 14th Battalion North Carolina Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 8, 1865 and noted as captured in Cocke County, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt B. Clayton of Company G of the 14th Battalion North Carolina Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 10, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, (Tennessee) and noted as captured in Cocke County, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt B. Clayton of Company G of the 14th North Carolina Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war and received on January 8, 1865 at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on January 14, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured in Cocke County, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt B. Clayton of Company G of the 14th North Carolina Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase from Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured in Cocke County, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Robt B. Clayton of Company G of the 14th North Carolina Battalion Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 15, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured in Cocke County, Tennessee on December 13, 1864.

Private Robert B. Clayton died approximately 30 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 14, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported – EXTENSIVE TELEGRAPHING – On Sunday afternoon and evening the American Telegraph Company sent over the wires from Washington fifty-nine thousand five hundred words of press matter.

And on Tuesday, February 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Robt. B. Clayton of Company G of the 14th Battalion North Carolina and noted as Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“R. B. CLAYTON CO. G 14 N.C. BATT’N CAV. C.S.A.”**

352) Private Thomas B. CLAIBORNE - Inscription on tombstone #474 reads ***"THOS. B. CLAYTON CO. G 56 GA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Claborn but the compiler believes the correct spelling was Claiborne and will be noted this way. The census listed Thomas B. Claiborne, born about 1822, in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household. Other household members were: B. (A male) White, born about 1812 in Georgia and Mary White, born about 1816 in Georgia and Lucy White, born about 1841 in Georgia and Maria White, born about 1844 in Georgia and William White, born about 1846 in Georgia and Mary White, born about 1850 in Georgia and noted as five months old and John Askew, born about 1827 in Georgia. The household was living in District 70 in Putnam County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 11, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Claiborn but the compiler believes the correct spelling was Claiborne and will be noted this way. The census listed (Spelled as) T. B. (A male) Claiborne, born about 1824 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and had a personal value of \$1,800.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) L. (A female) Claiborne, born about 1840 in Georgia. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Jas H. Claiborne, born about 1858 and (Spelled as) Wm R. Claiborne, born about 1859 in Georgia. The family household was living in Eatonton in Putnam County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Eatonton and the census was enumerated on June 1, 1860.

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated September 1, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Thos Claiborn of Captain A. H. Reid's Company* enlisted on August 22, (1863) at Eatonton, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain A. H. Reid for the war and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company F of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from September 1 to December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. B. Claiborn of Company F of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 22, (1863) at Eatonton, (Georgia) and enrolled by Captain A. H. Reid for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) T. B. Claiborne of Company F of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 22, (1863) at Eatonton, Georgia and enrolled by Captain A. H. Reid for the war had never been paid and noted as absent and under remarks stated supposed to have fell in the hands of the enemy on July 22.

When Private Thomas B. Claiborne of Company F 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) T. B. Claiborne of Company F of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war captured by the 16th Army Corps and forwarded for exchange by Captain H. L. Burnham, Provost Marshal from May 1 to August 15, 1864 and forwarded to Provost Marshal in Marietta, Georgia on July 24, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos B. Claiborne of Company F of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, (Georgia) on July 22, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos B. Claiborne of Company F of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos B. Claiborne of Company F of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos B. Claiborne of Company F of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thos B. Claiborne of Company F of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

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

Private Thomas B. Claiborne died approximately 106 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On November 16, 1864 at Cleveland, Ohio a local newspaper *The Daily Leader* reported – APPOINTMENTS – General Wessel has received orders to relieve General Hoffman, Commanding General of Prison. General Wessel is to have charge of all the prisons east of the Mississippi. General Hoffman has been ordered to the West and will have charge of all prisons west of the Mississippi.

And on Wednesday, November 16, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thos B. Claybun (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company F of the 66th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to diphtheria.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“THOS. B. CLAIBORNE CO. F 66 GA. INF. C.S.A.”**

353) Private William W. CLEARMAN - Inscription on tombstone #1910 reads **“Wm. W. CLEARMAN CO. D 3 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed William Clearman, born about 1838 and living in the household of William Clearman, born about 1808 and his wife (Spelled as) Leucetia Clearman, born about 1817. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Emely (A female) Clearman, born about 1836 and Newton Clearman, born about 1840 and (Spelled as) Adelia (A female) Clearman, born about 1842 and Mary Clearman, born about 1844 and James Clearman born about 1846 and John Clearman, born about 1848. The family household was living in Newton County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on August 9 and 10, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed William W. Clearman, born about 1838 in Mississippi and noted his occupation as a farmer and had a personal value of \$500.00 and noted that he had been married within the year listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Margaret Clearman, born about 1839 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Newton County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Decatur and the census was enumerated on August 21, 1860.

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

“3rd Infantry Regiment, organized in the spring of 1861 at Enterprise, Mississippi, contained men from Hancock, Newton, Hines, Yazoo, Harrison, Copiah, Jackson, and Sunflower counties. After serving in Biloxi, the unit was assigned to General L. Hebert's and Featherston's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and was active in various conflicts around Vicksburg. It continued to serve under General Featherston in the Atlanta Campaign and in Tennessee and North Carolina. This regiment totalled [totalled] 572 men in February, 1863, reported 88 casualties at Peach Tree Creek, lost many at Franklin, and had only 71 present for duty in December, 1864. It surrendered with the Army of Tennessee. The field officers were Colonels John B. Deason [Find A Grave Memorial # 54567846] and Thomas A. Mellon; [Thomas Armour Mellon – Find A Grave Memorial # 20848566] Lieutenant Colonels Samuel M. Dyer, [Samuel Morton Dyer – Find A Grave Memorial # 112226925] Robert Eager, [Find A Grave Memorial # 35642371] James B. McRae, [Believed to have birthdates 1827-1906 and probably buried in Wayne County, Mississippi] and E. A. Peyton; [Elijah A. Peyton – Find A Grave Memorial # 5990257] and Major William H. Morgan.”

Company D of the 3rd Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Chunky Heroes”

A Company muster roll for July and August 1862 within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private W. W. Clearman of New Company D 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry which was successively designated as Captain Johnson's Old Company B and New Company D 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on August 5, 1862 at Vicksburg, Mississippi for two years and was present for duty.

A Regimental Return for Private W. W. Clearman Company D 3rd Regiment Mississippi Volunteers for the month of August 1862 stated he enlisted on August 5, 1862 at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

A Company muster roll from October to November 1862 stated Private W. W. Clearman of New Company D 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on August 5, 1862 and enlisted for two years was last paid on September 1, 1862 and was absent and sick at home.

A Company muster roll for January and February 1863 stated Private W. W. Clearman of New Company D 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on August 5, 1862 and was last paid on November 1, 1862 and present for duty.

A Company muster roll for July and August 1863 stated Private W. W. Clearman of New Company D 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on August 5, 1862 at Vicksburg, Mississippi for two years and was last paid on January 1, 1863 and noted as absent without leave.

A Company muster roll for September and October 1863 stated Private W. W. Clearman of New Company D 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted in August 1862 at Vicksburg, Mississippi for two years and was last paid on January 1, 1863 and present for duty.

A Company muster roll for November and December 1863 stated Private W. W. Clearman of New Company D 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted in August 1862 at Vicksburg, Mississippi for two years and was last paid on November 1, 1863 and present for duty.

A Company muster roll for March and April 1864 stated Private W. W. Clearman of New Company D 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted in August 1862 at Vicksburg, Mississippi for two years and was last paid on November 1, 1863 and noted he deserted and dropped from roll.

A Company muster roll for July and August 1864 stated Private W. W. Clearman of New Company D 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted in September 1862 at Vicksburg, Mississippi for two years and was and present for duty.

A Company muster roll from August 31, 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private W. W. Clearman of New Company D 3rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on February 12 1862 at Vicksburg, Mississippi for three years and was last paid on December 1, 1863 and absent and captured on December 16, 1864 at Nashville, Tennessee.

When Private William W. Clearman of Company D 3rd Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Featherston's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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.

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

Juxtaposition:

On April 24, 1865 in New York President Lincoln's funeral train made various stops in early morning in New Jersey. From Jersey City the body was ferried across the Hudson River and taken to New York City Hall.

And on Monday, April 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of W. W. Clearman due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules William W. Clearman did not own slaves in Mississippi.

354) Private Henry H. CLECKLER - Inscription on tombstone #1852 reads **"H. A. CLECKLER CO. A 56 GA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname as Clockler but corrected to Cleckler by an ancestry transcriber and will be listed this way. The census listed Henry H. Clerkler, born about 1836 in Georgia and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Henry Clerkler, born about 1800 in South Carolina and his wife Matilda Clerkler, born about 1814 in Georgia. Other family household members were: George W. Clerkler, born about 1832 in Georgia and Francis M. Clerkler, born about 1834 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Wm J. Clerkler, born about 1838 in Georgia and Martha Clerkler, born about 1841 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Narcissa L. Clerkler, born about 1844 in Georgia and Emily Clerkler, born about 1847 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 10 in Campbell County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 9, 1850.

According to the Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; Henry H. Clerkler married Nance Dunlop on July 28, 1859 in Campbell County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed the surname as Clakler but corrected to Cleckler by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. The census listed Henry H. Clerkler, born about 1836 and noted his real estate value at \$600.00 and a personal value of \$200.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Nancey Clerkler, born about 1838. The family household was living in Campbell County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Campbellton and the census was enumerated on July 5, 1860.

The compiler notes his name is listed as Henry A. Cleckler on his service records however he is listed as Henry H. Cleckler on his Federal POW Records.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Henry H. Cleckler alternate name Henry A. Cleckler served in Company A of the 56th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Slaughter, [John Thomas Slaughter – Originally a private in Company I of the 56th Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 21590150] and Majors James P. Bewster [James Pendleton Brewster – Find A Grave Memorial # 68194311] and M. L. Pool.[Marcus Lafayette Pool – Find A Grave Memorial # 14877036]”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry A. Cleckler of Company A of the 55th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a Pay Roll or the organization named above, showing payment of bounty, roll dated June 13, 1862 and volunteered on April 28, (1862) in Campbellton, Georgia and enrolled for three years and paid a \$50.00 bounty and received and signed as H. A. Cleckler.

The above asterisk stated “This regiment subsequently became 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry.”

When Private Henry H. Cleckler of Company A of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Alfred Cumming’s 2nd Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson’s Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 8, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, H. H. Cleckler a private of Company A Regiment 56th Georgia Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as H. H. Cleckler and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8 day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. H. Clecker (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company A of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters United States Paroling Office Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 8, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 8, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, (Mississippi) on July 4, 1863.

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

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. H. Clecker of Company A of the 56th Regiment Georgia Volunteers appeared on a list of effective men, of the 56th Regiment Georgia Volunteers, present and furloughed at Enterprise, Mississippi on July 23, 1863.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) H. H. Cleckler of Company A of the 56th Georgia Regiment appeared on a list of articles lost by members of the organization named above during the 1st quarter, 1864 list dated April 20, 1864. Date of rolls upon which charges may be found for these articles April 30, 1864.

When Private Henry A. Cleckler of Company A of the 56th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Cumming's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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) Henry H. Cleckler of Company A of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Franklin, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry H. Cleckler of Company A of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry H. Cleckler of Company A of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry H. Cleckler of Company A of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Henry H. Cleckler of Company A of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865

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

Private Henry A. Cleckler died approximately 97 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 11, 1865 at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania a local newspaper *The Adams Sentinel* reported – BATTLE FIELD VIEWS – A full set of our Photographic views of the Battle Field of Gettysburg, form splendid gift for the Holidays; the first yet published can be seen at the Excelsior Gallery. TYSON AND BROHTERS.

And on Tuesday, April 11, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) H. H. Clerkler of Company A of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“H. H. CLECKLER CO. A. 56 GA. INF. C.S.A.”**

355) Private James CLEMENS - Inscription on tombstone #2000 reads **“JAS. CLEMENS CO. E 1 VA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina in April 1865.

The compiler notes his Compiled Military Service Records are with the 1st Battalion Virginia Infantry. They were also known at the 1st Battalion Virginia Regulars Irish Battalion and served as a Provost Guard in the Army of Northern Virginia.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) James Clemens of Company E of the 1st Battalion Virginia Infantry enlisted on July 10, 1864 at Dublin, (Virginia) and enrolled for the duration of the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated “Sentenced to two years hard labor from October 21, 1864.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1864 and dated December 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) James Clemens of Company E of the 1st Battalion Virginia Infantry enlisted on July 10, “1862” at Dublin, (Virginia) and enrolled for the duration of the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated “In arrest, sentenced 2 years hard labor by General Court Martial.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1865 and dated February 28, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) James Clemens of Company E of the 1st Battalion Virginia Infantry enlisted on July 10, “1862” at Dublin, (Virginia) and enrolled for the duration of the war

and noted as absent and under remarks stated "In arrest, sentenced 2 years hard labor by General Court Martial."

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

Union General George Stoneman with a superior force and many soldiers with repeating rifles entered Salisbury in the early hours of April 12th. The compiler further notes even though Lee had surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia on April 9, 1865 the Army of Tennessee would not surrender until April 26, 1865.

Wikipedia offered an account of the raid:

"Stoneman's 1865 raid was a military campaign in the American Civil War by Federal cavalry troops led by General George Stoneman which began on March 23, 1865, in Knoxville, Tennessee. The Union soldiers were tasked with orders to "dismantle the country" -- to "destroy but not to fight battles." They headed east into North Carolina destroying towns and plundering along the way, then headed north into Virginia on April 2 where they destroyed 150 miles of railroad track belonging to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. They re-entered North Carolina on April 9 and traveled south to the twin towns of Winston and Salem and then onward to High Point.

On April 12 they entered Salisbury, a major railroad hub, military depot, and home to Salisbury Prison, the only Confederate prison for captured Union troops in North Carolina. The prison which was originally meant to hold up to 2,000 prisoners but eventually held 10,000 was evacuated prior to their arrival, but the Union troops set fire to the prison which resulted in a conflagration seen for miles.

They then traveled west plundering Statesville, Lincolnton, Taylorsville and Ashville, North Carolina before re-entering Tennessee on April 26, the same day Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston surrendered to General Sherman at Bennett Place, in Durham North Carolina, the site of the largest surrender of Confederate soldiers, which ended the war. Stoneman's 1865 raid covered over 600 miles in total length through three states".

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Clements of Company E of the 1st Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain C. B. Pratt, Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky April 29, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee April 29, 1865 and reported as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) Clements of Company E of the 1st Regiment Virginia 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 reported as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Clements of Company E of the 1st Regiment Virginia 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 May 6, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and reported as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Clements of Company E of the 1st Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on May 1, (1865) at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on May 1, 1865 to Camp Chase, (Ohio) and reported as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Clements of Company E of the 1st Regiment Virginia 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 reported as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Clements of Company E of the 1st Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on May 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and reported as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 26, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported – THE YELLOW FEVER PLOT – EXAMINATION OF DR. BLACKBURN- THE EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM CONCLUSIVE – HE GIVES BAIL FOR \$8000 – Toronto, May 24 – The evidence in the case of Dr. Blackburn published to-day gives details of the yellow fever plot. The testimony of the principal witnesses is corroborated by the affidavits of Mr. Cleary and W. J. Hall, both Southerners. The counsel for the defense admitted the evidence but cont4nded that there was no decided authority in support of the prosecution for conspiracy to murder in a foreign country and that it was not punishable by the common law in England, unless it was contemplated to murder the head of a Government.....

(The compiler notes the cause for yellow fever was not known at the time and Dr. Blackburn and some others were under the impression that a deceased body who had died of yellow fever was contagious).

And on Friday, May 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) James Clemens of Company E of the 1st Battalion Virginia Infantry due to diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JAS. CLEMENS CO. E 1 BATT’N. VA. INF. C.S.A.”**

356) Private Benjamin F. CLEMENTS - Inscription on tombstone #488 reads **"B. F. CLEMMENTS CO. H 36 ALA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 45 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Benj Clements, born about 1819 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living with his wife Mary Clements, born about 1819 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Henry Clements, born about 1843 in Alabama and James Clements, born about 1846 in Alabama and Margaret Clements, born about 1849 in Alabama. The family household was living west of the Cahaba River in Bibb County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on September 28, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) B. F. (A male) Clements, born about 1819 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$600.00 and a personal value of \$700.00 and living with his wife Mary Clements, born about 1819 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Henry Clements, born about 1844 in Alabama and James Clements, born about 1846 in Alabama and Margaret Clements, born about 1849 in Alabama and Amanda Clements, born about 1852 in Alabama and Benjamin Clements, born about 1854 in Alabama and Jesse Clements, born about 1860 in Alabama and noted as three months old. The family household was living on the West Side of the Cahaba River in Bibb County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Centerville and the census was enumerated on July 9, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Benjamin F. Clements served in Company H in the 36th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"36th Infantry Regiment was organized at Mount Vernon, Alabama, in May, 1862, with men from Mobile, Tuscaloosa, Greene, Fayette, Sumter, and Monroe counties. The unit was involved in constructing the defenses at Oven and Choctaw Bluffs, [and] then was stationed at Mobile until April, 1863. Assigned to General Clayton's and later Holtzclaw's Brigade, it participated in difficult campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville. Transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, it continued the fight at Spanish Fort. At the Battle of Chickamauga it was reported that the regiment had 28 officers, 429 men, and 401 guns on September 19; and 20 officers, 338 men, and 316 guns on September 20. It sustained 147 casualties at Chattanooga, and mustered a force of 353 effectives in December, 1863, and about 300 in November, 1864. The unit lost 110 wounded and captured at Spanish Fort, and few were included in the surrender on May 4, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Thomas H. Herndon, [Thomas Hord Herndon – Find A Grave Memorial # 6406697] Robert H. Smith, [Robert Hardy Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 6406711] and Lewis T.

Woodruff; [Lewis Thompson Woodruff – Find A Grave Memorial # 43032752] and Major Charles S. Henagan. [Charles Stuart/Stewart Henagan – Find A Grave Memorial # 52023958]”

When Private Benjamin F. Clements of Company H of the 36th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw’s Brigade in Clayton’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 19, 1864 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported – ILLNESS OF PRESIDENT’S PRIVATE SECRETARY – St. Louis November 17. – Mr. Nicolay, the President’s private secretary, is lying quite ill at the Lindell Hotel in this city.

And on Saturday, November 19, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

He died on Saturday, November 19, 1864 due to pneumonia.

His widow Mary Clements received a Confederate widow’s pension in Hale County, Alabama.

The compiler notes Hale County, Alabama was established on January 30, 1867 from parts of Greene, Marengo and Perry and Tuscaloosa Counties in Alabama.

The compiler notes Benjamin Franklin Clements of Company H of the 36th Alabama has a Confederate tombstone erected post 1963 and a photograph of the tombstone may be viewed at Find A Grave Memorial # 75941032 and should be considered as a cenotaph.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Benjamin F. Clements of Bibb County, Alabama owned no slaves.

357) Private James W. CLEMMER - Inscription on tombstone #812 reads **“J. W. CLEMMONS CO. I 52 VA. REG. C.S.A.”**He was taken prisoner at Bunker Hill, West Virginia in September 1864.

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

According to Virginia Select Marriages, 1785-1940; D. F. Clemmer married Midred L. (Spelled as) Kenzer.

The 1850 United States census James W. Clemmer, born about 1844 in Virginia and living in the household of David Clemmer, born about 1821 in Virginia and his wife and Mildred J. Clemmer, born about 1821 in Virginia. Other family household members were: George L. Clemmer, born about 1842 in

Virginia and David J. Clemmer, born about 1847 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 2 in Augustus County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 19, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Clemer but post war tombstones and marriage records suggest the name was spelled as Clemmer and will be noted this way. The census listed James W. Clemmer, born about 1845 and living in the household of David F. Clemmer, born about 1822 and his wife Mildred J. Clemmer, born about 1822. Other family household members were: George L. Clemmer, born about 1843 and David F. Clemmer, born about 1848 and Virginia C. Clemmer, born about 1851 and Jacob F. Clemmer, born about 1853 and Samantha J. Clemmer, born about 1857 and Alice E. Clemmer, born about 1859 and John W. Wade, born about 1840. The household was living in District 1 in Augusta County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Staunton and the census was enumerated on September 15, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James V. Clemmer alternate name J. W. Clemmer served in Company I in the 62nd Virginia Mounted Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“62nd Regiment Mounted Infantry completed its organization in September, 1862. The unit was composed of infantry and cavalry until December when the cavalry companies united with other companies to form the 18th Regiment Virginia Partisan Rangers, and at times the 62nd Partisan Rangers, the 62nd Infantry, and Imboden's Partisan Rangers. The command was mounted during the latter part of 1863 and served in Imboden's Brigade. It fought in western Virginia, was active in the Gettysburg Campaign, then participated in various conflicts in the Shenandoah Valley. The regiment took part in Early's operations and disbanded in April, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels John D. Imboden [John Daniel Imboden – Find A Grave Memorial # 4658] and George H. Smith, [George Hugh Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 16296852] Lieutenant Colonels Robert L. Doyle [Find A Grave Memorial # 28845270] and David B. Lang, [David Berkeley Lang – Find A Grave Memorial # 141815376] and Majors Houston Hall and George W. Imboden. [George William Imboden – Find A Grave Memorial # 10296570]”

The compiler notes his name was listed as J. W. Clemer on his Compiled Military Service Records and his Federal POW Records. Both of his parents have Find A Grave Memorials and the surname spelled as Clemmer and post war records noted the last name as spelled Clemmer and many members of Company I of the 62nd Mounted Virginia Cavalry were from Augusta County, Virginia and his service records stated he enlisted in Staunton, Virginia which is located in Augusta County, Virginia.

The compiler notes Hale County, Alabama was established on January 30, 1867 from parts of Greene, Marengo and Perry and Tuscaloosa Counties in Alabama.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 19, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported – RETURNED – Secretary Stanton returned to this city last evening from his trip to Savannah and the front.

He died on Thursday, January 19, 1865 due to pneumonia at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Jas. W. CLEMMER 2ND CO. I 62 VA. MTD. INF. C.S.A.”**

358) Private William CLANAHAN - Inscription on tombstone #1046 reads **“Wm. CLENNIHAN CO. E 18 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 36 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed William Clanahan, born about 1828 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a farmer and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Margaret Clanahan, born about 1800 in South Carolina. (The compiler notes Margaret’s surname was spelled as Clanahan and she has a Find A Grave Memorial number 103159434). Other household members were: (Spelled as) Narcisa Clanahan, born about 1822 in Alabama and James Clanahan, born about 1824 in Alabama and Clark Clanahan, born about 1833 in Alabama and Franklin Clanahan, born about 1836 in Alabama and Margaret Clanahan, born about 1839 in Alabama and Cary (A female) Stockdale, born about 1790 in South Carolina. The household was living in the Southern District of Pickens County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 7, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Clannahan but future documents including widow’s pensions and inscriptions on tombstones listed the surname as Clanahan and will be noted this way. The census listed Wm Clanahan, born about 1828 in Alabama and noted his occupation as an overseer with a personal value of \$100.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Mary Clanahan, born about 1832 in South Carolina. (The compiler notes Mary I. [Spelled as] Clanahan has a Find A Grave Memorial number 130154670 and she died in 1904). Other family household members were: Margaret Clanahan, born about 1857 in Alabama and Rosanna Clanahan, born about 1859 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Southern Division of Pickens County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Bridgeville and the census was enumerated on July 10, 1860.

The inference of this being the correct soldier are from the Confederate widow’s pension and tombstone inscriptions and William Clanahan had enlisted in Pickens County, Alabama and many members Company E of the 18th Alabama Infantry were from Tuscaloosa County, Alabama and both counties are adjacent to each other.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William Clanahan alternate name William Clannahan served in Company E of the 18th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

His name is listed as William Clannahan within his Compiled Military Service Records.

Company E of the 18th Alabama Infantry was known as the “Confederate Stars”

Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) William Callahan (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 18th Regiment Alabama appeared on a register of patients at the Ocmulgee Hospital in Macon, Georgia and admitted on May 10, 1864 for Febris Remittent and transferred on May 16, 1864 and listed his residence as Budgerville, Alabama.

The compiler believes it should have been Bridgeville, Alabama and not Budgerville.

When Private William Clanahan of Company E of the 18th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Clanahan of Company E of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Franklin, (Tennessee) on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Clannahan of Company E of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General 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 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Clanahan of Company E of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending 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 Clannahan of Company E of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Clanahan of Company E of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm Clannahan of Company E of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

The compiler notes Hale County, Alabama was established on January 30, 1867 from parts of Greene, Marengo and Perry and Tuscaloosa Counties in Alabama.

Private William Clanahan died approximately 31 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 4, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported – INDIAN WAR – FORT AT JULESBURG (Colorado Territory) ATTACKED – St. Louis, February 3 – A dispatch from Omaha says a large number of Indians have been hovering around Julesburg several days, but the garrison was too small to attack them. To-day they attacked the fort and burned the telegraph office and the stage company's warehouse, containing a large amount of corn. The entire station consisting of several buildings was reduced to ashes. A considerable amount of the telegraph supplies were destroyed and an entire train captured west of Fort Laramie within the week by the Cheyenne's. The telegraph being down, the result of the attack on the fort at Julesburg is not yet known.

And on Saturday, February 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Wm Clannahan of Company E of the 18th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

Mary Clanahan has widow's pension while living in Pickens County, Alabama and in 1903 Rosa Clanahan signed for her pension. In 1905 the Probate County judge noted Mary Clanahan had died.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“Wm. CLANAHAN CO. E 18 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

359) Private Major W. CLEMENS - Inscription on tombstone #405 reads **“M. M. CLERMONS CO. A 31 MISS. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

The 1850 United States census listed Major (Spelled as) Clemeneres but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Clemons, born about 1824 in Tennessee and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Larkin Martin, born about 1801 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Catherine Martin, born about 1802 in South Carolina. Other household members were: Henry Martin, born about 1828 in Georgia and Elizabeth Martin, born about 1831 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Jeramiah (A male) Martin, born about 1832 in Georgia and Peter Martin, born about 1834 in Georgia and Mary Martin, born about 1838 in Georgia and James Martin, born about 1842 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Margaret (A female) Martin, born about 1843 in Georgia and Nancy Martin, born about 1847 in Mississippi. The household was living in the Proctor Township in Crittenden County, Arkansas and the census was enumerated on October 30, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) Maj H. Lemons but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Major Henry Clemons, born about 1826 in Mississippi and noted as a farmer with a personal value of \$400.00 and living in the household of Larkin Martin, born about 1802 in South Carolina and what appears to be his wife Kate Martin also born about 1802 in South Carolina. Other household members were: (Spelled as) Jeramiah (A male) Martin, born about 1835 in Georgia and James Martin, born about 1842 and Mary J. Martin, born about 1840 in Georgia and Margaret Martin, born about 1842 in Georgia and Nancy Martin, born about 1847 in Georgia and (Spelled as) Teressy E. (A female) Lemons but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Clemons, born about 1855 in Mississippi and Larkin A. Lemons but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Clemons, born about 1859 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Sarah E. Lemons but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Clemons, born about 1853 in Mississippi. The household was living in Tishomingo County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Jacinto and the census was enumerated on August 16, 1860.

According to Mississippi Marriages, 1776-1935; M. H. Clemmons married Mary J. Martin on August 23, 1860 in Alcorn County, Mississippi. (The compiler notes the marriage probably took place in Tishomingo County, Mississippi because Alcorn County, Mississippi was not established until 1870 from portions of Tippah and Tishomingo Counties in Mississippi)

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 10 which noted Private M. H. Clemmons of Company A of the 31st Mississippi Infantry told Federal authorities his relative was N. J. Clemmons and listed her Post Office as Rienzi, Mississippi.

According to the Table of POST OFFICES IN THE UNITED STATES on the first day of January 1851 on page 78 the Post Office at Rienzi, Mississippi was located in Tishomingo County, Mississippi.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Major H. Clemmens alternate names Major H. Clemons and Major H. Clements with no company noted served in the 32nd Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company A of the 32nd Mississippi Infantry was known as the “Tishomingo Avengers” and raised in Tishomingo County, Mississippi.

When Private Major W. Clemens of Company A of the 32nd Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Lowrey's Brigade in Cleburne's Division in Hardee's Corps with General John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 4, 1864 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: Burials reported from army hospitals at the office of Captain J. M. Moore Adjutant Quartermaster United States Army – William A. Jenkins (rebel Company E) 17th Virginia and John J. Ashley (rebel) citizen Fauquier County, Virginia.

And on Friday, November 4, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private

He died on Friday, November 4, 1864 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.”

The compiler notes his surname may have been Cummings.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“M. W. CLEMENS CO. A 32 MISS. INF. C.S.A.”**

360) Citizen of Webster County, West Virginia, Henry H. CLIFTON - Inscription on tombstone #274 reads **“HENRY CLIFTON CIVILIAN SEPT 29 1864”** He was taken prisoner in Webster County West Virginia in July 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Henry H. Clifton, born about 1842 in Virginia and living in the household of (Spelled as) Eyra (A male) but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Ezra Clifton, born about 1801 and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) L. Lydia Clifton, born about 1815 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Caroline Clifton, born about 1836 in Virginia and John Clifton, born about 1838 in Virginia and Mary Jane Clifton, born about 1840 in Virginia and Sarah E. Clifton, born about 1844 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Francena (A female) Clifton, born about 1850 in Virginia and noted as six months old. The family household was living in District 4 in Braxton County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 28, 1850.

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

The 1860 United States census listed Henry H. Clifton, born about 1844 in Braxton County, Virginia and noted his occupation as a farm hand and living in the household of Ezra Clifton, born about 1800 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia and living with what appears to be his wife Lydia C. Clifton, born about 1814 in Pendleton County, (West) Virginia. Other family household members were: Carolina Clifton, born about 1836 in Braxton County, (West) Virginia and John J. Clifton, born about 1840 in Braxton County, (West) Virginia and Mary J. Clifton, born about 1842 in Braxton County, (West) Virginia and Sarah E. Clifton, born about 1848 in Braxton County, (West) Virginia and (Spelled as) Francena (A female) born about 1850 in Braxton County, (West) Virginia and Noah N. Clifton, born about 1854 in Braxton County, (West) Virginia. The family household was living in Webster County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Sandrun and the census was enumerated on July 12, 1860.

The compiler notes Braxton and Webster Counties in West Virginia are adjacent.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (21906) stated Henry Clifton a citizen of Webster County, Virginia was taken prisoner on July 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (24700) noted Henry Clifton was held at the Atheneum prison in Wheeling, West Virginia and charged with aiding rebels and sent to Camp Chase on August 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23531) stated he was in prison number 2 at Camp Chase and noted as dead.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (5240) stated Henry H. Clifton a citizen of Virginia died from small-pox at Columbus, Ohio.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (34515) stated Henry Clifton a citizen of Webster County, Virginia taken prisoner on July 16, 1864 died on September 29, 1864 due to small-pox and buried in grave number 274 at Camp Chase.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On September 29, 1864 at Hillsboro, Ohio a local newspaper *The Highland Weekly News* reported: The 178th Ohio has now 7 full companies organized and men enough for one or two more. The regiment will probably be filled this week and is under marching orders for Nashville as soon as its organization is completed. Lieutenant Colonel McCoy deserves great credit for this energy and success in raising the regiment and he may justly feel proud of the men he will have under his command.

And on Thursday, September 29, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23121) stated he died on Thursday, September 29, 1864 due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Henry H. Clifton did not own slaves.

361) Private John O. CLOUD - Inscription on tombstone #22 reads ***"JNO. O. CLOUD CO. H 6 N.C. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Big Hill, Kentucky in July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated he died on Saturday, September 12, 1863 due to unknown reasons.

In the compilers opinion there was only one John O. Cloud who died on September 12, 1863 although he has two separate tombstones with the same date of death.

The compiler notes two inferences 1) His tombstone #22 would be in correlation with those buried in September 1863. Those Confederates buried in October 1863 would be in range of those tombstones numbered in the 50's. 2) Prisoners should have a record of prisoner flow going to the Camp Chase Prison and John O. Cloud of Company C 6th North Carolina Cavalry (65th North Carolina State Troops) does.

The compiler also notes the 6th Regiment North Carolina Cavalry (65 State Troops) was formed early in 1863 by the 5th consolidation of the 5th and 7th Battalions, North Carolina Cavalry.

In the compilers opinion the Confederate Compiled Military Service Records for John O. Cloud listed in the 5th Battalion, North Carolina Cavalry (65th North Carolina State Troops) and the Confederate Compiled Military Service Records for John O. Cloud listed in Company C of the 6th North Carolina Cavalry are one in the same soldier.

The 1850 United States census listed a John Cloud living in the household of Ransom P. Cloud in Burke County, North Carolina with a birth year of 1836 which correlates the reported age John O. Cloud Compiled Military Service Record of Company C 5th Battalion, North Carolina Cavalry.

The 1850 United States census listed John Cloud, born about 1836 in North Carolina and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Ransom P. Cloud, born about 1806 in North Carolina and his wife Catherine Cloud also born about 1806 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Elizabeth Cloud, born about 1827 in North Carolina and Catherine Cloud, born about 1829 in North Carolina and Joel Cloud, born about 1831 in North Carolina and (Spelled as) Sophronia (A female) Cloud, born about 1834 in North Carolina and Abel Cloud, born about 1839 in North Carolina and Tyrell Cloud, born about 1841 in North Carolina and Emily Cloud, born about 1845 in North Carolina and Mary Cloud, born about 1850 in North Carolina and noted as eleven months old. The household was living in Burke County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on July 22, 1850.

The compiler notes the head of the 1850 United States census Ransom P. Cloud died in the very early 1850's.

The 1860 United States census listed John Cloud, born about 1837 in North Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of Catherine Cloud, born about 1806 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Euphronia (A female) Cloud, born about 1834 in North Carolina and Able S. (A male) Cloud, born about 1840 in North Carolina and Ransom T. Cloud, born about 1843 in North Carolina and Sarah E. Cloud, born about 1846 in North Carolina and Mary A. Cloud, born about 1850 in North Carolina. The family household was living in Burke County, North Carolina and the nearest Post Office was reported as Morganton and the census was enumerated on July 13, 1860.

The compiler notes he had a brother named Joel Cloud in the household but he is accounted for.

The compiler also notes that on John Cloud's Confederate Military Service Records he signed his name as John O. Cloud further evidence these two soldiers were same soldier.

The compiler notes both soldiers on their two separate Compiled Military Service Records enlisted in Morganton, North Carolina in the same month and year and Morganton is located in Burke County.

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

Juxtaposition:

On September 12, 1863 at

And on Saturday, September 12, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JNO. O. CLOUD CO. C 6 N.C. CAV. C.S.A.”**

362) Private John CLOUD - Inscription on tombstone #57 reads **“JOHN CLOUD CO. C 5 N.C. CAV. C.S.A.”**

The compiler notes that the color green indicates no one by that name is buried in the grave.

In the compilers opinion there was only one John O. Cloud who died on September 12, 1863 although he has two separate tombstones with the same date of death.

The compiler notes two inferences 1) His tombstone #22 would be in correlation with those buried in September 1863. Those Confederates buried in October 1863 would be in range of those tombstones numbered in the 50's. 2) Prisoners should have a record of prisoner flow going to the Camp Chase

Prison and John O. Cloud of Company C 6th North Carolina Cavalry (65th North Carolina State Troops) does.

The compiler also notes the 6th Regiment North Carolina Cavalry (65 State Troops) was formed early in 1863 by the 5th consolidation of the 5th and 7th Battalions, North Carolina Cavalry. In the compilers opinion the Confederate Compiled Military Service Records for John O. Cloud listed in the 5th Battalion, North Carolina Cavalry (65th North Carolina State Troops) and the Confederate Compiled Military Service Records for John O. Cloud listed in Company C of the 6th North Carolina Cavalry are one in the same soldier.

The 1850 United States census listed a John Cloud living in the household of Ransom P. Cloud in Burke County, North Carolina with a birth year of 1836 which correlates the reported age John O. Cloud Compiled Military Service Record of Company C 5th Battalion, North Carolina Cavalry. The compiler notes he had a brother named Joel Cloud in the household but he is accounted for.

The compiler also notes that on John Cloud's Confederate Military Service Records he signed his name as John O. Cloud further evidence these two soldiers were same soldier.

The compiler notes both soldiers on their two separate Compiled Military Service Records enlisted in Morganton, North Carolina in the same month and year and Morganton is located in Burke County.

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

Juxtaposition:

He died on September 12, 1863.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making a tombstone for a soldier who is not buried at Camp Chase it would read:
"JNO. O. CLOUD CO. C 5 BATT'N N.C. CAV. C.S.A."

363) Private David H. CLOWERS - Inscription on tombstone #36 reads **"D H. CLOWERS CO. D 5 KY. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Cheshire, Ohio in July 1863.

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

According to the Madison County, Kentucky Marriage Index, 1786-1844; James (Spelled as) Clower married Elizabeth Moore on October 12, 1839 in Madison County, Kentucky.

The compiler notes Estill and Madison Counties in Kentucky are adjacent.

The 1850 United States census listed David Clowers, born about 1840 in Kentucky and living in the household of James M. Clowers, born about 1818 in Tennessee and his wife Elizabeth Clowers, born

about 1819 in Kentucky. Other family household members were: Joseph Clowers, born about 1843 in Kentucky and James Clowers, born about 1845 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Rutha (A female) Clowers, born about 1802 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Estill County, Kentucky and the census was enumerated on September 20, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed David H. Clowers, born about 1840 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a laborer with a real estate value of \$2,000.00 and living in the household of (Spelled as) Jas Clowers, born about 1818 in Kentucky and his wife Elizabeth Clowers, born about 1819 in Kentucky. Other household members were: Joseph Clowers, born about 1843 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Jas Clowers, born about 1845 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Melvina (A female) Clowers, born about 1853 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Thos B. Clowers, born about 1855 in Kentucky and Albert C. Clowers, born about 1858 in Kentucky and (Spelled as) Rowlin (A male) Benton, born about 1835 in Kentucky. The household was living in Estill County, Kentucky and the nearest Post Office was reported as Irvine and the census was enumerated on August 13, 1860.

He only has Federal POW Records and listed under D. H. Clowers

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. H. Clowers of Company D of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on July 26, 1863 and had been sent from Cincinnati, Ohio by order of Brigadier General Cox and noted as captured at Cheshire, Ohio on July 20, 1863.

The compiler notes he was an Ohio Morgan Raider.

Private David H. Clowers died approximately 60 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On September 24, 1863 at Washington D.C., President Lincoln issues proclamation opening port of Alexandria, Virginia.

And on Thursday, September 24, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) D. H. Clowers of Company D of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules David H. Clowers did not own slaves.

364) Private James CLUCK - Inscription on tombstone #1020 reads *"T. J. RABORN CO. D 19 TENN. REG. C.S.A. / "JAS. CLUCK CO. C 31 TENN. MTD. INF. C.S.A."* He was taken prisoner at Rogersville, Tennessee in October 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James Cluck served in Company C of the 39th Regiment Tennessee Mounted Infantry (W. M. Bradford's 31st Infantry) and

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

“39th Infantry Regiment, formerly the 31st (W. M. Bradford's) Regiment, was organized in March, 1862, and in April contained 363 effectives. Its members were from the counties of Sevier, Blount, Jefferson, Hawkins, McMinn, Greene, and Monroe. For a time the unit served in the Department of East Tennessee then was attached to A. W. Reynolds' Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. A detachment of the 39th captured the Federal gun boats *Queen of the West* and *Indianola*, and later the regiment spent forty-seven days in the trenches of Vicksburg where it was captured on July 4, 1863. After being exchanged and reorganized [reorganized] as mounted infantry, it was assigned to General Vaughn's Brigade. The unit contained 272 effectives April, 1864, moved to the Valley of Virginia, and lost forty-one percent of the 118 engaged at Piedmont. Later it participated in various engagements and surrendered at Asheville, North Carolina, on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel William M. Bradford, [William McDermott Bradford – Find A Grave Memorial # 19394158 – His father hand crafted Davy Crockett's favorite rifle “Long Bess”] Lieutenant Colonel James W. Humes, [James White Humes – died in 1871 and buried in Washington County, Virginia] and Major Robert McFarland – Find A Grave Memorial # 96597592].”

The compiler notes: “Colonel W. M. Bradford's Regiment of Volunteers was also known as the 31st Infantry. However it was only known as that unit until June of 1863, when it was officially designated as the 39th Tennessee Infantry. The Regiment was mounted in November of 1863 and served as cavalry.”

A Company Muster-Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Cluck of Captain John D. Thomas' Company Tennessee Volunteers* was mustered into service at age twenty at Dandridge, Tennessee on February 15, 1862 and enrolled for twelve months at Dandridge in Jefferson County Tennessee and duty status not reported.

The above asterisk stated “This Company subsequently became Company C 39th Regiment Tennessee Mounted Infantry. The regiment was organized March 28, 1862 and re-organized in May 1862. It was known in the field as Bradford's Regiment Tennessee Volunteers and as the 31st Regiment Tennessee Infantry by Special Order Number 135 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated June 6, 1863. The regiment was mounted in November or December 1863 and served as cavalry by order of the Secretary of War.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 15 to April 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) James Cluck of Company C of Bradford's Regiment Tennessee Volunteers enlisted on February 15, 1862 at Dandridge, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel (William McDermott) Bradford for twelve months and had not received pay 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) Jas Cluck of Company C of 31st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on February 15, 1862 at Dandridge, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel William (McDermott) Bradford for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed wagoner June 15, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Cluck of Company C of 31st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on February 15, 1862 at Dandridge, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel (William McDermott) Bradford for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed to drive wagon June 15, 1862 not heard of since.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) James Cluck of Company C of 31st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on February 15, 1862 at Dandridge, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel (William McDermott) Bradford for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1862 and under remarks stated detailed as brigade waggoner.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) James Cluck of Company C of 31st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on February 15, 1862 at Dandridge, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel (William McDermott) Bradford for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated detailed brigade waggoner at Knoxville, (Tennessee).

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Cluck of Company C of 31st Regiment Tennessee Infantry enlisted on February 15, 1862 at Dandridge, Tennessee and enrolled by Colonel (William McDermott) Bradford for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private James Cluck of Company C of the 39th Regiment Tennessee Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Colonel Alexander W. Reynolds' 4th Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 9, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, Jas Cluck a private of Company C Regiment 31st Tennessee Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name with an X and reported his name as Jas Cluck and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 10 day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas Cluck of Company C of the 31st Regiment Tennessee Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces

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."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Click (With an X by the name indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C 31st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at Knoxville, Tennessee and under disposition stated sent to Chattanooga, (Tennessee) on October 11, 1864 and noted as captured in Hawkins County, Tennessee on October 7, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Clack (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C 31st Regiment Tennessee 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 Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) at 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 Rogersville, Tennessee on October 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Clack of Company C 31st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Louisville, Kentucky Military Prison during five days ending October 25, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, on October 26, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, on October 26, 1864 and noted as captured at Rogersville, Tennessee on October 7, 1864 and had been sent from Lexington, Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Clack of Company C 31st 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 October 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Rogersville, Tennessee on October 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Clack of Company C 31st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on October 21, 1864 discharged on October 22, 1864 and had been sent to Camp Chase, Ohio by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Rogersville, Tennessee on October 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Clack of Company C 31st Regiment Tennessee 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 at Rogersville, Tennessee on October 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Clack of Company C 31st Regiment Tennessee 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 at Rogersville, Tennessee on October 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Clack of Company C of the 31st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio who have applied for the oath of allegiance from November 1 to 15, 1864 and noted as captured at Rogersville, Tennessee on October 7, 1864 and under remarks stated conscript.

Private James Cluck died approximately 102 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 3, 1865 at Xenia, Ohio a local newspaper *The Xenia Sentinel* reported: – HORRIBLE! MOST HORRIBLE!! It is stated that General Sherman’s soldiers killed every dog found in the line of their march through Georgia! And no marvel, for it is in evidence that hundreds of our officers and men from Southern prisons have been hunted down by blood hounds.....

And on Friday, February 3, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private James “Clack” (Cluck) of Company C of the 31st Tennessee Cavalry due to small-pox.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23131) noted he was not assigned a grave number.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JAS. CLUCK CO. C 39 TENN. MTD. INF. C.S.A.”**

365) Private George COBLE - Inscription on tombstone #2030 reads **“G. COBLE CO. H 1 N.C. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

The compiler notes his Federal POW Records are listed under (Spelled as) G. Cobble of Company H 1st North Carolina Infantry.

The compiler also notes Federal POW Records at the above citation listed him a G. Coble Company H of the 1st North Carolina Conscripts and was admitted to the Camp Chase hospital on May 26, 1865 for typhoid fever and reported his death due to that disease on Monday, June 5, 1865 and was buried in grave number 2030.

The compiler notes he may have been with the 7th North Carolina Senior unit.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George Coble (Alternate name George Cobble served in Company H of the 1st Regiment North Carolina Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“1st Infantry Regiment State Troops was organized at the race track near Warrenton, North Carolina, during the spring of 1861. Its members were recruited in the counties of Chowan, Wilkes, New Hanover, Orange, Lincoln, Hertford, Northampton, Washington, Martin, Wake, and Halifax. In July it was mustered into Confederate service with more than 1,500 officers and men and ordered to Virginia. The regiment was brigaded under General Ripley, Colston, Steuart, and Cox. It participated in the campaigns of the army from the Seven Days' Battles to Cold Harbor, was with Early in the Shenandoah Valley, and shared in the Appomattox operations. This unit reported 142 casualties at Mechanicsville, 75 at Malvern Hill, 160 at South Mountain and Sharpsburg, and 15 at Fredericksburg. It lost 34 killed and 83 wounded at Chancellorsville and forty percent of the 377 at Gettysburg. It surrendered 10 officers and 61 men in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Hamilton A. Brown, [Hamilton Allen Brown – Find A Grave Memorial # 14464826] John A. McDowell, and Montfort S. Stokes; [Montfort Sidney Stokes – Find A Grave Memorial # 84810727] Lieutenant Colonels Jarrett N. Harrell [Jarret Norfleet Harrell – Find A Grave Memorial # 35328241] and Matthew W. Ransom; [Matthew Whitaker Ransom – Find A Grave Memorial # 11057] and Majors James S. Hines, [James Stephen Hines – Find A Grave Memorial # 58017404] L. C. Latham, [Louis Charles Latham – Find A Grave Memorial # 18964511] and Tristim L. Skinner. [Tristim Lowther Skinner – Find A Grave Memorial # 15815089]”

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Coble of Company H 1st Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forward to Captain C. B. Pratt, Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky April 29, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department of the Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee April 29, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Coble of Company H 1st Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on April 29, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Coble of Company H 1st Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending May 5, 1865. Roll dated Office of Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky May 6, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. Coble of Company H 1st Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on May 1, 1865 at the Military Prison in

Louisville, Kentucky and discharged on May 1, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Coble of Company H 1st Regiment North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on May 2, 1865. Roll dated Office Commissary of Prisoners Louisville, Kentucky May 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George Coble of Company H 1st North Carolina Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on May 4, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Salisbury, North Carolina on April 12, 1865.

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

Union General George Stoneman with a superior force and many soldiers with repeating rifles entered Salisbury in the early hours of April 12th. The compiler further notes even though Lee had surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia on April 9, 1865 the Army of Tennessee would not surrender until April 26, 1865.

Wikipedia offered an account of the raid:

“Stoneman’s 1865 raid was a military campaign in the American Civil War by Federal cavalry troops led by General George Stoneman which began on March 23, 1865, in Knoxville, Tennessee. The Union soldiers were tasked with orders to "dismantle the country" -- to "destroy but not to fight battles." They headed east into North Carolina destroying towns and plundering along the way, then headed north into Virginia on April 2 where they destroyed 150 miles of railroad track belonging to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. They re-entered North Carolina on April 9 and traveled south to the twin towns of Winston and Salem and then onward to High Point.

On April 12 they entered Salisbury, a major railroad hub, military depot, and home to Salisbury Prison, the only Confederate prison for captured Union troops in North Carolina. The prison which was originally meant to hold up to 2,000 prisoners but eventually held 10,000 was evacuated prior to their arrival, but the Union troops set fire to the prison which resulted in a conflagration seen for miles.

They then traveled west plundering Statesville, Lincolnton, Taylorsville and Ashville, North Carolina before re-entering Tennessee on April 26, the same day Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston surrendered to General Sherman at Bennett Place, in Durham North Carolina, the site of the largest surrender of Confederate soldiers, which ended the war. Stoneman's 1865 raid covered over 600 miles in total length through three states”.

Private George Coble died approximately 32 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 5 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "The Conspiracy Trials – The principal testimony in the military court on Saturday was with reference to the plea of insanity set up in behalf of Payne, whose proper name, it is now said, is Powell. Testimony was also given as to a conversation between Atzerott (George Atzerodt) and Booth, indication designs on President Johnson's life in March last and to the fact that two letters had been received, one on the day of the assassination and one since, from John H. Surratt, who was then in Canada. We have, however, through the Cincinnati Commercial of Friday last, a much more important batch of what purports to be an additional installment of the portion of the testimony which was first reserved. The Commercial says authority has been given for its publication. It relates principally to the parties in Canada, Thompson, Tucker, Sanders, Clay, Dr. Robinson and others and their acts and expressions before and after the assassination, their communications with Richmond, dispatches as to alleged plots removing of distinguished men etc."

And on Monday, June 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) George Cobble of Company H 1st Regiment North Carolina Infantry due to typhoid fever.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"G. COBLE CO. H 1 N.C. INF. C.S.A."**

366) Private Elijah D. COCHRAN - Inscription on tombstone #87 reads **"E. D. COCHRAN CO. C 5 KY. MTD. INF. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Maynardville, Tennessee in December 1863.

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

According to Kentucky Marriage Records, 1852-1914; Elijah D. (Spelled as) Cockram married Amanda F. Minty on February 12, 1857 in Morgan County, Kentucky. Marriage records also stated Elijah was age 22 when married and Amanda was 16 and Elijah had been born in Owsley (Assumed to be Owsley County, Kentucky) Amanda had been born in Johnson (Assumed to be Johnson County, Kentucky)

The 1860 United States census spelled the surname as Corchran but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Cochran and will be noted this way. The census listed Elijah D. Cochran, born about 1835 in Kentucky and noted his occupation as a farmer with a personal estate of \$150.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Maudy M but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Mandy Cockran, born about 1840 in Kentucky. Another family household member was Martha J. Cochran, born about 1859 in Kentucky. The family household was living in Magoffin County, Kentucky

and the nearest Post Office was reported as Licking Station and the census was enumerated on June 29, 1860.

The compiler notes Magoffin County, Kentucky was created in 1860 from parts of Floyd and Johnson and Morgan Counties in Kentucky.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private E. D. Cochran alternate name Elijah D. (Spelled as) Cochram served in Company C of the 5th Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“5th Infantry Regiment, assembled during the late summer of 1861, included Freeman's Kentucky Infantry Battalion. Its members were raised in the counties of Pendleton, Breathitt, Morgan, Magoffin, Bath, Owen, Grant, Jessamine, Henderson, Harrison, Shelby, and Franklin. Being a twelve-month unit, when it became time to reenlist some of its members refused and transferred to the 9th Kentucky Regiment. Later men of the 5th did reenlist for the duration of the war. It became part of the Orphan Brigade or Louisville Legion. The regiment reported 134 casualties in the Battle of Shiloh, then was active at Baton Rouge before being assigned to Kelly's and J. H. Lewis' Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It was prominent at Chickamauga and later took an active part in the Atlanta Campaign. In the fall of 1864 it was mounted, aided in the defense at Savannah, and fought in the Carolinas. The unit had 91 men disabled at Chickamauga, totaled 201 men and 165 arms in December, 1863, and surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its field officers were Colonels Hiram Hawkins, [Find A Grave Memorial # 6215889] Andrew J. May, [Find A Grave Memorial # 17195866] and John S. Williams; Lieutenant Colonels John W. Caldwell and George W. Conner [Find A Grave Memorial # 172452087] and Majors Richard Hawes and William Mynheir.”

From the Tennessee Historical Commission which was taken from the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion stated “December 1, 1863 Skirmish at Maynardville. Reports of Colonel Felix W. Graham, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, commanding Second Brigade. MAYNARDVILLE, December 1, 1863 11:30 a. m. A party which I sent on the Knoxville road has come up with rebels about 3 miles out; they are skirmishing now. A scout which I sent toward Blain's Cross-Roads reports half a regiment at the cross-roads, and a party of about a hundred 4 miles this side; my scout is within a mile of the latter. A citizen just in reports the enemy as having evacuated Knoxville, and retreating in direction of Morristown. A rebel woman of this place, who left here a few days ago for the purpose of visiting her husband in the rebel service, returned last night, and says she did not see her husband, as Longstreet had been ordered to fall back to Georgia, and is gone, and that none but cavalry remained around Knoxville. F. W. Graham, Colonel Commanding Brigade.”

And another entry from the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion during the Knoxville Campaign stated: “Headquarters Second Brigade, Second Division Cavalry Corps December 3, 1863. To Brigadier-General Wilcox. General: A prisoner taken below here a few miles stated that the rebel forces had orders to fall back to Maynardville last night. He also reports that they had orders to move on Kingston; also states that the forces yesterday were four brigades, commanded by Generals Morgan, Jones and

Armstrong, and Colonel Dibrell, commanding brigade. Colonel Dibrell was badly wounded. The adjutant-general was killed in the charge. From all information their loss was not as large as first expected; will not exceed 50. Perhaps I will be able to get forage for the brigade. Respectfully, yours, &c F. W. Graham
Colonel Commanding.”

He has a physical description.

According to the United States Draft Registrations Records, 1863-1865 for the State of Kentucky and (Spelled as) Elijah Cochrane and had been born about 1835 in Kentucky and was married and noted as a farmer and living in the 9th Congressional District. Elijah was classified as a Class 1 which comprises all persons subject to do military duty between the ages of 20 and 35 years and all unmarried persons subject to do military duty above the age of 35 and under the age of 45.

The compiler notes the Provost Marshall who took this data in October of 1863 was unaware that Elijah Cochran had been in the Confederate Military for some time.

Source: CARROLL’S KENTUCKY STATUTES annotated Containing All Laws of the General Nature Enacted by the General Assembly of 1930 and 1932 – Together with Notes of Decisions of the Court of Appeals though volumes 230 to 245 Kentucky Reports; also notes on Opinions of Attorney General. The Annotations cover the Constitution, Statutes and Codes of Practice.

1933 SUPPLEMENT

Under the editorial supervision of William Edward Baldwin Editor, Carroll’s Official Statutes of Kentucky, 1922, Ohio General Code; Tennessee Code Baldwin’s Tennessee Code Supplement, 1932; Texas Statutes; Bouvier’s Law Dictionary, Baldwin’s Revision.

Annotations by Richard Priest Dietzman Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky Editor, Annotations in Baldwin’s Kentucky Statutes.

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Chapter 22b Confederate Soldiers; Pensions for

415b-6 (1) Persons entitled to pensions; amount. That any Confederate veteran who has been an actual bona fide resident of this State continuously since January 1, 1907, and who did actual military service in the Confederate army from the date of his enlistment till the close of the war or until or until he was honorably discharged as an officer or private soldier or sailor in the military and naval service of the Confederate States of America in the war of 1861-1865, or the widow of such officer or private soldier or sailor to whom she was married prior to January 1, 1900, and who was living with him as his lawful wife at the time of his death and who has not re-married again since the death of her veteran husband, but if re-married, again becomes a widow by the death of or divorce from her husband shall be paid out of the state Treasury the sum of twenty dollars per month upon proof of the fact according to forms and regulations prescribed by this Act and conditions therein; Provided, that any officer or private soldier or sailor who was prevented from so serving until the close of the war, or until he was honorably

discharged by reason of wounds or disease contracted in line of duty, which rendered him unable to perform further military service, shall be entitled to the benefits of this Act as though he had served until the close of the war, or until honorably discharged; and provided, further, that any officer or private soldier or sailor who deserted or was dishonorably discharged, shall not be entitled to the benefits of this Act unless he re-enlisted or returned to the service in the Confederate army and served until the close of the war or until he was honorably discharged or was prevented from so serving by wounds received or disease contracted in line of duty which rendered him unable to perform further military service. (1932, c. 40 1; 1928 c. 150, 1; 1918, c. 121; 1914, c. 35 & 6.)

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

Juxtaposition:

On December 21, 1863 in Washington, DC President Lincoln interviews Congressman Calvin T. Hulburt from New York relative to deserters in Canada.

And on Monday, December 21, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) E. D. Cockran Company C 5th Kentucky Infantry due to affliction of brain.

Elijah D. Cochran's widow, Amanda Cochran, filed for and received a Confederate widow's pension in 1913.

Cockerham, David D.:Pvt. Co. K, 10th Confederate

Captured June 9, 1863 at Monticello, Kentucky

Arrived June 20, 1863

Died Sept. 12, 1863, no cause listed

Buried on island, grave unknown

NOTE: The surname is variously misspelled Cockerlan, Cochran, and Cochram. According to service records, Cockerham enlisted in Co. I, 5th Kentucky Mounted Infantry Oct. 25, 1861 and deserted Jan. 10, 1863 at Middle Creek. Still, when he was captured in the skirmish at Monticello, Cockerham was with the 10th Confederate. He was taken to Camp Chase at Columbus, Ohio, thence to Johnson's Island. No known diaries mention his death, nor do death lists kept by prisoners. According to family tradition, he died of measles. There was no headmarker for Cockerham in 1866. The 1860 Kentucky census shows that he was age 22 then. Cockerham's brother, Elijah D., 5th Kentucky Mounted Infantry, died at Camp Chase on Dec. 22, 1863 and is buried in grave 87.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Elijah D. Cochran or various spellings did not own slaves.

367) Private John COCHRAN - Inscription on tombstone #762 reads ***"JNO. COCHRAN CO. F 39 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 John Cochran served in Company F of the 39th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company F of the 39th Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Pearl River Guards" Many men from Simpson County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John Cochran of Company F of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 30, (1862) in Simpson County, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (Charles B.) Banks for three years and last paid on June 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from August 31 to December 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) John Cochran of Company F of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 30, (1862) in Simpson County, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (Charles B.) Banks for three years and last paid on August 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) John Cochran of Company F of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 30, 1862 in Simpson County, (Mississippi) and enrolled by Captain (Charles B.) Banks for three years and last paid by (W. G.) Magee on January 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) John Cochran of Company F of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 30, 1862 in Simpson County, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Charles B.) Banks for three years and last paid by (W. G.) Magee on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since May 8, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John Cochran of Company F of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 30, 1862 in Simpson County, Mississippi and enrolled by Captain (Charles B.) Banks for three years and last paid by (W. G.) Magee on December 30, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since May 8, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John Cochran of Company F of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 30, 1862 in Westville, Mississippi (Located in Simpson County) and enrolled by Captain (Charles B.) Banks for three years and last paid by (W. G.) Magee on December 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent without leave since May 8, 1863 to July 5, 1864 prisoner of war since August 6, 1864.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Cochran of Company F of the 39th Mississippi appeared on a receipt roll for clothing while a patient at the Cannon Hospital in Union Springs, Alabama for the 3rd quarter of 1864 and specifically issued on July 14, 1864.

When Private John Cochran of Company F of the 39th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on August 7, 1864 he had been in Sears' Brigade in French's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Cochran of Company "H" of the 39th Regiment Mississippi 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 forwarded to the Provost Marshal at Marietta, Georgia on August 11, 1864 and had been captured by the 16th Army Corps at Atlanta, (Georgia) on August 7, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Cochran of Company F of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) 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 August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno Cochran of Company F of the 39th 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 August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Cochran of Company F of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in

Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August "17", 1864.

The compiler believes the correct date of capture was August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Cochran of Company F of the 39th Regiment 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 August "17", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Cochran of Company F of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on September 2, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 2, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August "17", 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John Cochran of Company F of the 39th 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 August "17", 1864.

Private John Cochran died approximately 133 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 14, 1865 at Boston, Massachusetts the newspaper *The Boston Evening Transcript* reported: "From Washington-Confirmations &c. January 13. The Senate today confirmed W. T. Sherman as Major General U. S. Army, vice Wool retired; Phillip H. Sheridan as Major General U.S. Army, vice McClellan; George H. Thomas as Major General U.S. Army; vice Fremont; W. S. Hancock as Brigadier General, vice McPherson. Several minor nominations in the Marine Corps were also confirmed. Several Internal Revenue Commissioners for Western States were also appointed. The following persons have been promoted to brevet Brigadier Generals in the Regular Army for meritorious services; Colonel (Richard Sherwood) Satterlee, Colonel Shiras, Major Easton, Colonel (Edward Davis) Townsend, Colonel (William) Hoffman (Commanding Prisoners of War) Colonel Vinton, Colonel (Stewart) Van Vliet, Colonel Rufus Ingalls, Colonel Scriver, Colonel (Benjamin) Brice and Colonel George Wright."

And on Saturday, January 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno Cochran of Company F of the 39th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

368) Private Robert C. COCHRAN - Inscription on tombstone #1893 reads ***"R. C. COCHRAN CO. F 46 MISS. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to the Alabama Marriages, 1809-1920; Samuel H. Cochran married Polly Findley on August 5, 1818 in Jefferson County, Alabama.

The 1850 United States census listed the family surname spelling as Cochran however the compiler believes the correct spelling was Cochran and will be noted this way. The census listed Robert C. Cochran, born about 1844 in Mississippi and living in the household of S. H. (A male) Cochran, born about 1794 in South Carolina and his wife Mary Cochran, born about 1801 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Caswell L. Cochran, born about 1830 in Alabama and Hugh F. Cochran, born about 1833 in Alabama and Mary A. E. Cochran, born about 1834 in Alabama and W. S. (A male) Cochran, born about 1836 in Mississippi and Catharine P. Cochran, born about 1839 in Mississippi and Samuel W. Cochran, born about 1842 in Mississippi. The family household was living in the Southern District of Lauderdale County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 8, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Tockran but after looking at the actual script it was spelled either Cockran or Cochran and for the purpose of this census it will be noted as Cochran. The census listed Robert C. Cochran, born about 1845 in Mississippi and living in the household of Mary Cochran, born about 1802 in Tennessee. Other family household members were: Hugh Cochran, born about 1832 in Mississippi (Hugh F. Cochran died at the Confederate Soldiers Home at Beauvoir, Mississippi in 1906 see Find A Grave Memorial 16546593) and Samuel Cochran, born about 1844 in Mississippi and George W. Cochran, born about 1855 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Beat 3 in Lauderdale County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Daleville and the census was enumerated on July 20, 1860.

He only has Federal POW Records.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Robert C. Cochran served in Company F in the 46th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"46th Infantry Regiment was organized during the fall of 1862 by adding four companies to the six-company 6th (Balfour's) Mississippi Infantry Battalion. In February, 1863, it totaled 407 effectives and served in S. D. Lee's and Baldwin's Brigade in the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. The unit participated in the long Vicksburg siege and was captured on July 4, 1863. After the exchange it was assigned to General Baldwin's, Tucker's, and Sears' Brigade. It fought in the Atlanta Campaign, endured Hood's winter operations in Tennessee, and shared in the defense of Mobile. The regiment had 1 wounded at Chickasaw Bayou and during the Atlanta operations, May 18 to September 5, reported 23 killed, 68 wounded, and 37 missing. It lost 1 killed, 13 wounded, and 16 missing at Allatoona and had many disabled at Franklin. Only a remnant surrendered in May, 1865. The field officers were Colonels

William H. Clark [William Henry Clark Senior – Died at Allatoona, Georgia October 1864 – Find A Grave Memorial # 90990576] and Claudius W. Sears, [Claudius Wistar Sears – Find A Grave Memorial # 11073] Lieutenant Colonel William K. Easterling, [Find A Grave Memorial # 77086700] and Major Constantine Rea. [Wounded in the Atlanta Campaign and died September 1864 – Find A Grave Memorial # 59210462]”

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

When Private Robert C. Cochran of Company F 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 (Spelled as) Robert C. Cochran of Company F 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

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

Federal POW Records listed Private (Spelled as) Robt C. Cochran of Company F of the 46th Mississippi Regiment Infantry received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records listed Private (Spelled as) Robt C. Cochran of Company F of the 46th Mississippi Regiment 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 listed Private (Spelled as) Robt C. Cochran of Company F of the 46th 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 near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private Robert C. Cochran died approximately 104 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On April 18, 1865 at Washington, D.C., The newspaper "*The National Intelligencer*" reported: "THE BURIAL PLACE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN" "It has occurred to several persons, since the death of our martyred President, that there would be a peculiar fitness in depositing his remains in the vault which was originally designed and constructed beneath the dome of the Capitol for the burial place of Washington. Would it not be well that this subject should be immediately considered by the citizens of Illinois who are now here, and submitted to the family? It is understood that General Meigs has already made such a suggestion to the Secretary of War and that it has received his cordial approval."

And on Tuesday, April 18, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) R. C. Cochran of Company F of the 46th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Robert C. Cochran nor R. C. Cochran owned slaves in Mississippi.

369) Private James S. COCKERHAM - Inscription on tombstone #370 reads "**J. S. COCKERHAM CO. G 41 MISS. REG. C.S.A.**" He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed James S. Cockerham, born about 1846 in Mississippi and living in the household of James T. S. Cockerham, born about 1818 in Georgia. Other family household members were: Catherine Cockerham, born about 1832 in Mississippi and (Spelled as) Sophira Cockerham, born about 1845 in Mississippi. The family household was living in the Eastern Division of Monroe County, Mississippi and the census was enumerated on September 25, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname as Cochran but corrected to Cockerham by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted this way. The census listed James Cockerham, born about 1846 in Mississippi and living in the household of J. T. S. (A male) Cockerham, born about 1820 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: F. C. (A female) Cockerham, born about 1827 in Mississippi and Sophia Cockerham, born about 1845 in Mississippi and Henry J. Cockerham, born about 1849 in Mississippi and George M. Cockerham, born about 1851 in Mississippi and Mary F. Eddy, born about

1855 in Mississippi but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Mary E. Cockerham and Samuel P. Eddy, born about 1859 in Mississippi but corrected by an ancestry transcriber Samuel P. Cockerham. The family household was living in the Eastern Division in Monroe County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Aberdeen and the census was enumerated on August 31, 1860.

Find A Grave Memorial number 93005607 stated James Thomas Samuel Cockerham's first wife was Susan Crosby and his second wife was Frances Katherine Boyd.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private J. S. Cockerham served in Company G in the 41st Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"41st Infantry Regiment was assembled at Pontotoc, Mississippi, during the summer of 1862 and contained eleven companies. Its members were from the counties of Lee, Noxubee, Pontotoc, Monroe, and Chickasaw. The unit served in Mississippi, then was assigned to J. P. Anderson's, Henderson's, Tucker's, and Sharp's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It fought on many battlefields of the army from Murfreesboro to Atlanta, saw action in Tennessee with Hood, and was involved in the North Carolina operations. It lost 25 killed, 164 wounded, and 9 missing of the 502 engaged at Chickamauga. In December, 1863, it totalled [totalled] 321 men and 219 arms. The regiment surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Lewis Ball, [Find A Grave Memorial # 12770680] William F. Tucker, [William Feimster Tucker – Find A Grave Memorial # 11094] and J. Byrd Williams, [John Byrd Williams – Killed during the Atlanta Campaign] and Lieutenant Colonels William C. Hearn and Lafayette Hodges. [Find A Grave Memorial # 26896010]"

Company G of the 41st Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Buttahatchie Rifles" The Company was raised in Monroe County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. Cockerham of Company G 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted on April 11, 1864 at Dalton, Georgia for the war and pay was due from enlistment and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 1 to August 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. Cockerham of Company G 41st Regiment Mississippi Volunteers* enlisted on April 11, 1864 at Dalton, Georgia for the war and noted as absent and under remarks stated missing since the battle near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864 and not since heard from.

The above asterisk stated "This regiment was consolidated with the 7th, 9th, 10th, and 44th Regiments Mississippi Infantry and the 9th Battalion Mississippi Sharp Shooters about April 9, 1865 and formed a new regiment which was designated the 9th Regiment Mississippi Infantry."

When Private J. S. Cockerham of Company G of the 41st Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign near Decatur, Georgia on July 22, 1864 he had been in Sharp's Brigade in Anderson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. Cockerham of Company G of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 186-. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Decatur, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. Cockran of Company G and corrected to the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Decatur, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. Cockrhan (With an X by the surname indication an incorrect spelling) of Company G of the 41st Regiment Mississippi 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 Decatur, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. Cockrhan (With an X by the surname indication an incorrect spelling) of Company G 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Decatur, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. S. Cockrhan of Company G 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured at Decatur, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On October 26, 1864 in Washington, D.C., President Lincoln orders the discharge of "Big Eagle," Indian confined at Davenport, Iowa.

And on Wednesday, October 26, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. S. Cockrhan of Company G of the 41st Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to chronic diarrhea.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules James S. Cockerham did not own slaves.

370) Private James Bethel COFER - Inscription on tombstone #184 reads ***“J. B. COFER CO. H 23 VA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Droop Mountain in November 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed James B. Cofer, born about 1837 in North Carolina and noted as attending school within the year living with Benjamin Cofer, born about 1809 in North Carolina and his wife Sally Cofer born about 1809 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Lewis T. Cofer, born about 1831 in North Carolina and Jesse W. Cofer, born about 1831 in North Carolina and Joseph W. Cofer, born about 1835 in North Carolina and in North Carolina and Elizabeth Cofer, born about 1843 in North Carolina and Benjamin F. Cofer, born about 1844 in North Carolina and Delpia J. Cofer, born about 1846 in North Carolina and John J. Cofer, born about 1849 in North Carolina and Samuel Cofer, born about 1850 in North Carolina and listed his age as one month old. The family household was living in Forsyth County, North Carolina and the census was enumerated on November 21, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James B. Cofer alternate name Bethel Coffey served in Company H in the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company H of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry had many soldiers from Stokes County, North Carolina.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Bethel Coffey of Company H of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 1, (1863) at Wytheville, (Virginia) and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Bethel Coffey of Company H of the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 1, 1863 at Wytheville, (Virginia) and enrolled for the war and last paid on April 1, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes the Battle of Droop Mountain occurred on November 6, 1863 in Pocahontas County, West Virginia and that the 19th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry was present.

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

Juxtaposition:

On July 10, 1864 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: FORD'S NEW THEATER- SUNDAY EVENING JULY 10, 1864 – GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC BY – PROFESSOR WITHERS AND ORCHESTRA – Assisted by the eminent native Prima Donna, MISS JULIANA MAY – The favorite tenor HERR WAGNER and others who have kindly volunteered. The Orchestra will be composed of FORTY MUSICIANS – of the best talent in the city, forming an ARRAY OF TALENT such as has never before appeared jointly in Washington.....

And on Sunday, July 10, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. B. Cofer due to dysentery.

The compiler notes according to death records he was buried in grave number 183 yet today his grave is located in grave number 184. The compiler further notes on his Compiled Military Service Records his name was listed as Bethel James Coffey. He was with the 23rd Battalion Virginia Infantry.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JAMES B. COFER CO. H 23 BATT'N VA. INF. C.S.A.”**

371) Private John E. COFFEE - Inscription on tombstone #903 reads **“JNO. E. COFFE CO. B 5 ALA. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the skirmish of Pond Springs, Alabama in December 1864.

He only has Federal POW Records.

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John E. Coffee of Company B of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured near Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John E. Coffee of Company B of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 20, 1865, Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 21, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John E. Coffee of Company B of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 15, 1865 and noted as captured near Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno E. Coffee of Company B of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1855 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured near Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John E. Coffee of Company B of the 5th 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 at Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno E. Coffee of Company B of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry 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 near Pond Spring, Alabama on December 29, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On January 27, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported – ARRIVAL OF FIVE HUNDRED REBEL PRISONERS – New York, January 26 – The steamer General Lyon, with 500 prisoners from Fort Fisher, arrived here this afternoon. She was ordered to Fort Delaware, but could not reach there on account of ice.

And on Friday, January 27, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno E Coffee of Company B of the 5th Regiment Alabama Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

372) Citizen of Webster County, (West) Virginia, Christopher COGER - Inscription on tombstone #317 reads ***"C. COGER CITIZEN"*** He was taken prisoner in Webster County, West Virginia in October 1863.

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

The 1850 United States census listed Christopher Coger, born about 1829 and noted he had attended school and living in the household of Tobias Coger, born about 1802 and what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Freyney Coger, born about 1794. Other family household members were: William Coger, born about 1833 and Louisa Coger, born about 1835 and Elizabeth Coger, born about 1836. The family household was living in District 4 in Braxton County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on August 28, 1850.

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

The 1860 United States census listed Christopher (Spelled as) Cogar, born about 1828 in Nicholas County, (West) Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$700.00 and a personal value of \$200.00 and listed as the head of the household. Another family household member was Jane Cogar, born about 1860 in Webster County, (West) Virginia and noted as one month old. The family household was living in Webster County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Sandrun and the census was enumerated in June 1860.

Federal POW Records located on ancestry (24699) stated: He was taken prisoner in Webster County, West Virginia on October 10, 1863.

Federal POW Records also reported him as a bushwhacker and sent to Camp Chase.

Federal POW Records located on ancestry (23122) stated: "He was a citizen of Webster County,(West) Virginia" and the spelling of the surname was Coger.

died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 21, 1864 at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania the newspaper "The Pittsburgh Commercial" reported: TRAIN ON NASHVILLE ROAD DESTROYED "Louisville, October 20, The Journal learns that John C. Breckenridge telegraphs that Colonel Charles S. Hanson wounded and a prisoner in Burbridge's late

campaign, is doing so well that his recovery is beyond doubt. On Tuesday morning a band of guerrillas attacked and destroyed a train of ten freight cars on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad en route from Nashville to Johnsonville. The engineer was killed. General Stoneman has been exchanged and arrived at Atlanta. Generals Blair, Crutt and Smith, were among yesterday's arrivals at the Galt House."

And on Friday, October 21, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

The compiler notes according to Federal POW Records on ancestry (23122) he died on Friday, October 21, 1864 due to small-pox and was buried in grave number 317.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Christopher Coger did not own slaves in Virginia or what now is known as (West) Virginia.

373) Private James M. COGGINS - Inscription on tombstone #1368 reads **"JAS. M. COGGIN CO. A 56 GA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James M. Coggins served in Company A of the 56th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company A of the 56th Georgia Infantry had many soldiers from Campbell and Coweta Counties in Georgia.

He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Champion Hill, Mississippi on May 16, 1863.

When Private James M. Coggins of Company A of the 56th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Cumming's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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) Jas. M Coggin of Company A of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones 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) Jas. N. Coggin of Company A and corrected to the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. M. Coggan of Company A of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. H. (With an X by the initial indicating an incorrect letter) Coggin of Company A of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jas. M. Coggin of Company A of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 21, 1865 at Brunswick, Maine the newspaper *The Times Record* reported: "Trade is springing up quite brisk on the Colorado River, in Arizona. Five steamers are constantly running and the Mormons are building large warehouses at the head of navigation."

And on Tuesday, February 21, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jas. M. Coggins of Company A of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

374) Private John H. COHOUN - Inscription on tombstone #2135 reads ***"1ST LIEUT. J. H. COHOON CO. N ORLEAN'S GUARD C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee in April 1862.

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 he was one of the thirty-one Confederates who had died near Camp Dennison, Ohio and reinterred to Camp Chase in 1869.

A few of the privates like John H. Cohoun were somehow promoted to 1st lieutenants when their tombstones were made at Camp Chase.

The Confederate muster roll from March 8, 1862 to April 30, 1862 reported Private J. H. Cohoun enlisting on March 8th (A later muster roll reported him enlisting on March 8, 1862) for ninety days at New Orleans, Louisiana and a notation was made that he was wounded at the Battle of Shiloh and left on the battlefield.

It is the compilers opinion he was taken to a Union field hospital.

The newspaper the "Cincinnati Gazette" dated April 18, 1862 listed his name as John Cohouse of New Orleans, onboard the United States Ship "Magnolia". The transport "Magnolia" had been rented by the United States Sanitary Commission and reported bringing back two hundred and fifty sick and wounded soldiers both Union and Confederate from Shiloh. The "Magnolia" brought back fifty-seven Confederates. The "Magnolia" was reported as leaving Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee at 12:30 p.m. on April 14, 1862 with the wounded and pulled into a dock at Cincinnati, Ohio on April 17, 1862 and then transported some of the soldiers on the Little Miami Railroad to Camp Dennison, Ohio.

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

Juxtaposition:

Federal POW Records reported John H. Cohoun of Louisiana admitted to the United States Army Post Hospital at Camp Dennison on April 18, 1862 and noted the wounds to his thigh and wrist.

Federal POW Records reported him as appearing on a list of Confederate prisoners who have died in General Hospitals in the Department of the Ohio on May 1, 1862.

The official listing of the dead at the Waldschmidt cemetery near Camp Dennison, Ohio as located at the Ohio Historical Society reported him with the New Orleans Guards and died on Thursday, May 1, 1862 due to gun-shot wound in thigh and was buried in grave number 49 at the Waldschmidt cemetery.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to remove all Confederate dead in the State to two locations, Johnson's Island near Lake Erie and the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery near Columbus, Ohio upon the recommendation of Chaplain David W. Tolford. Private John Cohoon 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 **"JNO. H. COHOUN CO. A 16
BATTN. LA. INF. (CONFED. GD. RESPONSE BATTN.) C.S.A."**

375) Private David Thomas COLE - Inscription on tombstone #2028 reads ***“DAVID T. COLE CO. K 56 GA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census listed David Cole, born about 1836 in Alabama and noted as attended school within the year and living in the household of James G. Cole, born about 1809 in Tennessee and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Marthe Cole, born about 1814 in Georgia. Other family household members were: William Cole, born about 1831 in Georgia and Reuben Cole, born about 1833 in Georgia and Frances (A female) Cole, born about 1834 in Georgia and May Cole, born about 1837 in Georgia and Nancy Cole, born about 1839 in Alabama and James Cole, born about 1841 in Alabama and John Cole, born about 1843 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Artha (A female) but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Martha Cole, born about 1844 in Alabama and George Cole, born about 1845 in Alabama and Sarah Cole, born about 1847 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Harriet (A female) Cole, born about 1849 in Alabama. The family household was living in Beat 11 in Randolph County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 16, 1850.

The compiler notes Heard County, Georgia and Randolph County, Alabama are adjacent only separated by the Chattahoochee River.

The 1860 United States census listed Daniel (The compiler believes this was David and not Daniel) T. Cole, born about 1836 in Alabama and noted his occupation as an overseer with a personal value of \$100.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Isabella Cole, born about 1834 in Georgia. Other family members were: Samuel Cole, born about 1855 in Georgia and Mary Cole, born about 1857 in Georgia and Susan Cole, born about 1859 in Georgia and listed as nine months old on the actual census records. The family household was living in Heard Country, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Franklin and the census was enumerated on August 23, 1860.

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

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

Memorial # 21590150] and Majors James P. Bewster [James Pendleton Brewster – Find A Grave Memorial # 68194311] and M. L. Pool. [Marcus Lafayette Pool – Find A Grave Memorial # 14877036]”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) David T. Cole of Company K of the 55th Regiment Georgia Infantry* appeared on a Pay Roll of the organization named above, showing payment of bounty. Roll dated June 13, 1862 and had volunteered on May 12, (1862) at Franklin, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin Toombs) Spearman for three years and received a \$50.00 bounty and signed his name as D. T. Cole.

The above asterisk stated “This Regiment subsequently became 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry.”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) David “J.” Cole of Company K of the 56th Regiment Georgia appeared on a register at the Floyd House and Ocmulgee Hospitals in Macon, Georgia and dated July 15, 1864 at the Ocmulgee Hospital and had been in Cummings Brigade and listed his Post Office as Hogansville, Georgia (Located in Troup County) and diagnosed for V. S. which was short for vulnus sclopeticum which was a medical Latin term for gun-shot wound and noted wound was through left thigh flesh and under disposition was given furlough for sixty days.

When Private David Thomas Cole of Company K of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Alfred Cumming’s 2nd Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson’s Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 8, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, D. T. Cole a private of Company K Regiment 56th Georgia Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as D. T. Cole and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8 day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. T. Cole of Company K of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners 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. Roll dated Headquarters United States Paroling Office Vicksburg, Mississippi July 8, 1863 and noted as paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 8, 1863 and captured at Vicksburg, (Mississippi) on July 4, 1863.

The following is from the National Park Service: “At the end of the siege of Vicksburg, surrender terms negotiated between General's Grant and Pemberton allowed for the parole of the Confederate garrison. The Union forces did not have to contend with prisoners of war. Confederate soldiers signed a parole

notice promising not to take up arms against the United States until they were exchanged by the proper authorities and paroled.”

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) D. “F.” Cole of Company K of the 56th Regiment Georgia Volunteers appeared on a list of effective men, of the 56th Regiment Georgia Volunteers, present and furloughed at Enterprise, Mississippi on July 23, 1863.

When Private David T. Cole of Company K of the 56th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Cumming’s Brigade in Stevenson’s Division in Lee’s Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

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) David T. Cole of Company K of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 20, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 20, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David T. Cole of Company K of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David T. Cole of Company K of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on December 22, 1864 and noted as captured at Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David T. Cole of Company K of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David T. Cole of Company K of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David T. Cole of Company K of the 56th Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Juxtaposition:

On June 5, 1865 at

And on Monday, June 5, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) David T. Cole of Company K of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia.

His widow, Isabella Cole filed for and received a Georgia Confederate widow's pension from both Heard County and Troup County, Georgia.

Special thanks to Linda Benefield for her work done in Randolph County, Alabama.

From a newspaper in Cleveland, Ohio dated 1990:

“Disinterment of Confederate soldier opposed” “Columbus AP – David Thomas Cole proudly wore the Confederate grays of the 56th Georgia Infantry during the Civil War.

Now 125 years after he died at Camp Chase Confederate prison camp here, his great-great-nephew Thomas Cole of Anniston, Alabama wants the remains returned to Southern soil.

Time and opposition from the Hilltop Historical Society have delayed his quest.

““This is totally unacceptable,”” said Cindy Steinke, society president. ““Our concern is the desecration of the Camp Chase Cemetery.””

The cemetery is a 2 ½ acre site that is the final resting place for 2, 260 Confederate soldiers.

““The chances are very remote he’ll take home the proper bones,”” said David Roth, editor of Blue and Gray magazine, which is published in Columbus.

The bodies in the eastern portion of the cemetery were buried in trenches, shoulder-to-shoulder, and were not in caskets. The bodies tend to shift with the earth he said.

Cole bristles as the suggestion he would desecrate the grounds

The disinterment would be done professionally and with dignity, said Tom Balsanek, deputy director of the National Cemetery Association, a federal agency that oversees national cemeteries.

Cole said the soldier’s remains would be reburied in a family cemetery in Alabama.”

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

376) Citizen of Walker County Georgia, Harbert COLE - Inscription on tombstone #148 reads **"H. A. COLE CITIZEN"** He was taken prisoner in December 1863 in Walker County, Georgia.

Federal POW Records located on ancestry (34511) stated: He was taken prisoner on December 2, 1863 in Walker County, Georgia.

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23120) stated he died on Wednesday, May 4, 1864 due to chronic diarrhea.

The compiler notes no state was mentioned and that there was never in the history of Georgia a Lafayette County, Georgia. There was a town named Lafayette, Georgia located during the war and present day Walker County, Georgia which is located in extreme northwestern Georgia along the Tennessee border.

The 1860 United States census reported his name as Harbert Cole as the head of the household born about 1810 in North Carolina and living with what appears to be his wife Sarah born about 1804 in North Carolina and living with what appears to be their children William R. Cole born about 1839 in North Carolina and Abraham B. Cole born about 1840 in North Carolina and Thomas T. Cole born about 1842 in North Carolina and Mary A. Cole born about 1844 in North Carolina. The household was living in Walker County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was noted as Lafayette. He was noted as a farmer and having a value of personal estate as \$13,000.00.

The United States census of 1850 noted the same household and spellings but listed Harbert Cole's birth year as 1801. The family was living in Upper Regiment in Chatham County, North Carolina.

According to the Confederate citizen files his name was noted as Harbart Cole and on page three it was noted that he sold seventy five bushels of corn at \$1.90 per bushel to the Confederate States. His name was also written as Harbert Cole and other receipts showed him selling hay and oats to the Confederate States in September of 1863 and it listed the Confederates receiving the farm supplies at Lafayette, Georgia. At times he signed for his pay as Harbart Cole and other times as Harbert Cole.

The compiler notes this may have been the charge that the Federal Army had against him insofar as aiding the enemy.

www.fold3.com listed a Halbert Cole under Confederate miscellaneous on page three the following was stated: "Office of the Commissary General of Prisoners. Washington, D.C. May 21st 1864. Colonel W.P. Richardson Commanding Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. Colonel, in pursuance of instructions received from the Secretary of War the commanding General of Prisoners directs that Harbeart or Halbert Cole, citizen of Lafayette County, Georgia now a prisoner confined at Camp Chase, be paroled to the limits of the camp until further orders."

died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 4, 1864 at Raleigh, North Carolina the newspaper *The Weekly Confederate* reported: "Helping Themselves – We are informed that twenty-three sacks of meal, deposited at Centre Depot, to be sent to a distillery in Iredell County to be converted into whiskey, were seized by some females in that neighborhood last week and distributed to those in want of bread. This meal was to be turned into whiskey in violation of law and without regard to the present urgent demand for bread, hence the decisive action of the women in the matter."

And on Wednesday, May 4, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

Unfortunately for the citizen of Georgia he had died seventeen days prior to this order being received and died on Wednesday, May 4, 1864 and was buried in grave number 148.

The compiler notes he was a slave owner in Chatham County, North Carolina.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"HARBERT COLE CITIZEN OF WALKER CO. GEORGIA."**

377) Private John G. COLE - Inscription on tombstone #1284 reads **"JNO. G. COLE CO. C 37 GA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 40 years old based on hospital records and the 1850 United States census.

According to the Georgia Marriages to 1850, John G. Cole married Missouri Howard on March 21, 1850 in Monroe County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed John G. Cole, born about 1825 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife (Spelled as) Marian (In the compilers opinion it should have been Missouri) Cole, born about 1828 in Georgia. The family household was living in Division 60 in Monroe County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 11, 1850.

The compiler notes Upson, Pike, Lamar and Monroe Counties are all adjacent to each other today.

The 1860 United States census listed J. G. (A male) Cole, born about 1830 in South Carolina and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$900.00 and a personal value of \$620.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife M. Cole, born about 1829 in Georgia. Other family household members were: The family household was living in Georgia Militia District 588 in Upson County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was listed as The Rock and the census was enumerated on July 14, 1860.

The compiler notes there is an unincorporated town today named The Rock, located in Upson County, Georgia and it has its own zip code 30285.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John G. Cole served in Company C in the 37th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“37th Infantry Regiment was organized during the spring of 1863 by consolidating the 3rd and 9th Georgia Infantry Battalions. Many of its members were from Murray, Jackson, Franklin, Elbert, and Hall counties. The unit was assigned to General Bate's, Tyler's, and J. A. Smith's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It fought with the army from Chickamauga to Atlanta, endured Hood's winter campaign, and was active in North Carolina. The 37th lost fifty percent of the 391 engaged at Chickamauga and in December, 1863, totalled [totalled] 416 men and 265 arms. Few surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonel A. F. Rudler; [Anthony Francis Rudler – Find A Grave Memorial # 7449207] Lieutenant Colonel Joseph T. Smith; and Majors Jesse J. Bradford, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26503318] Meredith Kendrick, [Killed at Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia – Find A Grave Memorial # 40055731] and R. E. Wilson. [Robert Edmond Wilson – Find A Grave Memorial # 33455932]”

Company C of the 37th Georgia Infantry was known as the “Holloway Grays”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John G. Cole of Company C of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry* enlisted on February 8, 1863 at The Rock, Georgia and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated “This regiment was formed in May 1863 by the consolidation of the 9th Battalion Georgia Infantry (Also known as the 17th Battalion Georgia Infantry) with companies B, C, E, F, and H of the 3rd Battalion Georgia Infantry.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 29 to April 1, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) John G. Cole of Company C of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on February 6, 1863 at The Rock, Georgia and enrolled for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated re-enlisted for the war January 29, 1864.

When Private John G. Cole of Company C of the 37th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864 he had been in Tyler's Brigade in Bate's Division in Cheatham's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John G. Cole of Company C of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry (Rebel) was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 in Nashville, Tennessee on December 29, 1864 and had been sent from the Cumberland General Hospital at Nashville and diagnosed as a convalescent and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 3, 1865 and listed as age forty.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John G. Cole of Company C of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John G. Cole of Company C of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee and under remarks stated forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864 and noted the following; "This roll is a transcript from the records of the Office of the Commissary General of Prisoners, Washington, D. C. and contains a list of prisoners of war appearing as still on hand at Nashville, Tennessee. It was forwarded to the Provost Marshal General, Military Division of the Tennessee, Nashville, Tennessee on July 11, 1865, with a statement that no report had been received showing what disposition had been made of them. The roll was returned September 10, 1865 with the reply that a report has been made under the column of Remarks showing the disposition made of such prisoners whose names appear on the roll, as had been under the control of the Provost Marshal General. – M.S. 963447."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John G. Cole of Company C of the 37th 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 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John G. Cole of Company C of the 37th 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 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno G Cole of Company C of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at 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 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno. G. Cole of Company C of the 37th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 9, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 9, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 18, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John G. Cole of Company C of the 37th 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 18, 1864.

Private John G. Cole died approximately 36 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 16, 1865 at Chicago, Illinois a local newspaper *The Chicago Tribune* reported – RIVER COMMISSION – The committee of engineers appointed to examine the report upon the best plan for cleansing the Chicago river, are expected to present their report to the Common Council on Monday evening next. Another meeting is yet to be held before the plan to be recommended is decided on.

And on Thursday, February 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. G. Cole of Company C of the 37th Regiment Georgia 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.”

His widow, Missouri Cole has a Georgia Confederate pension in Pike County, Georgia.

Mrs. Missouri Cole died on February 26, 1921 and is buried in Lamar County, Georgia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United States slave schedules John G. Cole did not own slaves.

378) Sergeant Walter J. COLEMAN - Inscription on tombstone #1759 reads ***“GEO. T. COLEMAN CO. B 17 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

Sergeant Walter J. Coleman’s approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 27 years old.

Although this is not the first time a soldier at Camp Chase took another soldier's identity and tried to make his road to freedom this may be the first time a soldier got away undetected that the compiler has run across at Camp Chase. The other soldiers who tried were caught.

Sometimes the biographies at Camp Chase take on a story of their own as with this one. If George Thomas Coleman’s story is to be believed then prison records should verify his story and they did. Because of the complexity the compiler will list both of the soldier’s census records and information. The two soldiers were Sergeant Walter J. Coleman of Company K of the 17th Alabama Infantry and Private George T. Coleman of Company B of the 17th Alabama Infantry.

The 1850 United States census listed George Coleman, born about 1843 in Alabama and living in the household of Richard Coleman, born about 1803 in Mississippi and his wife Rachael Coleman, born

about 1805 in Alabama. Other family household members were: Jesse Coleman, born about 1832 in Alabama (The compiler notes Jesse Coleman also enlisted in Company B of the 17th Alabama Infantry and was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee however after taken to Louisville, Kentucky he was transferred to Camp Douglas, Illinois and released on June 18, 1865 and it was noted he was from Butler County, Alabama) and Caroline Coleman, born about 1834 in Alabama and Charles Coleman, born about 1836 in Alabama (The compiler notes Charles Coleman also was a member of Company B of the 17th Alabama Infantry and survived the war) and Melissa Coleman, born about 1837 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Almeda (A female) Coleman, born about 1840 in Alabama and Julia Coleman, born about 1842 in Alabama and Richard Coleman, born about 1845 in Alabama and Sarah Coleman, born about 1847 in Alabama and Phillips Coleman, born about 1850 in Alabama and noted as six months old. The family household was living in Beat number 7 in Butler County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 22, 1850.

The compiler notes the head of the household in the 1850 United States census, Richard Coleman died in 1853 and that no census records could be located for George T. Coleman in the 1860 United States census.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Walter J. Coleman was discharged as a sergeant and served in Company K in the 17th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“17th Infantry Regiment was organized at Montgomery, Alabama, in August, 1861, with men from Coosa, Lowndes, Montgomery, Pike, Randolph, Monroe, Butler, and Russell counties. With 900 men the unit moved to Pensacola, then in March, 1862, it was sent to West Tennessee and assigned to J. K. Jackson's Brigade. After fighting at Shiloh and Farmington, the 17th was ordered to Mobile. Here it served under the Generals Slaughter and Cantey, and various companies were trained as heavy artillerists. Early in 1864 it joined the Army of Tennessee, still serving under General Cantey, and was active in the Atlanta Campaign, Hood's expedition into Tennessee, and the Battle of Bentonville. The regiment reported 125 casualties at Shiloh and 130 at Peach Tree Creek. It lost two-thirds of its force at Franklin and a number were captured at Nashville. Very few surrendered in April, 1865. The field officers were Colonels J. P. Jones, [Joseph Pickett Jones – Find A Grave Memorial # 18099352] Virgil S. Murphey, [Find A Grave Memorial # 31128579] and Thomas H. Watts; [Thomas Hill Watts – Find A Grave Memorial # 7419521] Lieutenant Colonels Robert C. Fariss, [Robert Clement Fariss – Find A Grave Memorial # 55706850] Edward P. Holcombe, [Find A Grave Memorial # 44062816] and John Ryan; and Majors Thomas J. Burnett [Thomas Jefferson Burnett – Find A Grave Memorial # 24750559] and S.A. Moreno.[Stephen A. Moreno – Find A Grave Memorial # 18091974]”

Company B of the 17th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Butler County, Alabama.

Compiled Military Service Records reported the following for George T. Coleman.

Company muster rolls dated for July and August 1862 stated Private G. T. Coleman Company B 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 14, 1861 at Montgomery, Alabama for the duration of the war and was last paid on February 28, 1862 and was noted as present for duty.

Company muster rolls dated for September and October 1862 stated Private George T. Coleman Company B 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 14, 1861 at Montgomery, Alabama for the duration of the war and was last paid on August 31, 1862 and was noted as present for duty.

Company muster rolls dated for November and December 1862 stated Private G. T. Coleman Company B 17th Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on September 14, 1861 at Montgomery, Alabama for the duration of the war and was last paid on October 31, 1862 and was noted as present for duty.

When Private George T. Coleman of Company B of the 17th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Cantey's Brigade in Walthall's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records reported the following for Private George T. Coleman.

Federal POW Records stated Private Geo. T. Coleman Company B 17th Alabama Infantry was captured at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private Geo. T. Coleman Company B 17th Alabama Infantry was captured at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 was received at the prison at Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and was scheduled to be sent to Camp Douglas, Illinois.

Federal POW Records stated Private Geo. T. Coleman Company B 17th Alabama Infantry was captured at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 was received at the prison at Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged on the same day and although scheduled for Camp Douglas, Illinois instead was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio.

Federal POW Records stated Private Geo. T. Coleman Company B 17th Alabama Infantry was captured at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 was received at Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 from Louisville, Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private G. T. Coleman Company B 17th Alabama Infantry died at Camp Chase on March 26, 1865 due to pneumonia and buried in grave number 1759.

The compiler will now note Walter J. Coleman.

The 1850 United States census listed Walter Coleman, born about 1837 in Alabama and living in the household of Hannah Coleman, born about 1815 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: Manning (A female) and corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Mourning Coleman, born about 1839 in Alabama and Philander (A male) Coleman, born about 1843 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Benjamine (A male) Coleman, born about 1839 in Alabama (The compiler notes Benjamin A. Coleman was also in Company K of the 17th Alabama Infantry [Spelled as Colman on his Compiled Military Service Records] and taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 and taken to Camp Douglas, Illinois from Louisville, Kentucky and sent for parole and exchange from Camp Douglas on February 20, 1865 and did survive the war) and Louisa Coleman, born about 1835 in Alabama. The family household was living in Beat 1 in Butler County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on September 19, 1850.

The compiler notes according to information from the Daughters of the American Revolution; Daniel W. Coleman was married Hannah Pickett in 1834 and that Daniel W. Coleman died in 1847. Also stated Hannah years of life were 1816-1880.

The compiler notes just as George T. Coleman, Walter J. Coleman cannot be located on the 1860 United States census.

Company K of the 17th Alabama Infantry was known as the "Butler True Blues" and many soldiers came from Butler County, Alabama.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that he enlisted at age 24 in 1861 thus confirming his 1850 United States census records as being born in 1843.

Compiled Military Service Records reported the following for Walter J. Coleman:

Company muster-in roll dated September 9, 1861 stated Private W. J. Coleman of Company K 17th Alabama Infantry enlisted at Montgomery, Alabama for the duration of the war at age 24.

Company muster roll dated for July and August 1862 stated Private Walter J. Coleman of Company K of the 17th Alabama Infantry and noted he was absent and sick in interior hospital and appointed 5th sergeant on July 27, 1862 by order of Lieutenant Colonel Halcomb and relieved from duty as sergeant on August 28, 1862.

The compiler notes a Confederate company needed its sergeants and being sick left a vacancy which had to be filled and that was the reason he was relieved in the compilers opinion.

Company muster rolls dated for September and October 1862 stated 4th Sergeant Walter J. Coleman of Company K of the 17th Alabama Infantry had enlisted on September 9, 1861 in Montgomery, Alabama for the duration of the war and last paid on August 31, 1862 and under remarks it was noted he was present and appointed from the ranks a 4th sergeant on September 4, 1862.

The compiler notes a 4th sergeant had more authority than a 5th sergeant.

Company muster rolls dated for November and Decemeber1862 stated 4th Sergeant Walter J. Coleman of Company K of the 17th Alabama Infantry had enlisted on September 9, 1861 in Montgomery, Alabama for the duration of the war and last paid on October 31, 1862 and was present for duty.

Company muster rolls dated for May and June 1863 stated 3th Sergeant Walter J. Coleman of Company K of the 17th Alabama Infantry had enlisted on September 9, 1861 in Montgomery, Alabama for the duration of the war and was last paid on February 28, 1863 and was present for duty.

Federal POW Records reported the following for Sergeant Walter J. Coleman.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant W. J. Coleman of Company K of the 17th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner by the 15th United States Army Corps on July 28, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia and forwarded on July 31, 1864 to the Provost Marshall.

The compiler notes on July 28, 1864 the Battle of Ezra Church took place in which the 17th Alabama Infantry lost approximately 180 killed and wounded.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Walter J. Coleman of Company K of the 17th Alabama Infantry name appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Sherman dated August 8, 1864 and noted his capture date of July 28, 1864 near Atlanta.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Walter Coleman of Company K of the 17th Alabama Infantry was forwarded to the Federal Prison at Louisville, Kentucky and arrived there on August 9, 1864 from Nashville, Tennessee and noted he was taken prisoner on July 28, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Walter Coleman of Company K of the 17th Alabama Infantry was discharged from Louisville, Kentucky on August 10, 1864 and forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio and mentioned his capture date as July 28, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Walter Coleman of Company K of the 17th Alabama Regiment Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 11, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 28, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant Walter J. Coleman of Company K of the 17th Alabama Infantry name appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Camp Chase, Ohio and transferred to City Point, Virginia on March 4, 1865 for exchange. Roll dated Headquarters Camp Chase, Ohio March 4, 1865 and noted he was captured on July 28, 1864 near Atlanta, Georgia.

The compiler will now return to George T. Coleman who was reported as died at Camp Chase on March 26, 1865 and buried in grave number 1579 at the Camp Chase Cemetery. However in 1931 George T. Coleman of Company B of the 17th Alabama filed for a Confederate pension.

Find A Grave Memorial number 77263092 is of George Thomas Coleman of the 17th Alabama who died in January 1932 in Texas.

The War Department had this to say about George T. Coleman:

“The Adjutant General’s Office August 21, 1931. Honorable John McDuffie, Representative in Congress, Grove Hill, Alabama.

My Dear Mr. McDuffie:

I have your letter of August 17, 1931, in which you request to be furnished the record of George T. Coleman, who is said to have served in Company B 17th Alabama Volunteers, Murphy’s Brigade Canty’s Division, Army of Tennessee.

The records show that George T. Coleman enlisted September 14, 1861 at Montgomery, as a private in Company B 17th Alabama Infantry, Confederate States Army. The company muster roll for November and December, 1862, the last roll on file, shows him present.

The Union Prisoner of War records show that he was captured December 18, 1864, at Nashville; was received at Louisville, Kentucky, December 22, 1864, and was transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio January 2, 1865, where he died of pneumonia, March 16, 1865. The above-named organization served in Cantey's Division."

George T. Coleman applied for a Confederate pension in Texas and this is what he stated:

"The State of Texas, County of Bandera. Before me the undersigned authority in and for Bandera County, Texas, on this day personally appeared George T. Coleman, who being by me first duly sworn upon his oath deposes and says; ""That my name is George T. Coleman, that I am 88 years, and eight months of age. That I am the same George T. Coleman that enlisted in the Confederate Army on September 14th 1861 at Montgomery, Alabama and that I was in Prison at Camp Chase Ohio, in 1865. I was given a bunk adjoining the bunk of another man name Coleman who belonged to a different Company from mine. This Coleman was desperately ill of pneumonia. It happened that this Coleman was one of the men, who was to be exchanged and a date that I do not know exactly I suppose it is on the prison's record but sometime between the 2nd day of January 1865 and the 16th day of March 1865. This sick Coleman told me that if he tried to go out of prison it would mean certain death to him and asked me to change places with him and go out in his place and let him stay and take my place. I did this and when the sick man's name was called I walked out. The guard did not challenge me, not one noticed that I was not the right man, although they had threatened to shoot anyone who tried to pass out of turn. I was carried to Richmond, Virginia with other prisoners and there exchanged. I stayed there several days and was paid in Confederate money, of course then given a furlough and went home to Greenville, Alabama, where later on, I took the Oath of Allegiance to the United States."" Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of October, 1931 by George T. Coleman, of Bandera Texas, Signed Granville Wright County Judge Bandera County, Texas"

The compiler notes for this story to be accurate than another soldier named Coleman had to also occupy the same mess and barracks at Camp Chase as George T. Coleman had sworn to in his affidavit.

According to Federal POW Records located at ancestry (23491) both W. J. Coleman and G. T. Coleman were in Barracks number 15 at the Camp Chase prison number three.

If the story is true then Walter J. Coleman born about 1837 should not be on post war census records and the compiler did not find any.

Confederate pension records did show that George T. Coleman did finally receive a Confederate pension on January 5, 1932 however he died on January 22, 1932 and although he was approved his first payment would not have been made until February 1932 and he received nothing.

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

Juxtaposition:

On March 26, 1865 at General Grant's headquarters President Lincoln at 9 a.m. telegraphs Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton: "I approve your Fort-Sumter commemoration program, I am on the boat, and have no later war news than went to you last night"

And on Sunday, March 26, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private G. T. Coleman of Company B of the 17th Alabama Infantry but who was really Sergeant Walter J. Coleman of Company K of the 17th Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

On January 22, 1932 at Detroit, Michigan future actress Piper Laurie (real name Rosetta Jacobs) was born. Her breakout role was in Louisa, with Ronald Regan whom she dated a few times before his marriage to Nancy Davis, and claimed in her autobiography to have taken her virginity.

And on Friday, January 22, 1932 in Bandera County, Texas George Thomas Coleman a former member of Company B of the 17th Alabama Infantry died.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither Walter Coleman nor George T. Coleman owned slaves in Butler County, Alabama.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“SGT. W. J. COLEMAN CO. K 17 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

379) Private John W. COLLEY - Inscription on tombstone #1247 reads **“JNO. W. COLLEY CO. C 42 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

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

The 1850 United States census listed John Colley, born about 1839 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Allen Colley, born about 1814 in Kentucky and what appears to be his wife Mary Colley, born about 1815 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: James Colley, born about 1837 in Alabama and Martha Colley, born about 1841 in Alabama and Catherine Colley, born about 1843 in Alabama and Elizabeth Colley, born about 1845 in Alabama and (Spelled as) Susanah Colley, born about 1848 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Lowndes District in Lowndes County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on November 8, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed the family surname spelled as Calley but the compiler believes it was Colley and will be noted this way. (Spelled as) J. W. (A male) Colley, born about 1840 in Alabama and noted his occupation as a laborer and living in the household of Allen Colley, born about 1814 in Kentucky and what appears to be his wife Mary Colley, born about 1814 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) J. M. (A male) Colley, born about 1838 in Alabama (James M. Colley was also a member of Company C of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry) and (Spelled as) Man (A female) Colley, born about 1842 and (Spelled as) O. M. E. (A female) Colley, born about 1845 and (Spelled as) E. M. A. Colley, born about 1848 and (Spelled as) D. W. (A female) Colley, born about 1851 and (Spelled as) M. J. (A female) Colley, born about 1853 and (Spelled as) W. F. (A male) Colley, born

about 1856. The family household was living in Precinct 7 in Butler County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Kirkville and the census was enumerated on July 25, 1860.

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

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

“42nd Infantry Regiment was assembled during May, 1862, at Columbus, Mississippi. It was principally a reorganization of other regiments whose twelve month term of service was complete. Some of the men had served in the 2nd Alabama Regiment. Its members were from the counties of Monroe, Pickens, Wilcox, Mobile, Conecuh, Fayette, Talladega, and Marion. The unit was on provost duty at Tupelo until October when it was assigned to J. C. Moore's command. It fought at Corinth and later became part of the forces defending Vicksburg. On July 4, 1863, the regiment was captured. Exchanged and reorganized, it was attached to A. Baker's, Gibson's, Brantley's Brigade, fought at Chattanooga and Atlanta, moved to Mobile, and then rejoined the Army of Tennessee in North Carolina. The unit lost fifty percent of the 700 engaged at Corinth, reported 46 casualties at Chattanooga, and totalled [totalled] 311 men and 247 arms in December, 1863. At Resaca it had about 300 effectives, but its number was greatly reduced at the surrender. Colonels John W. Portis [John Wesley Portis – Find A Grave Memorial # 128600917] and T. C. Lanier, [Thomas C. Lanier – Find A Grave Memorial #70286811] and Major W. C. Fergus. [Washington C. Fergus – Find A Grave Memorial # 32860285]”

Company C of the 42nd Alabama Infantry was known as the “Johnson’s Avengers” Many soldiers from Wilcox County, Alabama.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private John W. Colley of Company C of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on April 26, 1862 at Camden, Alabama and enrolled for three years of the war and last paid on June 30, (1862) and noted as present for duty.

The compiler notes that Camden, Alabama was located in Wilcox County.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private John W. Colley of Company C of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry enlisted on April 26, (1862) at Camden, Alabama and enrolled for three years of the war and last paid on June 30, (1862) and noted as absent and under remarks stated missing at Corinth since 4th day of October (1862).

When Private John W. Colley of Company C of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Seth M. Barton’s 1st Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson’s Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 4, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, John (Unable to transcribe middle initial) (And what appears to be) Corley a

private of Company C Regiment 42nd Alabama Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as (What appears to be) John K. Corley and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 10 day of July 1863.

The compiler notes there was a surname of Corley with Company C of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry however his given name was Levi. All references to John Corley are directed back to John W. Colley.

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

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

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Collier of Company C of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Collier of Company C of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on August 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on August 7, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John W. Colley of Company C 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 John W. Colley died approximately 180 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 14, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland a local newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: In Vermont potatoes sell at sixty-five cents per bushel and butter at forty-five cents per pound. The quantity of butter on hand is small.

And on Tuesday, February 14, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno W. Colley of Company C of the 42nd Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

380) Private Edward COLLINS - Inscription on tombstone #2116 reads ***"E. COLLINS CO. B 51 VA. REG. C.S.A."/ "WILLIAM SMITH CO. I 1 VA S. LINE CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner in Raleigh County, (West) Virginia in April 1863. **WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER**

According to the Ohio Adjutant General Report dated 1866-1868 he was listed as buried in grave number 116 at the East Cemetery located in Columbus, Ohio. (The compiler notes his name was listed in the OAG Report as (Edwin Collins, Company B 51st Infantry)

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Edward Collins served in Company B in the 51st Virginia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"51st Infantry Regiment was formed in August, 1861, with eleven companies. Company L was later assigned to the 23rd Battalion. Its members were recruited in the counties of Wythe, Nelson, Bland, Floyd, and Grayson. During the war it started in General Floyd's and G. C. Wharton's Brigade. The 51st served in the Army of the Kanawha, moved to Tennessee, and after fighting at Fort Donelson marched to Nashville with 274 men. Later it was sent to western Virginia, saw action at Carnifax Ferry, then returned to Tennessee where it was involved in the Knoxville Campaign. The unit went on to fight in

numerous conflicts in the Shenandoah Valley and sometime around April 15, 1865, disbanded. It reported 9 killed, 43 wounded, and 5 missing at Fort Donelson, and 3 killed and 16 wounded at Fayetteville. Only a handful remained after the Battle of Waynesborough. The field officers were Colonels Augustus Forsberg [Find A Grave Memorial # 17278430] and Gabriel C. Wharton; [Gabriel Colvin Wharton – Find A Grave Memorial # 11107] Lieutenant Colonels George A. Cunningham, [George Alford Cunningham – Find A Grave Memorial # 31722695] James W. Massie, [James Woods Massie – Find A Grave Memorial # 16611280] and John P. Wolfe; and Majors William T. Akers, Stephen M. Dickey, [Stephen Miles Dickey – Find A Grave Memorial # 132226428] D. P. Graham, [David Peirce Graham – Find A Grave Memorial # 96149837] D. S. Hounshell, and William A. Yonce. [Died September 27, 1864]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 and dated April 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Edward Collins of Company B of the 51st Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on January 27, 1863 in Giles County, (Virginia) and enrolled by Lieutenant (William L) Painter for the war and last paid on February 28, (1863) and listed as absent and under remarks stated “detached service from April 15, 1863”.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Edward Collins of Company B of the 51st Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on January 27, 1863 in Giles County, (Virginia) and enrolled by Lieutenant (William L) Painter for the war and under remarks stated “deserted May 1, 1863.”

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edward Collins of Company B of the 51st Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a list of prisoners confined in the Military Prison at Wheeling, Virginia (Also known as Athenaeum Prison) and a physical description was taken on May 10, 1863: Age 18 years; height 5’ 10”; Complexion fair; eyes dark; hair light; and by occupation had been a farmer and listed his residence on Monroe County, (West) Virginia and had been arrested by United States Forces in Raleigh County, (West) Virginia on April 27, (1863) and under remarks stated “Sent to Camp Chase May 11, 1863.”

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Edward Collins of Company B of the 51st Regiment Virginia appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been arrested in Raleigh County, Virginia on April 27, 1863 and received at Camp Chase, Ohio on May 12, 1863 and had been sent from Wheeling, Virginia by Major Joseph Darr and under remarks stated “Died” with date of departure on June 16, 1863.

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 Edward Collins may have been one of those reinterred.

Private Edward Collins died approximately 35 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 16, 1863 at Staunton, Virginia the newspaper *The Staunton Spectator* reported: "Dry all the fruits and vegetables possible this year. They will be needed by our armies. Beets, carrots, and other roots, may be gathered and dried and tomatoes, okra, &c, sliced and dried, then packed away in cloth bags or boxes. Fruits of all kinds should also be dried in quantities for our brave soldiers."

And on Tuesday, June 16, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio POW records reported the death of Private Edward Collins of Company B of the 51st Regiment Virginia Infantry due to unknown reasons.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

381) Private James H. COLLINS - Inscription on tombstone #958 reads ***"MUS'N J. H. COLLINS CO. E 20 MISS. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at a Confederate hospital near Franklin, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 24 years old based on age at the United States Army Hospital at Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James H. Collins was discharged as a Hospital Steward and served in Company E of the 20th Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview:

"20th Infantry Regiment was organized during the late summer of 1861 with men from Bolivar, Monroe, Noxubee, Adams, Scott, Carroll, and Newton counties. The unit moved to Virginia, then Tennessee where in February, 1862, it was captured at Fort Donelson. In this engagement it lost 19 killed of the 31 officers and 469 men present. The regiment was exchanged and assigned to Tilghman's and J. Adams' Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. For a time it served in the Vicksburg area, then transferred to the Army of Tennessee. Placed in J. Adams' and Lowry's Brigade, the 20th was involved in the Atlanta and Tennessee Campaigns and ended the war in North Carolina. Only a remnant surrendered on April 26, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels William N. Brown and D. R. Russell; [Daniel R. Russell – Find A Grave Memorial # 14003139] Lieutenant Colonels D. H. Maury, [Dabney Herndon Maury – Find A Grave Memorial # 11027] Horace H. Miller, [Find A Grave # 108773824] and Walter A. Rorer; [Find A Grave Memorial # 5991061] and Majors William M. Chatfield, Thomas B. Graham, [Find A Grave Memorial # 11091406] and C. K. Massey."

Company E of the 20th Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Adams Rifles" The Company was raised in Harrison County, Mississippi.

A Company Muster-in Roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private J. H. Collins of Captain F. W. Adams' Company in Russell's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers (And the following was noted. "This company was successively designated as Captain Adams' Company, Mississippi Volunteers and as Captain Adams' Company and Company E 20th Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 20th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was mustered into the Confederate service in July, 1861, for the war, some of the companies having previously been in the State service. It was known for a short time after being organized as Russell's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers. About April 9, 1865, this regiment was consolidated with the 15th 16th and 23rd Regiments Mississippi Infantry and formed the 15th Consolidated Regiment Mississippi Infantry. The 20th Regiment Mississippi Infantry was mounted about April 29, 1863 and dismounted about June 14, 1863.") He enlisted in the Confederate service on July 6, 1861 and was originally enrolled on May 5, 1861 at Handsboro, Mississippi (Located in Harrison County) at age 24 and traveling place of rendezvous was 530 miles.

A Company muster roll from August 31, 1861 to July 31, 1862 stated Private J. H. Collins Company E 20th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted July 6, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi for the duration of the war and noted as present for duty.

A Company muster roll August 1, to October 31, 1862 stated Private J. H. Collins of Company E 20th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted July 6, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi for the duration of the war and was last paid on August 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company muster roll dated May 1, 1863 stated Private J. H. Collins of Company E 20th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted July 6, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi for the duration of the war and was last paid on October 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

Federal POW Records listed Private Jas. H. Collins Company E 20th Regiment Mississippi Infantry and his name appeared on a list of prisoners of war at Camp Douglas, Illinois sent to Vicksburg, Mississippi on September 2nd 1862 to be exchanged. He was captured at Fort Donelson, Tennessee on February 16, 1862.

A Company muster roll for November and December 1862 stated Private J. H. Collins of Company E 20th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted July 6, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi for the duration of the war and was last paid on July 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company muster roll for May and June 1863 stated Private J. H. Collins of Company E 20th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted July 6, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi for the duration of the war and was last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company muster roll for July and August 1863 stated Musician J. H. Collins of Company E 20th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted July 6, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi for the duration of the war and was last paid on June 30, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company muster roll for September and October 1863 stated Musician J. H. Collins of Company E 20th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted July 6, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi for the duration of the war and was last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company muster roll for November and December 1863 stated Musician J. H. Collins of Company E 20th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted July 6, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi for the duration of the war and was last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company muster roll for July and August 1864 stated Musician James H. Collins of Company E 20th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers enlisted July 6, 1861 at Corinth, Mississippi for the duration of the war and was last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

When Private James H. Collins of Company E of the 20th Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864 he had been in a Confederate hospital in Franklin, Tennessee working as a hospital steward 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 Hospital Stewart (Spelled as) James H. Collins of the 20th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 11, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 11, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Hospital Stewart (Spelled as) Jas H. Collins of the 20th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 15, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 17, 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 Hospital Stewart (Spelled as) James H. Collins of the 20th Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky January 12, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 14, 1865 and noted as captured at Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Hospital Stewart (Spelled as) James H. Collins of the 20th Regiment Mississippi Infantry 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Hospital Steward (Spelled as) James H. Collins of the 20th Regiment Mississippi Infantry 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 Franklin, Tennessee on December 17, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Hospital Steward James H. Collins 20th Regiment Mississippi was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital number 1 at Nashville, Tennessee on December 25, 1864 from Franklin, Tennessee and noted as a convalescent and transferred to the Provost Marshall on January 10, 1865.

The compiler notes it was usually a two day journey from Louisville, Kentucky to Columbus, Ohio.

The compiler notes he was admitted to the United States Army Hospital in Nashville, Tennessee.

The compiler notes as a private he did have duty as a musician for part of the war.

During the later part of the war during Hood's Campaign in Tennessee he also saw service as a hospital steward.

Private James H. Collins died approximately 14 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 29, 1865 at Washington, D. C. President Lincoln attends third anniversary meeting of United States Sanitary Commission, held in House of Representatives at night. Requests Philip Phillips, soloist, to sing "Your Mission" second time.

And on Sunday, January 29, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Hospital Steward (Spelled as) J. H. Collins of the 20th Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to pneumonia.

The 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules are inconclusive.

382) Private James COLLINS - Inscription on tombstone #736 reads **"JAS. COLLINS CO. B 63 GA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service, Private James Collins served in Companies B and K in the 63rd Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"63rd Infantry Regiment was organized at Savannah, Georgia, in December, 1862, using the 13th Georgia Infantry Battalion as its nucleus. With more than 1,100 officers and men, the unit was assigned

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

Company B of the 63rd Georgia Infantry was known as the “Phoenix Riflemen” Many soldiers from Chatham County, Georgia.

When Private James Collins of Company B of the 63rd Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 22, 1864 he had been in Smith’s Brigade in Cleburne’s Division in Cheatham’s Corps with John Bell Hood as the 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) James Collins of Company B of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add’l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Collins of Company B 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 five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated 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 place of capture and date not noted.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Collins of Company B of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Collins of Company B of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp

Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James Collins of Company B of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Private James Collins died approximately 4 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 10, 1865 a local newspaper *The Daily Ohio Statesman* stated – HORACE GREELEY URGING PEACE – New York – January 9 – The Commercial’s Washington special says Horace Greeley is here, urgent and persistent in his demands for peace and predicting a speedy termination of the war.

And on Tuesday, January 10, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) James Collins of Company B of the 63rd Regiment Georgia Infantry due to pneumonia at prison number three.

The compiler notes he may have been with Company K.

General Ainsworth and staff used the chronological date of death.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

383) Private S. COLLINS - Inscription on tombstone #181 reads **“S. COLLINS CO. F 1 KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at Union City, Tennessee in January 1864. *

He only has one page of Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) S. Collins of Company F of the 1st Regiment Kentucky Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received on April 22, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Cairo, Illinois by Colonel Jno. I. Rinaker (John Irvinig Rinaker 122nd Illinois Infantry) and noted as captured at Union City, Tennessee on January 22, 1864.

Private S. Collins died approximately 64 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On June 25, 1864 at Washington, DC the newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: “From San Francisco, June 22—The steamship Pacific has arrived from British Columbia and Oregon, bringing \$205,000 in gold from the Oregon and Idaho mines.”

And on Friday, June 25, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) S. Collins of Company F of the 1st Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to measles.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

Because there was more than one unit named the 1st Kentucky Cavalry if the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“S. COLLINS CO. F 1 (BUTLER’S) KY. CAV. C.S.A.”**

384) Private Eli P. COTTON - Inscription on tombstone #1985 reads **“E. P. COLTON CO. A 58 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner near Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

According to Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; (Spelled as) Elie Cotton married Sarah Watkins on January 24, 1839 in Coweta County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census listed Eli Cotton, born about 1846 in Georgia and living in the household of Eli Cotton, born about 1804 in Georgia and living with his wife Sarah Cotton, born about 1815 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: E. M. (A female) Cotton, born about 1840 in Georgia and Rebecca D. Cotton, born about 1842 in Georgia and Lewis C. Cotton, born about 1845 in Georgia and Buddy Cotton, born about 1848 in Georgia. The family household was living in Division 19 in Coweta County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on September 4, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Eli P. Cotton served in Company A of the 56th Georgia Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

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

Company A of the 56th Georgia Infantry had many soldiers from Campbell and Coweta Counties in Georgia.

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.

When Private Eli P. Cotton of Company A of the 56th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Cumming's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Eli P. Cotton of Company A of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Eli P. Cotton of Company A of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Eli P. Cotton of Company A of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Eli P. Cotton of Company A of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Eli P. Cotton of Company A of the 56th 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 Eli P. Cotton died approximately 135 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 19, 1865 at Washington, D.C., a local newspaper *The Evening Star* reported: TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST – The thirty days of mourning for the death of Abraham Lincoln having expired.....and the flags hoisted at full mast.

And on Friday, May 19, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Eli P. Cotton of Company A of the 56th Regiment Georgia 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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“ELI P. COTTON CO. A 56 GA. INF. C.S.A.”**

385) Private Peter COMBS - Inscription on tombstone #154 reads **“PETER COMBS CO. B 10 (DIAMOND’S) KY. CAV. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner in Magoffin County, Kentucky in March 1864.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private Peter Combs served in Company B in the 10th Kentucky Cavalry (Diamond’s) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“10th Cavalry Regiment was formed during the fall of 1863 using May's Kentucky Mounted Battalion as its nucleus. It contained men from Kentucky and Virginia. The unit served in the Department of East Tennessee and the Department of Western Virginia and East Tennessee, and skirmished in various conflicts in Tennessee, Virginia, and Kentucky. In the spring of 1865 it disbanded. The field officers were Colonels George R. Diamond, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26895208] Andrew J. May, [Andrew Jackson May – Find A Grave Memorial # 17195866] and Edwin Trimble, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26809613] and Major William R. Lee.”

Company B of the 10th Kentucky Cavalry (Diamond’s) had many soldiers mustered in at Clarksville, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Peter Combs of Company B May’s Battalion Kentucky Mounted Rifles* enlisted on April 8, 1863 at Jackson, Kentucky and enrolled by Captain Cox for three years and noted as present for duty.

The above asterisk stated "This Company subsequently became Company B 10th Regiment (Diamond's) Kentucky Cavalry."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) P. Combs of Company B of the 10th Regiment Kentucky "Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Louisville, Kentucky Military Prison during the five days ending March 25, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky, Louisville March 25, 1864 and noted as captured in Magoffin County Kentucky on March 14, 1864 and noted as being from Flemingsburg, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) P. Combs of Company B of the 10th Regiment Kentucky "Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and received on March 23, 1864 and noted as captured in Magoffin County, Kentucky on March 14, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on April 2, 1864 and under remarks stated Flemingsburg, Kentucky.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Peter Combs of Company B of the 10th Regiment Kentucky "Infantry" appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on April 2, 1864 and noted as captured in Magoffin County Kentucky on March 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Peter Combs of Company B of the 10th Regiment Kentucky "Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on April 2, 1864. Roll dated Office Provost Marshal General District of Kentucky Louisville April 2, 1864 and noted as captured in Magoffin County, Kentucky on March 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Peter Combs of Company B of the 10th Regiment Kentucky "Infantry" appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been received on April 3, 1864 from Louisville, Kentucky by order of Brigadier General (Stephen Gano) Burbridge and noted as captured in Magoffin County, Kentucky on March 13, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Peter Combs of Company B of the 10th Regiment Kentucky "Infantry" appeared on a roll of prisoners of war on hand at Camp Chase, Ohio, who desire taking the oath of allegiance June 10, 1864 and roll not dated and noted as captured in Magoffin County, Kentucky on March 13, 1864 and under remarks stated deserter.

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 11, 1864 at Raleigh, North Carolina the newspaper *The Daily Confederate* reported: "We regret to learn of the death of William N. Scales, at Camp Chase, where he was held by the enemy as a prisoner of war. He was the eldest son of Robert H. Scales, Esq., who has before last a son and son-in-law by this war."

(The compiler notes Captain William Nathaniel Scales body was re-interred from the Camp Chase Cemetery and sent to Memphis, Tennessee for burial. He is buried at the Elmwood Cemetery).

And on Wednesday, May 11, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (alias David) Combs of Company B of the 10th Regiment Kentucky Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

386) Private Thomas CONE - Inscription on tombstone #872 reads ***"THOS. CONE CO. D 21 TENN. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner near Pulaski, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1850 United States census spelled the family surname as Cove but was corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Cone and will be noted this way. The census listed Thomas Cone, born about 1846 in Tennessee and living in the household of Thomas Cone, born about 1802 in Georgia and living with what appears to be his wife Jane Cone, born about 1817 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: John Cone, born about 1844 in Tennessee (Private John Cone was also a member of Company D of the 21st Tennessee Cavalry (Wilson's) and Sarah Cone, born about 1849 in Tennessee. The family household was living in District 4 in Henderson County, Tennessee and the census was enumerated on September 20, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) T. M. (A male) Cone, born about 1796 in Tennessee. (The compiler notes the date of birth was corrected by ancestry transcriber to 1846 and the compiler agrees. The census taker had an usual way of making the number 4 giving the impression he was 64 years old when really he was 16 years old) and living in the household of Jane Cone, born about 1819 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) J. R. (A male) Cone, born about 1844 in Tennessee (Also a member of Company D of the 21st Tennessee Cavalry (Wilson's) and has Compiled Military Service Records) and Sarah Cone, born about 1848 in Tennessee and Mary Cone, born about 1850 in Tennessee and James J. Cone, born about 1852 in Tennessee and Richard Cone, born about 1855 in Tennessee. The family household was living in Civil District 4 in Henderson County, Tennessee and the nearest Post Office was reported as Jacks Creek and the census was enumerated on June 28, 1860.

The compiler notes Chester County, Tennessee was created and finally organized from parts of Hardeman, Henderson and McNairy Counties in 1882 and was the last county in Tennessee to be created. Today Jacks Creek is located in Chester County, Tennessee.

The inference for this being the correct soldier is that his brother (Spelled as) J. R. (A male) Cone enlisted in Company D of the 21st Tennessee Cavalry (Wilson's) at Jacks Creek, Tennessee.

The compiler notes he was with the 21st Tennessee Cavalry (Wilson's)

Company D of the 21st Tennessee Cavalry had many soldiers from Chester County, Tennessee.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 and dated May 13, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Cone of Company D of the 16th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry* enlisted on March 15, 1864 at Jackson, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel Wilson for three years and had not been paid and duty status not known and under remarks stated left sick in Henderson County, (Tennessee) May 1864.

The above asterisk stated "The 21st (Also called the 16th and Wilson's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry) was organized about February 4, 1864, by the consolidation of Franklin's and Kizer's Regiments Tennessee Cavalry. Some of the members appear to have been illegally mustered November 21, 1863, as of Newsom's Regiment Tennessee Cavalry. The regiment was consolidated with the 22nd (Also called the 2nd and Barteau's) Regiment Tennessee Cavalry, apparently in accordance with Special Order Number 28, Headquarters Cavalry, District of Mississippi and East Louisiana, dated February 13, 1865 and formed the 21st and 22nd Regiment Tennessee Cavalry (Consolidated) which was paroled at Gainesville, Alabama in May 1865."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) T. M. (With an X over the initial M indicating an incorrect letter) Cone of Company D of the 16th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry enlisted on March 15, 1864 at Jacks Creek, (Tennessee) and enrolled by Colonel Wilson for three years and had not been paid and noted as present for duty.

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

General Hood took his defeated army from Nashville across the Tennessee River into Lauderdale County, Alabama on December 28, 1864 with Union troops in hot pursuit and had ask General Forrest to protect his army in rear guard action in which General Forrest did in brilliant fashion.

General Forrest had evacuated Pulaski, Tennessee on the night of December 24, 1864 a distance of about 75 miles from Nashville. By the afternoon of the next day Union troops under General Wilson were south of Pulaski, Tennessee in hopes of capturing many retreating Confederates when they ran into General Forrest who had set up an ambush for the Union troops. The encounter was called Anthony's Hill fought on December 25, 1864 and was a total Confederate victory with the once pursuing Yankees now running back north to Pulaski, Tennessee with Forrest in hot pursuit. General Forrest had done the seeming impossible task of protecting Hood's Army and broke off his pursuit after a few miles.

When Private Thomas Cone of Company D of the 21st Tennessee Cavalry (Wilson's) was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee near Pulaski, Tennessee on December 24, 1864 he had been in Bell's Brigade in Buford's Division in Forrest's Cavalry Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Cone of Company D of the 21st Tennessee "Infantry" appeared on a roll of Confederate prisoners captured by Cavalry Command and turned over by Major J. M. Young, Provost Marshal Cavalry Corps M. D. M. to Colonel Parkhurst, Provost Marshal General Department Cumberland.* Roll dated Headquarters Cavalry Corps M. D. M., Provost Marshal's Office Nashville, Tennessee December 27, 1864 and noted as captured near "Columbia", (Tennessee) on December "23," 1864.

The above asterisk stated "Endorsement on roll, signed by William H. Bracken, Lieutenant and Assistant Provost Marshal General Department Cumberland shows; received the above mentioned Confederate prisoners and deserters."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Cone of Company D of the 21st Regiment Tennessee 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 near Pulaski, Tennessee on December 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Cone of Company D of the 21st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 3, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 3, 1865 and noted as captured near Pulaski, Tennessee on December 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Cone of Company D of the 21st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Pulaski, Tennessee on December 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Cone of Company D of the 21st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 3, 1865 and discharged to Camp Chase on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured near Pulaski, Tennessee on December 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Cone of Company D of the 21st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 16, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 16, 1865 and noted as captured near Pulaski, Tennessee on December 24, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Thomas Cone of Company D of the 21st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry 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 near Pulaski, Tennessee on December 24, 1864.

Private Thomas Cone died approximately 6 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On January 24, 1865 at Wheeling, West Virginia the local newspaper *The Wheeling Intelligencer* reported – CONGRESSIONAL ASSAULT – New York, January 23 – It appears by a Washington special that Mr. Field, one of the Louisiana delegation seeking admission as a congressman, last Friday night assaulted Judge Kelly of Pennsylvania, with a knife for remarks made in the House. The Judge was slightly cut in the hand. Field was held to bail.

And on Tuesday, January 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Thomas Cone of Company D of the 21st Regiment Tennessee Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules Thomas Cone did not own slaves in Henderson County, Tennessee.

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“THOMAS CONE CO. D 21 TENN. CAV. (WILSON’S) C.S.A.”**

387) Private James W. CONINE - Inscription on tombstone #1733 reads **“JAS. W. CONINE CO. E 30 GA. REG. C.S.A.”** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to the Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978; Wm. Conine married Mary McMullin on March 24, 1824 in Jackson County, Georgia.

The 1850 United States census James Conine, born about 1829 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of (Spelled as) Wm. G. Conine but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to William Young Conine, born about 1798 in Georgia and his wife Mary Conine, born about 1800 in North Carolina. Other family household members were: (Spelled as) Margrater but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Margaret (A female) Conine, born about 1830 in Georgia and Martha Conine, born about 1832 in Georgia and John Conine, born about 1836 in Georgia and Presley (A male) Conine, born about 1838 in Georgia and Mary Conine, born about 1841 in Georgia and Robert Conine, born about 1845 in Georgia. The family household was living in District 29 in Fayette County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on November 15, 1850.

The compiler notes that Henry and Clayton Counties in Georgia are adjacent to each other and that Clayton County, Georgia was created in 1858 from Fayette and Henry Counties.

According to Georgia Marriage Records from Select Counties, 1828-1978, Nancy C. Hindman married James W. Conine on September 6, 1853 in Campbell County, Georgia.

The 1860 United States census listed J. W. (And corrected to James W. by an ancestry transcriber) Conine, born about 1829 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$500.00 and a personal value of \$450.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife N. C. Conine, born about 1834 in South Carolina. Other household members were: The family household was living in the Northern District of Clayton County, Georgia with the nearest Post Office listed as Jonesboro and the census was enumerated in July 1860.

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

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

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) James W. Conine of Company E of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 1, 1862 in Clayton County, Georgia and enrolled by (Chaney) A. Dollar for three years and had never been paid and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. (Unable to transcribe the surname) of Company E of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a Regimental Return for August 1862 and dated August 18, 1862 at Camp Hardee and under remarks state joined by enlistment.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) James W. Conine of Company E of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 1, 1862 in Clayton County, Georgia and enrolled by (Chaney) A. Dollar for three years and last

paid by (James) C. Hightower on August 31, 1862 and had been paid a \$50.00 bounty and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated hospital nurse.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) J. W. Conine appeared on a Bounty Pay and Receipt Roll and dated September 1, 1862 at Savannah, Georgia and re-enlisted for the war and paid a \$50.00 bounty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) James W. Conine of Company E of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August "6", 1862 in Clayton County, Georgia and enrolled by Captain (Chaney A) Dollar for three years and attached to the hospital on September 7, 1862 and employed as a nurse last paid by Hightower on August 31, 1862 and had been and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Conine of Company E of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a Regimental Return for October 1862 and noted as a hospital nurse.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Connine (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company E of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a Regimental Return for November 1862 and noted as a hospital nurse.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) James W. Conine of Company E of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry enlisted on August 1, 1862 in Clayton County, Georgia and enrolled by (Chaney) A. Dollar for three years and last paid by (James) C. Hightower on October 31, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated at Camp Young sick.

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.

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

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James H. Conine of Company E of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James H. Conine of Company E of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war at the Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James H. Conine of Company E of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be discharged to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) James H. Conine of Company E of the 30th Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Camp Chase Prison on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private James W. Conine died approximately 77 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On March 22, 1865 at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* reported: "Death of a Queen – The last news from Europe informs us of the death of the Queen Dowager of Holland. She was a Russian princess, born in 1795 and was the daughter of the unfortunate Paul I., Emperor of Russia and thus a grand-daughter of Catharine the Great, a sister of Nicholas I., and aunt of the present Czar. In 1816 she married King William H., of Holland, who died in 1849."

And on Wednesday, March 22, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) J. W. Conine of Company E of the 30th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to an abscess.

Mrs. N. C. Conine has a widow's pension. Widow says they were married on September 6, 1853.

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

388) Private George W. CONAWAY - Inscription on tombstone #1935 reads ***"GEO. W. CONAWAY CO. G 46 ALA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

The 1860 United States census listed George W. Conaway, born about 1830 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a mechanic and a personal value of \$200.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Jane C. Conaway, (Maiden surname Swann) born about 1825 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Frances E. Conaway, born about 1849 in Georgia and Georgia Ann Conaway, born about 1855 in Georgia and William J. Conaway, born about 1858 in Alabama. The family household was living in the Southern Division in Randolph County, Alabama and the nearest Post Office was reported as Wesobulga and the census was enumerated on September 22, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private George W. Conaway alternate name George W. Connaway served in Company G of the 46th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"46th Infantry organized at Loachapoka, Alabama, in May, 1862, contained men from Randolph, Pike, Blount, Coosa, Macon, Montgomery, and Henry counties. Sent to East Tennessee, it sustained several casualties in the fight at Tazewell. After serving in the Kentucky Campaign, the unit was assigned to General Tracey's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. A number of men were disabled at Port Gibson and about half were captured at Champion's Hill, including all its field officers. The remaining men were captured at Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. Exchanged and reorganized, the 46th was attached to General Pettus' Brigade and continued the fight with the Army of Tennessee. It was active at Chattanooga and Atlanta, moved with Hood to Tennessee, and saw action at Kinston and Bentonville. The regiment lost 15 killed and 45 wounded at Vicksburg and 1 killed and 14 wounded at Chattanooga. It totalled [totalled] 367 men and 266 arms in December, 1863, had 174 present in January, 1865, and surrendered with no more than 75 in April. Colonel M. L. Woods, [Michael Leonard Woods – Find A Grave Memorial # 55823177] Lieutenant Colonel Osceola Kyle, [Find A Grave Memorial # 26618013] and Majors George E. Brewer [Captain George Evans Brewer – Find A Grave Memorial # 93946981] and J. M. Handley [James Madison Handley – Find A Grave Memorial # 7489233] were in command."

His service records are listed under George W. Connaway.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records dated May 15, 1862 at Camp Shorter, near Loachapoka, Alabama stated Private (Spelled as) George W. Connaway (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Captain Handley's Company 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry* enlisted on May 14, 1862 in Randolph County, (Alabama) and enrolled by (James) M. Handley for three years or war and noted as present for duty.

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

When Private George W. Conaway of Company G of the 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 the 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) Geo. W. Conaway of Company G of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 1, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 1, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

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

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Conaway of Company G of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and discharged 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) Geo. W. Conaway of Company G of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 4, 1865 and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo. W. Conaway of Company G of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private died approximately 118 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On May 4, 1865 at Washington, DC the newspaper *The National Republican* reported: "STONEMAN'S PURSUIT OF JEFF. DAVIS' CARAVAN – Philadelphia, May 3rd – Information from Stoneman's cavalry states that Jeff Davis was in Yorkville, South Carolina on the 28th ultimo and Stoneman's forces came in on the following day. Jeff has one day's start of Stoneman. Davis is escorted by two thousand cavalry, well mounted and commanded by General Dibbrell. He is accompanied by Benjamin, Breckinridge and other notorious characters and will probably be joined by all the desperadoes fleeing from justice and from the vengeance of the United States Government. It is hoped that General Stoneman's forces will overtake and capture him, as he is burdened with eleven wagons, supposed to contain specie."

And on Thursday, May 4, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo W. Conaway of Company G of the 46th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to congestive fever.

The compiler notes his wife received a Confederate widow's pension in Clay County, Alabama. The compiler further notes Clay County was formed in 1866 from parts of Talladega and Randolph Counties in Alabama. She has a Find A Grave Memorial number 41601572.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

389) Private David COOK - Inscription on tombstone #1071 reads **"DAVID COOK CO. I 36 VA. REG. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner in Montgomery County, Virginia in May 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 42 years old based on the United States census.

According to the United States Compiled Marriages in Virginia from 1740-1850 David (Spelled as Cock) (But the compiler believes it to be Cook) married Eley Smith on June 21, 1847 in Montgomery County, Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed David Cook born about 1822 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a cabinet maker and living with what appears to be his wife (Spelled as) Eley born about 1830 in Virginia. It further appears the couple had two children, Mary Cook, born about 1848 in Virginia and John Cook, born about 1850 and listed as six months old. The family was living in the household of (Spelled as) Trbias (But corrected to Tobias by an ancestry transcriber) Smith, born about 1804 in Virginia and what appears to be his wife Mary Smith, born about 1805 in Virginia. The entire family household was living in district 41 in Montgomery County, Virginia and the census was enumerated on October 30, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed David Cook, born about 1822 in Virginia and listed his occupation as a laborer. Other family household members were: Samuel B. Cook, born about 1852 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Eliza E. Cook, born about 1856 in Virginia. The family household was living in Montgomery County, Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Matmaoras and the census was enumerated on August 21, 1860.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private David Cook served in Company 2C in the 36th Virginia Infantry (2nd Kanawha Infantry) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“36th Infantry Regiment, formerly known as the 2nd Kanawha Regiment, was organized in July, 1861. Assigned to Floyd's Brigade, the unit fought at Cross-Lanes and Carnifax Ferry in western Virginia, then moved to Tennessee. Here it was captured in the fight at Fort Donelson in February, 1862. [The compiler notes the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry escaped capture at Fort Donelson, Tennessee] After being exchanged it returned to Virginia and served in McCausland's and T. Smith's Brigade. The 36th went on to fight at Cloyd's Mountain and Piedmont, and later was involved in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations. It fought its last battle at Waynesborough. This unit reported 14 killed and 46 wounded at Fort Donelson, and there were 18 killed, 58 wounded, and 35 missing at Cloyd's Mountain. Many were lost at Third Winchester, and in mid-April, 1865, it disbanded. The field officers were Colonels John A. McCausland [Find A Grave Memorial # 11029] and Thomas Smith, [Find A Grave Memorial # 23145011] and Lieutenant Colonels William E. Fife, [William Estill Fife – Find A Grave Memorial # 16549348] Benjamin R. Linkons, [Benjamin R. Linkous – Find A Grave Memorial # 30261910] and L. Wilber Reid.[L. Wilbur Reid]”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 28 to June 30, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) David Cook of 2nd Company C of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 12, 1862 at Camp Success and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin R) Linkous for the war and had not been paid and noted as present for duty.

“The 36th (Also known as the 2nd Kanawha) Regiment Virginia Infantry was organized July 15, 1861, with ten companies but had been reduced to eight companies by August 28, 1861. It was reorganized May 15, 1862 with nine companies and the tenth company was added April 17, 1864. A number of companies appear to have been temporarily mustered as of this regiment in 1861.”

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 30 to October 31, 1862 and dated November 11, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) David Cook of 2nd Company C of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 12, 1862 at Camp Success and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin R) Linkous for the war and last paid by Captain (George R.) Dunn on July 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) David Cook of 2nd Company C of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 12, 1862 at Camp Success and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin R) Linkous for the war and last paid by Captain (George R.) Dunn on November 1, 1862 and noted as absent and under remarks stated without leave since December 25, 1862 in Giles County.

A Regimental Return for December 1862 within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private David Cook of Company C of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry stated absent without leave since December 25, 1862 furlough expired then or the time they were detached from the regiment.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for January and February 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) David Cook of 2nd Company C of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 12, 1862 at Camp Success and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin R) Linkous for the war and last paid by Captain (George R.) Dunn on November 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) David Cook of 2nd Company C of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 12, 1862 at Camp Success and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin R) Linkous for the war and last paid by Captain (George R.) Dunn on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated transferred to Captain (Andrew) Gott (3rd) Company I of the 36th Virginia Regiment February 1, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 and dated June 30, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) David Cook of 3rd Company I of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 12, 1862 at Camp Success and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin R) Linkous for the war and last paid by Captain William M. Dunn on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 and dated August 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) David Cook of 3rd Company I of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 12, 1862 at Camp Success and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin R) Linkous for the war and last paid by Captain William M. Dunn on June 30, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated absent sick at Pearisburg Hospital July 19, 1863.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 and dated October 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) David Cook of 3rd Company I of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 12, 1862 at Camp Success and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin R) Linkous for the war and last paid by Captain William M. Dunn on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 and dated December 31, 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) David Cook of 3rd Company I of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 12, 1862 at Camp Success and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin R) Linkous for the war and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated David Cook of Company I of the 36th Virginia Regiment appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 1st quarter of 1864 and issued in January and February 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from April 30 to October 31, 1864 and dated October 31, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) David Cook of 3rd Company I of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry enlisted on April 12, 1862 in Giles County, (Virginia) and enrolled by Captain (Benjamin R) Linkous for the war and last paid by Captain (William M.) Dunn on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated captured at Cloyd's Farm on May 9, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David Crook (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company I of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Wheeling, (West) Virginia from May 25 to 31, 1864 and noted as captured in Montgomery County, Virginia on May 9, 1864 and charged with being in Rebel Army and received at Wheeling on May 25, 1864 and under remarks stated sent to Camp Chase on May 26, 1864.

The compiler notes the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain was fought on May 9, 1864 in Pulaski County, Virginia. Montgomery County and Pulaski County Virginia were and are adjacent.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) David Cook of Company I of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on May 26, 1864 and had been sent from Wheeling, (West) Virginia by order of Captain E. Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and noted as captured in Montgomery County, Virginia on May 9, 1864.

Private David Cook died approximately 256 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 6, 1865 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin the newspaper *The Daily Milwaukee News* reported: "SUFFERING AMONG THE SOLDIERS – New York, February 3 – The Tribune's special from Winchester, 31st says: The weather for the last week has been very cold and there has been much suffering among the soldiers. The min are in good log huts, have plenty of fuel and clothing; but the severe duties of picket and other outdoor work have tried them severely. Three men are reported frozen to death at Harper's Ferry. General Sheridan has been absent on a tour of inspection of his department for some time, leaving General Emory in command at Winchester, but has not returned. The Tribune's special, Baltimore 3rd says: The 8 o'clock train last evening from Harper's Ferry brought up 110 rebel prisoners, who were landed at the Relay and thence sent by special train to Washington. They belonged to Mosby's gang."

And on Monday, February 6, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) David Cook of Company I of the 36th Regiment Virginia Infantry due to small-pox.

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

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“DAVID COOK 3RD CO. I 36 VA. INF. (2ND KANAWHA VA. INF.) C.S.A.”**

390) Private John J. COOK - Inscription on tombstone #1485 reads ***“J. J. COOK CO. B 30 ALA. REG. C.S.A.”*** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

According to the United States and International Marriage Records, 1560-1900; Edwin Cook married Martha Amason in Alabama and noted both of them being born in North Carolina.

The 1850 United States census listed John J. Cook, born about 1839 in Alabama and noted as attending school within the year and living in the household of Martha Cook, born about 1803 in North Carolina. Other household members were: Tobias C. Cook, born about 1824 in Alabama and Martha A. Cook, born about 1830 in Alabama and Temperance Cook, born about 1832 in Alabama and Mary Cook, born about 1835 in Alabama and Ophelia Cook, born about 1837 in Alabama and Wiley Amason, born about 1829 in Alabama. The household was living in Greene County, Alabama and the census was enumerated on December 23, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John J. Cook served in Companies B and D in the 36th Alabama Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

“36th Infantry Regiment was organized at Mount Vernon, Alabama, in May, 1862, with men from Mobile, Tuscaloosa, Greene, Fayette, Sumter, and Monroe counties. The unit was involved in constructing the defenses at Oven and Choctaw Bluffs, [and] then was stationed at Mobile until April, 1863. Assigned to General Clayton's and later Holtzclaw's Brigade, it participated in difficult campaigns of the Army of Tennessee from Chickamauga to Nashville. Transferred to the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, it continued the fight at Spanish Fort. At the Battle of Chickamauga it was reported that the regiment had 28 officers, 429 men, and 401 guns on September 19; and 20 officers, 338 men, and 316 guns on September 20. It sustained 147 casualties at Chattanooga, and mustered a force of 353 effectives in December, 1863, and about 300 in November, 1864. The unit lost 110 wounded and captured at Spanish Fort, and few were included in the surrender on May 4, 1865. Its commanders were Colonels Thomas H. Herndon, [Thomas Hord Herndon – Find A Grave Memorial # 6406697] Robert H. Smith, [Robert Hardy Smith – Find A Grave Memorial # 6406711] and Lewis T. Woodruff; [Lewis Thompson Woodruff – Find A Grave Memorial # 43032752] and Major Charles S. Henagan. [Charles Stuart/Stewart Henagan – Find A Grave Memorial # 52023958]”

Company B of the 36th Alabama Infantry had many soldiers from Greene County, Alabama.

Compiled Military Service Records stated (Spelled as) John J. Cook of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a receipt roll for clothing for the 2nd quarter 1864 and issued on April 14, 1864.

When Private John J. Cook of Company B of the 36th Alabama Infantry was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign on July 22, 1864 he had been in Holtzclaw's Brigade in Clayton's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno J. Cook of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General W. T. Sherman commanding Military Division of the Mississippi and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) District of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky on July 29, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General at Nashville, Tennessee on July 29, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, (Georgia) on July 22, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John J. Cook of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the six days ending July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John J. Cook of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) John J. Cook of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on July 30, 1864 and discharged to Camp Chase on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno J. Cook of Company "D" of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky to Camp Chase, Ohio on July 31, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on July 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Jno J. Cook of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on August 2, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Ohio by order of Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones and noted as captured near Atlanta, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

Private John J. Cook died approximately 210 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 28, 1865 at Columbus, Ohio the newspaper *The Daily Ohio Statesman* reported: "CITY ITEMS – Starling Medical College – The commencement exercises of this Institution will be held this (Tuesday) evening at the College. The Annual Address will be delivered by Rev. Mr. McCracken of Westminster Church. The public are respectfully invited to attend."

(The compiler notes the body snatcher at Camp Chase, Dr. Flowers graduated from this college prior to the war).

And on Tuesday, February 28, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Jno. J. Cook of Company B of the 36th Regiment Alabama Infantry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **“JNO. J. COOK CO. B 36 ALA. INF. C.S.A.”**

391) Citizen of Milton County Georgia, John COOK - Inscription on tombstone #315 **“JOHN COOK CITIZEN.”** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

died approximately days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On October 14, 1864 at

And on Friday, October 14, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

Federal POW Records on ancestry (23122) stated he died on Friday, October 14, 1864 due to remittent fever.

The same citation said he was a citizen of Milton County, Georgia.

The compiler notes Milton County, Georgia is no longer in existence.

Federal POW Records located on ancestry (49971) stated: He was taken prisoner in Newton County, Georgia on July 22, 1864.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

392) Private Joseph COOK - Inscription on tombstone #194 reads **“JOSEPH COOK CO. A EDGAR’S VA. CAV. C.S.A.” WEST VIRGINIA SOLDIER** He was taken prisoner in Greenbrier County, West Virginia in May 1864.

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

According to Virginia Compiled Marriages, 1740-1850; Lewis Cook married Mary McClung on December 29, 1829 in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia.

The 1850 United States census listed (Spelled as) Joseph McCook but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Cook and will be noted this way. The census listed Joseph Cook, born about 1844 in Virginia and living in the household of Louis but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Lewis Cook, born about 1805 in Virginia and his wife Mary Cook, born about 1806 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Margaret Cook, born about 1831 in Virginia and Sarah Cook, born about 1832 in Virginia and Mary Cook, born about 1835 in Virginia and Jackson Cook, born about 1837 in Virginia and Lewis A. Cook, born about 1840 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Perrce H. (A male) Cook, born about 1842 in Virginia and Edna Cook, born about 1846 in Virginia and James Cook, born about 1849 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 18 in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on October 24, 1850.

The 1860 United States census spelled the family surname as Cooke but corrected by an ancestry transcriber to Cook and will be noted this way. The census listed Joseph Cook, born about 1844 in Virginia and living in the household of Lewis Cook, born about 1801 in Virginia and his wife Mary Cook, born about 1803 in Virginia. Other family household members were: Mary E. Cook, born about 1835 in Virginia and noted as insane and (Spelled as) Perre H. (A male) Cook, born about 1842 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Evaline (A female) Cook, born about 1846 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Jas G. A. Cook, born about 1851 in Virginia. The family household was living in District 2 in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Lewisburg and the census was enumerated on August 13, 1860.

Company C of 26th Battalion Virginia Infantry (Edgar's) had many soldiers from Mercer County, (West) Virginia.

The compiler notes his service records are found in the 26th Regiment, Virginia Infantry and they appear to be mixed in with John Cooke's records in the 26th Battalion Virginia Infantry. Pages nine and ten report his capture and death at Camp Chase. He also has some pages under miscellaneous.

He has a physical description on page nine.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Joseph Cook of Edgars Virginia Cavalry appeared on a descriptive roll of prisoners of war at Camp Chase, Ohio and arrived on June 13, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Wheeling, Virginia by order of Captain Ew Over [The compiler notes Captain Eward Over was with Company P of the 6th United States West Virginia Infantry] and a physical description was noted. Height 5 feet 6 and one half inches; age 19; Eyes Hazel; Hair Black; Complexion Dark and noted as captured in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia on May 20, 1864.

Private Joseph Cook died approximately 55 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On August 7, 1864 at Lawrence, Kansas the newspaper *The Daily Kansas Tribune* reported: "A Rose tree, now in full bloom at Glen Cove, Long Island is described as a perfect tree, decorated with some 9,600 buds and roses' hanging in bunches of twenty or thirty each. It is one of the family of Rosa Robifoli its standard or truck stands six feet in height, measuring five inches in diameter; the branches form an umbrella shaped arch and measure twelve and a half feet in diameter or thirty-seven and a half feet around."

And on Sunday, August 7, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Joseph Cook of Edgar's Virginia Cavalry due to dysentery.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JOSEPH COOK CO. C 26 BATT'N. VA. INF. (EDGAR'S) C.S.A."**

393) Corporal James M. COOKSEY - Inscription on tombstone #1302 reads **"CORP. J. M. COOKSEY CO. K 1 GA. S. S. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner during the Atlanta Campaign. (May 7 – September 2, 1864)

His Compiled Military Service Records are listed with the 1st Georgia Infantry State Guards.

He only has Federal POW Records.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) James M. Cooksey Company K 1st Regiment Georgia State Troops appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones A. D. C. (Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on October 13, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee October 13, 1864 and noted as captured near Marietta, Georgia on July 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) James M. Cooksey Company K 1st Regiment Georgia State Troops appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Marietta, Georgia on July 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) Jas. M. Cooksey Company K 1st Georgia State Troops appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending October 15, 1864 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee. Roll dated Louisville on October 16, 1864 and noted as captured near Marietta, Georgia on July 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) James M. Cooksey Company K 1st Regiment Georgia State Troops appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 14, 1864 at the Military Prison

in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase, Ohio on October 16, 1864 and sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Marietta, Georgia on July 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) James M. Cooksey Company K 1st Regiment Georgia State Troops 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 Marietta, Georgia on July 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Corporal (Spelled as) James M. Cooksey Company K 1st Georgia State Troops appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on October 18, 1864 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Marietta, Georgia on July 4, 1864.

Corporal James M. Cooksey died approximately 121 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 16, 1865 at Baltimore, Maryland the newspaper *The Baltimore Sun* reported: "THE COTTON FLEET AT NEW YORK – The twenty-one sailing vessels which arrived at New York on Tuesday, from Savannah brought eleven thousand bales of cotton equal to about five million pounds. This is the cotton fleet which was ordered to sail on the 7th instant from Hilton Head. Two vessels of the twenty-one were detained. The New York Post says: The fleet came to this port under convoy of the United States steamer Flag and two revenue cutters. It consists principally of schooners. The cotton will be offered for sale as soon as it can be stored and the other necessary arrangements completed. Further shipments will be made immediately. It is reported that the whole amount of cotton that will be found in Savannah will not be less than thirty thousand bales."

And on Thursday, February 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Corporal (Spelled as) J. M. Cooksey of Company K of the 1st Georgia State Troops due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"CORP. JAS. M. COOKSEY CO. K 1 GA. S.T. C.S.A."**

394) Sergeant James Wesley COWLEY - Inscription on tombstone #1352 reads **"SERG'T J. W. COWLEY CO. H 32 TEX. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner near Columbia, Tennessee in December 1864.

According to Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002; James Cowley married Mariah Duke on November 13, 1838 in Lincoln County, Tennessee.

The 1850 United States census listed the surname as Cooley but corrected to Cowley by an ancestry transcriber and will be noted his way primarily because he signed his name as J. W. Cowley on his Compiled Military Service Records. The census listed James W. Cowley, born about 1833 in Pennsylvania but noted as Tennessee according to the actual census script and noted his occupation as a farmer and living in the household of James Cowley, born about 1809 in Tennessee according to the actual census script and his wife Mariah Cowley, born about 1814 in Tennessee according to the actual census script. Other family household members were: Jesse T. Cowley, born about 1843 in Texas and William B. Cowley, born about 1847 in Texas and Mary E. Cowley, also born about 1847 in Texas and Sarah A. Cowley, also born about 1847 in Texas. The family household was living in District 8 in Bowie County, Texas and the census was enumerated on September 26, 1850.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private James W. Cowley and discharged as a sergeant alternate name J. W. Cooley served in Company H in the 32nd Regiment Texas Cavalry (Crump's Battalion Mounted Volunteers) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"32nd Cavalry Regiment was organized in May, 1862, using the 1st Texas Cavalry Battalion as its nucleus. Many of it [its] were from Bowie, Marion, and Cass counties. The unit was soon dismounted and ordered east of the Mississippi River. After taking part in the Battle of Richmond, it was assigned to Ector's Brigade, Army of Tennessee. It participated in the campaigns of the army from Murfreesboro to Nashville, then aided in the defense of Mobile. This regiment lost fourteen percent of the 313 engaged at Murfreesboro and reported 2 casualties at New Hope Church, 12 at Latimar House, 15 at Smyrna, and 10 at Atlanta. Few surrendered on May 4, 1865. Its commanders were Colone [Colonel] Julius A. Andrews, [Find A Grave Memorial # 14577374] Lieutenant Colonel James A. Weaver, and Major William E. Estes."

The compiler notes his surname is listed as Cooley and was shown as a member of the 32nd Tennessee Cavalry but Compiled Military Service Record's are with the 32nd Texas Cavalry.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1862 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) Wesley Cowley (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 15th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on February 19, (1862) at Boston, Texas and enrolled by (Major William) E. Estes for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

The 32nd (also known as the 15th) Regiment Texas Cavalry was first organized November 4, 1861, as the 1st (also known as Crump's) Battalion Texas Cavalry It was increased to a regiment by the addition of independent companies and dismounted May 8, 1862.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from February 19 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) J. W. Cooley of Company H of the 15th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on February 19, (1862) at Boston, Texas and enrolled by (Major William) E. Estes for twelve months and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records August 31 to December 31, 1862 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) Wesley Cooley (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company H of the 15th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on February 19, 1862 at Boston, Texas and enrolled by (Major William) E. Estes 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 January and February 1863 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) Wesley Cooley of Company H of the 15th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on February 19, 1862 at Boston, Texas and enrolled by (Major William) E. Estes for twelve months and last paid on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) Wesley Cooley of Company H of the 15th Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on February 19, 1862 at Boston, Texas and enrolled by (Major William) E. Estes for twelve months and last paid on February 28, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1863 stated 4th Sergeant (Spelled as) J. W. Cooley of Company H of the 32nd Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on February 19, 1862 at Boston, Texas and enrolled by (Major William) E. Estes for twelve months and last paid on April 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records from June 1 to August 31, 1863 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) J. W. Cooley of Company H of the 32nd Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on February 19, 1862 at Boston, Texas and enrolled by (Major William) E. Estes for twelve months and last paid on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) J. W. Cooley of Company H of the 32nd Regiment Texas Cavalry enlisted on February 19, 1862 at Boston, Texas and enrolled by (Major William) E. Estes for twelve months and last paid on August 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records stated 2nd Sergeant (Spelled as) J. W. Cooley of Company H of the 32nd Regiment Texas Cavalry dated April 5, 1864 was shown in the organization named above made in compliance with General Order Number 27 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office on March 2, 1864 and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated "Reenlisted"

When Private James Wesley Cowley of Company H of the 32nd Texas Cavalry (dismounted) was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 22, 1864 he had been in Ector's Brigade in French's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) James W. Cowley of Company H of the 32nd 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 December 31, 1864. Roll Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee December 31, 1864 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) James W. Cowley of Company H of the 32nd Regiment "Tennessee" Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison at Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky January 6, 1865 and had been sent from Nashville, Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jas W. Cowley of Company H of the 32nd Regiment "Tennessee" Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and received on January 2, 1865 and discharged on January 4, 1865 to Camp Chase and noted at captured near Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) James W. Cowley of Company H of the 32nd 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 Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Sergeant (Spelled as) Jas W. Cowley of Company H of the 32nd Regiment "Tennessee" Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received on January 6, 1865 at Camp Chase, Ohio and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Sergeant James Wesley Cowley died approximately 45 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 20, 1865 at Richmond, Virginia the newspaper *The Richmond Times-Dispatch* reported: "Female Soldier – On Friday night a young woman, dressed in military uniform was arrested somewhere up the Danville Railroad and sent to this city, charged with being a suspicious character. On examination at the Provost Marshal's office it appeared that her name was Mollie Bean and that she had been serving in the 47th North Carolina Regiment for over two years, during which time she had been twice wounded. She was sent to Castle Thunder, that common receptacle of the guilty, the suspected and the unfortunate. This poor creature is, from her record manifestly crazy. It will not we presume, be pretended that she had served so long in the army without her sex being discovered."

And on Saturday, February 20, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Sergeant (Spelled as) J. W. Cowley of Company H of the 32nd Regiment Texas Cavalry due to small-pox.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

395) Private John COMBS - Inscription on tombstone #1416 reads **"J. COONTS CO. A 22 VA. CAV. C.S.A."** He was taken prisoner at Beverly, (West) Virginia in November 1864.*

Federal POW Records located on ancestry (38721) stated: He was taken prisoner at Beverly, (West) Virginia on November 22, 1864.*

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private John Combs alternate name John M. Combs and served in Company A in the 22nd Virginia Cavalry (Bowen's Virginia Mounted Riflemen) and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"22nd Cavalry Regiment completed its organization in October, 1863. The unit served in W. L. Jackson's and McCausland's Brigade and confronted the Federals in Tennessee, western Virginia, and the Shenandoah Valley. During April, 1865, it disbanded. The field officers were Colonel Henry S. Bowen, [Henry Smith Bowen – Find A Grave Memorial # 79187903] Lieutenant Colonel John T. Radford, [John Taylor Radford – Find A Grave Memorial # 32756098] and Major Henry F. Kendrick. [Find A Grave Memorial # 106832547]"

His name is listed as John Combs with the 22nd Virginia Cavalry and has a death record at Camp Chase. The compiler notes upon looking for J. Coonts with the 22nd Virginia Cavalry his Compiled Military Service Record's said see John Combs of the 22nd Virginia Cavalry.

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

Juxtaposition:

On February 24, 1865 at Waynesboro, Pennsylvania the newspaper *The Waynesboro Record* reported: "Two-thirds of the entire States of the Union must ratify the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery before it becomes a law. It therefore will take twenty-seven States. New Jersey and Delaware refusing to ratify the Amendment, it will be defeated for the present. We can however all afford to wait, until the States of the South return to their allegiance when the required number of States can be secured without asking insignificant little Delaware and New Jersey. The old Keystone State ratified in February 3, 1865."

And on Wednesday, February 24, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private

He died on Wednesday, February 24, 1865 due to general debility at the Camp Chase Hospital.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

If the compiler were making the tombstone it would read: **"JNO. COMBS CO. A 22 VA. CAV. C.S.A."**

396) Citizen of Boone County, (West) Virginia, Thompson COOPER - Inscription on tombstone #73 reads ***"THOMPSON COOPER CITIZEN."*** He was taken prisoner in Boone County, West Virginia in September 1863.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 60 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed Thompson Cooper, born about 1802 in Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer and also noted he could not read nor write and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Nancy Cooper, born about 1810 in Virginia. Other household members were: Rebecca Cooper, born about 1827 in Virginia and Nancy Cooper, born about 1830 in Virginia and Squire Cooper, born about 1834 in Virginia and Mary Cooper, born about 1835 in Virginia and William Cooper, born about 1838 in Virginia and Thompson Cooper, born about 1841 in Virginia and Eli Cooper, born about 1844 in Virginia and Washington Cooper, born about 1846 in Virginia and (Spelled as) Peter Veely, born about 1827 in Virginia. The household was living in District 6 in Boone County, (West) Virginia and the census was enumerated on July 24, 1850.

The 1860 United States census listed Thompson Cooper, born about 1803 in Greenbrier County, (West) Virginia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$800.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with what appears to be his wife Nancy Cooper, born about 1807 in Westmoreland County, Virginia. Other household members were: Rebecca Cooper, born about 1825 in Kanawha County, (West) Virginia and Squire Cooper, born about 1833 in Kanawha County, (West) Virginia and William Cooper, born about 1839 in Kanawha County, (West) Virginia and Thompson Cooper, born about 1842 in Kanawha County, (West) Virginia and Eli Cooper, born about 1845 in Kanawha County, (West) Virginia and George W. Cooper, born about 1847 in Kanawha County, (West) Virginia and William A. Johnson, born about 1836 in Botetourt County, Virginia and noted as a school teacher. The household was living in Boone County, (West) Virginia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Coons Mill and the census was enumerated on July 17, 1860.

Federal POW Records located on ancestry (21579) stated: He was taken prisoner in Boone County, West Virginia on September 20, 1863.

Federal POW records from the same citation about listed him as a citizen of Boone County, West Virginia.

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

Juxtaposition:

On November 28, 1863 at

And on Saturday, November 28, 1863 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of

Federal POW Records on ancestry (22991) stated he died on Saturday, November 28, 1863 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: **"THOMPSON COOPER CITIZEN OF BOONE, COUNTY WEST VIRGINIA."**

397) Private Willis COOPER - Inscription on tombstone #683 reads ***"W. COOPER CO. D 10 CONFED. CAV. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner near Murfreesboro, Tennessee in September 1864.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for May and June 1864 and dated June 30, 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W. Cooper of Company D of the 10th Regiment Confederate Cavalry enlisted on February 15, 1864 in Lowndes County, Alabama and enrolled by T. B. McCall for three years and noted as present for duty.

"The 10th Regiment Confederate Cavalry was formed by consolidation of the 19th Battalion Georgia Cavalry and the 5th Battalion (Cavalry) Hilliard's Legion Alabama Volunteers per Special Order Number 305 Adjutant and Inspector General's Office dated December 30, 1862. Companies A to E of the 5th Battalion Hilliard's Legion Alabama Volunteers becoming Companies A to E respectively of this regiment and Companies A to E of the 19th Battalion Georgia Cavalry becoming Companies F to K respectively."

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Willis Cooper of Company D of the 10th Regiment Confederate States Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee, captured by forces under Major General Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A.D.C. (Additional Aide De Camp) Louisville, Kentucky September 7, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General, Nashville, Tennessee September 7, 1864 and noted as captured near Murfreesboro, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Willis Cooper of Company D of the 10th Regiment Confederate 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 from Nashville, Tennessee and noted as captured near Murfreesboro, "Georgia" on September 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Willis Cooper of Company D of the 10th Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a register of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 9, 1864 and noted as captured near Murfreesboro, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Willis Cooper of Company D of the 10th Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky and discharged to Camp Chase on September 9, 1864 and noted as captured near Murfreesboro, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Willis Cooper of Company D of the 10th Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio from the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky on September 9, 1864. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on September 9, 1864 and noted as captured near Murfreesboro, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Willis Cooper of Company D of the 10th Regiment Confederate Cavalry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on September 10, 1864 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Murfreesboro, Tennessee on September 4, 1864.

Private W. Cooper died approximately 111 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On December 30, 1864 at Delaware, Ohio the newspaper *The Delaware Gazette* reported: "On Saturday the Ohio Military Agent at Washington (Mr. Wetmore) presented Nathaniel McLean M. Guywne, Company H, thirteenth Ohio Cavalry, a lad of fifteen years, to the Secretary of War. The boy (a native of Urbana, distinguished himself at the battle of the Crater, before Petersburg. He was counseled by his officers before the fight not to go in, as he had not been mustered and consequently was not obliged to do so. He indignantly replied: ""My family are of different stock from that, to be left behind to linger in the rear."" He went into the desperate charge which soon followed. A piece of shell crushed his left arm, which had to be amputated soon after. After a few pleasant words to the lad, the Secretary ordered a medal to be prepared for him."

And on Friday, December 30, 1864 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Willis Cooper of Company D of the 10th Regiment Confederate Cavalry due to pneumonia.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

398) Private William S. COOPER - Inscription on tombstone #1289 reads ***"Wm. S. COOPER CO. I 33 MISS. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at Columbia, Tennessee in December 1864.

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

The 1860 United States census listed William Cooper, born about 1834 in North Carolina and listed his occupation as a farmer and living with his wife Emily Cooper, born about 1838 in North Carolina. Another family member was Elizabeth Cooper, born about 1859 in Mississippi. The family household was living in Lafayette County, Mississippi and the nearest Post Office was reported as Paris and the census was enumerated on September 1, 1860.

The compiler notes some of the soldiers in Company I came from Panola County and Lafayette County is adjacent to Panola County, Mississippi.

According to the Soldiers and Sailors Database by the National Park Service Private William S. Cooper served in Company I in the 33rd Mississippi Infantry and noted an overview and the compiler has corrected mistakes and or additional information made with brackets.

"33rd (Hurst's) Infantry Regiment organized late in 1861, contained men from Amite, Wilkinson, Leake, Franklin, and Pike counties. The unit fought at Corinth and Hatchie Bridge, [and] then was assigned to General Rust's and Featherston's Brigade, Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana. It took part in various engagements during the Vicksburg siege and for a time was stationed at Jackson. Continuing under the command of General Featherston, the 33rd served with the Army of Tennessee through the Atlanta Campaign and in Tennessee and North Carolina. It lost 16 killed, 83 wounded, and 54 missing at Peach Tree Creek, had 85 officers and men fit for duty in December, 1864, and surrendered on April 26, 1865. The field officers were Colonels Jabez L. Drake [Jabez Leftwich Drake – killed during the Atlanta Campaign – Find A Grave # 108413375] and David W. Hurst, [David Wiley Hurst – Find A Grave # 8751054] Lieutenant Colonels John Harrod [John Harrod – killed during the Atlanta Campaign – Find A Grave # 37395387] and William B. Johnson, [Survived the war] and Major Robert J. Hall. [Robert J. Hall - noted as a colonel – Find A Grave 114059282]"

Company I of the 33rd Mississippi Infantry was known as the "Mississippi Defenders"

A Company Muster roll from May 7 to August 31, 1862 within his Compiled Military Service Records from May 7 to August 31, 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) William S. Cooper of Company I 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May 8, 1862 in Panola County, Mississippi and enrolled by (Collett Eugene) Stephen for three years and noted as present for duty and under remarks stated bounty due.

"The 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry was known for a short time after being organized as Hurst's Regiment Mississippi Infantry. About April 9, 1865, this regiment was consolidated with the 1st and 22nd Regiments and the 1st Battalion Mississippi Infantry and formed a new regiment which was designated the 22nd Regiment Mississippi Infantry."

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1862 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm S. Cooper of Company I 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May 8, (1862) in Panola County, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Collett Eugene) Stephen for three years and last paid on November 1, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm S Cooper of Company I 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May 8, 1862 in Panola County, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Collett Eugene) Stephen 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) Will S. Cooper of Company I 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May 8, 1862 in Panola (County), Mississippi and enrolled by (Collett Eugene) Stephen for three years and last paid by (Alfred F.) Strawn on December 31, 1862 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for July and August 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W. S. Cooper of Company I 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May 8, 1862 in Panola (County, Mississippi) and enrolled by (Collett Eugene) Stephen for three years and last paid by (Alfred F.) Strawn on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for September and October 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm S Cooper of Company I 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May 8, 1862 in Panola (County, Mississippi) and enrolled by (Collett Eugene) Stephen for three years and last paid by (Alfred F.) Strawn on June 30, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for November and December 1863 stated Private (Spelled as) W S. Cooper of Company I 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May 8, 1862 at Eureka, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Collett Eugene) Stephen for three years and last paid on October 31, 1863 and noted as present for duty.

A Company Muster roll within his Compiled Military Service Records for March and April 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) W Sandrope Cooper of Company I 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on March 7, 1862 in Panola (County), Mississippi 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 July and August 1864 stated Private (Spelled as) William S Cooper of Company I 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on May 8, 1862 at Grenada, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Collett Eugene) Stephen 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 June 30 1864 to February 28, 1865 stated Private (Spelled as) Wm S. Cooper of Company I 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry enlisted on March 7, 1862 at Grenada, (Mississippi) and enrolled by (Collett Eugene) Stephen for three years and

last paid on December 31, 1863 and noted as absent and under remarks stated wounded at Franklin, Tennessee.

When Private William S. Cooper of Company I of the 33rd Mississippi Infantry was taken prisoner after the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864 he had been in Featherston's Brigade in Loring's Division in Stewart's Corps with John Bell Hood as Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) William S. Cooper of Company I of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry (Rebel) was admitted to the United States Army General Hospital Number 1 in Nashville, Tennessee on January 21, 1865 and had been transferred from Columbia, (Tennessee) and diagnosed as a convalescent and transferred to the Provost Marshal on January 23, 1865 and listed as age thirty-one.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm S. Cooper of Company I of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi 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 S. Cooper of Company I of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on January 23, 1865. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on January 23, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, (1864).

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm S. Cooper of Company I of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during five days ending January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 26, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm S Cooper of Company I of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi 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 S. Cooper of Company I of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 25, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 25, 1865 and noted as captured at Columbia, Tennessee on December 22, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Wm S Cooper of Company I of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi 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 S. Cooper died approximately 20 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 16, 1865 at Washington, D.C., At 7:00 P.M. President and Mrs. Lincoln, accompanied by their son Robert T. Lincoln, host state dinner for twenty senators whose wives are not in the capital, including Senator Zachariah Chandler of Michigan.

And on Thursday, February 16, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW Records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) W. S. Cooper of Company I of the 33rd Regiment Mississippi Infantry due to congestion of the lungs.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules neither William S. Cooper nor William Cooper owned slaves in Lafayette County, Mississippi.

399) Private George A. COPELAND - Inscription on tombstone #1272 (Compiler notes there is no number on the tombstone) reads ***"G. A. COPELAND CO. C 56 GA. REG. C.S.A."*** He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee in December 1864.

Approximate age of death at Camp Chase was 33 years old.

The 1850 United States census listed G. A. (A male) Copeland, born about 1830 in Georgia and living in the household of W. (A male) Copeland, born about 1802 in South Carolina and living with his wife (Spelled as) M. (A female) Copeland, born about 1802 in South Carolina. Other family household family members were: (Spelled as) T. W. (A male) Copeland, born about 1828 in South Carolina and (Spelled as) N. M. (A female) Copeland, born about 1834 in Georgia and (Spelled as) J. (A male) Copeland, born about 1836 in Georgia and (Spelled as) M. J. (A female) Copeland, born about 1839 in Georgia and (Spelled as) S. A. (A female) Copeland, born about 1844 and (Spelled as) W. T. (A male) Copeland, born about 1846 in Georgia and (Spelled as) W. E. (A male) Lindsey, born about 1834 in South Carolina. The household was living in District 42 in Henry County, Georgia and the census was enumerated on October 21, 1850.

According to a Confederate widow's pension Mrs. L. E. Copeland of Carroll County, Georgia said under oath that she was married on January 15, 1857 to George A. Copeland late soldier of Company C of the 56th Georgia Infantry.

The 1860 United States census listed (Spelled as) G. A. (A male) Copeland, born about 1832 in Georgia and noted his occupation as a farmer with a real estate value of \$400.00 and a personal value of \$100.00 and listed as the head of the household and living with his wife Lucinda Copeland, born about 1833 in South Carolina. Other family household members were: Henry F. Copeland, born about 1858 in Georgia and Margaret E. C. Copeland, born about 1859 in Georgia. The family household was living in Heard County, Georgia and the nearest Post Office was reported as Enon Grove and the census was enumerated on June 28, 1860.

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

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

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. A. Copeland of Company C of the 55th Regiment Georgia Infantry* appeared on a pay roll of the organization named above showing payment of bounty, roll dated June 13, 1862 and had volunteered on May 10, (1862) at Bowdon, Georgia and enrolled for three years and a \$50.00 bounty due and paid and received by G. A. Copeland.

The above asterisk stated “This regiment subsequently became 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry.”

When Private George A. Copeland of Company C of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, Mississippi he had been in Brigadier General Alfred Cumming's 2nd Brigade in Major General Carter L. Stevenson's Division with Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton as Commanding the Army of Mississippi.

Federal POW Records noted the following. Vicksburg, Mississippi July 8, 1863. To all whom it may concern, know ye that I, Geo A. Copeland a private of Company C Regiment 56th Georgia Volunteers C. S. A. being a prisoner of war, in the hands of the United States forces in virtue of the capitulation of the City of Vicksburg and its garrison by Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, C. S. A. commanding on the 4th day of July 1863 do in pursuance of the term of said capitulation give this my solemn parole under oath that I will not take up arms again against the United States nor serve in any military police or

constabulary force in any fort, garrison or field work held by the Confederate States of America against the United States of America nor as guard of prisons, depots or stores nor discharge any duties usually performed by officers or soldiers against the United States of America until duty exchanged by proper authorities and signed his name as G. A. Copeland and sworn to and subscribed before me at Vicksburg, Mississippi this 8 day of July 1863.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) George A. Copeland of Company C of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war paroled at Vicksburg Mississippi according to the terms of capitulation entered into by the commanding Generals of the United States and Confederate forces July 4, 1863. Roll dated Headquarters United States Paroling Office Vicksburg, Mississippi July 8, 1863. Paroled at Vicksburg, Mississippi on July 8, 1863 and noted as captured at Vicksburg, (Mississippi) on July 4, 1863.

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

An entry within his Compiled Military Service Records stated Private (Spelled as) G. A. Copeland of Company C of the 56th Regiment Georgia Volunteers appeared on a list of effective men, of the 56th Regiment Georgia Volunteers present and furloughed at Enterprise, Mississippi on July 23, 1863.

When Private George A. Copeland of Company A of the 56th Georgia Infantry was taken prisoner at the Battle of Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864 he had been in Cumming's Brigade in Stevenson's Division in Lee's Corps with John Bell Hood as the Commanding General of the Army of Tennessee.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo A. Copeland of Company C of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Nashville, Tennessee captured by forces under Major General Thomas commanding Department of the Cumberland and forwarded to Captain (Stephen Edward) Jones Add'l A. D. C. (Additional Aide-De-Camp) Louisville, Kentucky on December 31, 1864. Roll dated Headquarters Department Cumberland Office Provost Marshal General Nashville, Tennessee on December 31, 1864 and noted as captured near Nashville, (Tennessee) on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo A. Capeland (With an X by the surname indicating an incorrect spelling) of Company C of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war who arrived at the Military Prison in Louisville, Kentucky during the five days ending January 5, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 6, 1865 and had been sent to Louisville, Kentucky from Nashville, Tennessee by box cars on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad approximately a 180 mile trip and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo A. Copeland of Company C of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at the Military Prison in Louisville,

Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and originally slated to be transferred to Camp Douglas, (Illinois) on January 2, 1865 and noted as captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo A. Copeland of Company C of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war at Louisville, Kentucky and transferred to Camp Chase, Ohio on January 2, 1865. Roll dated Louisville, Kentucky on January 2, 1865 and noted at captured at Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Federal POW Records stated Private (Spelled as) Geo A. Copeland of Company C of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry appeared on a roll of prisoners of war received at Camp Chase, Ohio on January 4, 1865 and had been sent from Louisville, Kentucky and noted as captured near Nashville, Tennessee on December 16, 1864.

Private George A. Copeland died approximately 42 days after arriving at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Juxtaposition:

On February 15, 1865 at Elyria, Ohio the newspaper *The Elyria Independent Democrat* reported: "The game law went into effect on the 1st day of February. After that date, any person killing or offering for sale rabbit, quails, ducks, etc, will lay himself liable to prosecution under the game law of this State."

And on Wednesday, February 15, 1865 at far away Camp Chase, Ohio Federal POW records reported the death of Private (Spelled as) Geo A. Copeland of Company C of the 56th Regiment Georgia Infantry due to small pox.

His wife filed for and received a Confederate widow's pension.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules

400) Private William COPELAND - Inscription on tombstone #2148 reads "**1ST LT. WILLIAM COPELAND CO. B 21 REGT ALA INF CSA MAY 26 1862**" He was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee in April 1862.

Company B of the 21st Alabama Infantry was known as the "Montgomery Guards" Many soldiers from Montgomery County, Alabama.

The compiler notes this is a relatively new tombstone.

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."

A few of the privates like William Copeland were somehow promoted to 1st lieutenants when their tombstones were made at Camp Chase.

The compiler notes that he has no Compiled Military Service Records or POW Records under the name of William Copeland, rather his POW Records are listed under Private R. E. Cople of Company E 21st Alabama Infantry.

Company E of the 21st Alabama Infantry was known as the "Chamberlain Rifles"

Private R. E. Cople's Federal POW Records stated he was wounded in the chest at Shiloh and admitted as a patient at the United States Army General Hospital at Camp Dennison, Ohio on April 18, 1862 and it also noted he was with Company E of the 21st Alabama Regiment.

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

Juxtaposition:

On May 26 1862 at

The Camp Dennison death records listed a William (with what appears to be the surname of Copeland) in Company B of the 21st Alabama. Camp Dennison reported his death on Monday, May 26, 1862 due to

unknown reasons and was buried in grave number 110 at the Waldschmidt Cemetery at Camp Dennison.

After the war the State of Ohio decided to place all known Confederate dead in the State to two locations, the Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery and Johnson's Island near Lake Erie. (The compiler notes that not all of the Confederate dead at the Waldschmidt cemetery were taken to Chase for an unknown reason and a few are now interred at the Spring Grove cemetery in Cincinnati, Ohio.)

The Quartermasters Department of the Great Lakes carried out this decision in 1869. Because of the difference in the companies and rank and spelling of the surname and William versus R. E. in the given name and initials the compiler is unable to verify with any certainty who this soldier was other than his regiment was consistently listed as the 21st Alabama Regiment and consistently reported as a private.

According to the 1850 and 1860 United State slave schedules